No. 14]

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd December 1861, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in three weeks :—

No. 27 OF 1864.

A Bill to amend Act XXV. of 1864 (to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XXV of 1864, *(to provide further for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion)* ; It is enacted as follows :—

Emendation of Act XXV of 1864, Section 7.

1. From and after the passing of this Act, for the following words in the seventh Section of Act XXV of 1864 :—"By a Clergyman of the Church of England according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of that Church," shall be substituted the following words :—"By a Clergyman who has received episcopal ordination according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of the Church of which he is a minister," and such words shall form portion of the said Section.

Act XXV of 1864, Section 24, not to apply to Clergyman of the Church of Rome licensed to solemnize marriages between 7 P. M. and 6 A. M.

2. The provisions of the twenty-fourth Section of Act XXV of 1864 shall not apply to a Clergyman of the Church of Rome solemnizing a marriage between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning, when he shall have received a general or special license in that behalf from the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese in which such marriage shall be solemnized, or from such person as the said Bishop shall have authorized to grant such license. And the said twenty-fourth Section shall be read as if the foregoing part of this Section were added thereto as a proviso.

Registration of marriages solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome.

3. Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome shall be registered by the person and according to the form directed in that behalf by the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese ; and the twenty-fifth Section of Act XXV of 1864 shall be construed as if the former part of this Section were inserted in the same Act next after its twenty-sixth Section.

Part V of Act XXV of 1864 not to apply to marriages between Roman Catholics.

4. From and after the passing of this Act, Part V of Act XXV of 1864 shall not apply to marriages between Roman Catholics. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate marriages (if any) previously contracted between Roman Catholics under the provisions of the said part.

Addition to Act XXV of 1864, Section 52.

5. The following words shall be added to and shall form part of the fifty-second Section of Act XXV of 1864 :—" or to marriages performed between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome when he shall have received such general or special license in that behalf as hereinbefore mentioned."

Insertion in Act XXV of 1864, Section 56.

6. In the fifty-fifth Section of Act XXV of 1864, after the words "Clergyman of the Church of Scotland solemnizing a marriage according to the rites, rites, ceremonies, and customs of that Church," shall be introduced the following words :—" or not being a Clergyman of the Church of Rome solemnizing a marriage according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of that Church ;" and such words shall be read as part of the same Section.

Addition to Act XXV of 1864, Section 63.

7. To the sixtieth Section of Act XXV of 1864, the following words shall be added : The words "Church of Rome" and "Roman Catholic," wherever used in this Act,

shall mean and apply to the Church which regards the Pope of Rome as its spiritual head.

This Act and Act XXV of 1864 to extend to Straits' Settlement.

8. The provisions of this Act and of Act XXV of 1864 as amended by this Act shall extend to the territory subject to the Government of the Straits' Settlement; and the Governor of such Settlement for the time being shall have authority to grant licenses to ministers of religion to solemnize marriages within the territories subject to his Government.

Supreme Court in Straits' Settlement to try offences punishable under Act XXV of 1864.

9. The Supreme Court of Judicature in the Straits' Settlement shall have power to try offences punishable under Act XXV of 1864, and committed within the limits of such Settlement; and the charge for any such offence shall be investigated and the committals shall be made under the procedure by which such Court is regulated.

Form annexed to this Act to be substituted for Schedule C to Act XXV of 1864.

10. For Schedule C annexed to Act XXV of 1864 shall be substituted the form annexed to this Act.

Form of Register of Marriages.

Quarterly Returns
of
MARRIAGES,
for

The Archdeaconry of .. { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay.*

I, Registrar of the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay,* do hereby certify, that the annexed are correct copies of the original and official Quarterly Returns of Marriages within the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay,* as made and transmitted to me for the Quarter commencing the *First* day of *January* ending the *Thirty-first* day of *March*, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five.

Signature of Registrar.

Registrar of the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay.*

MARRIAGES solemnized at { *Allahabad,* / *Barrackpore,* / *Bareilly,* / *Calcutta, &c., &c.*

When married.			Names of Parties.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	By Banns or License.	Signatures of the Parties.	Signatures of two or more Witnesses present.	Signature by whom married.
Year.	Month.	Day.	Christian.	Surname.									

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The principal object which the present Bill seeks to attain is the relief of the members of the Church of Rome residing in India from the operation of certain provisions in Act XXV of 1864 which are stated to have inflicted hardship upon them.

2. The Bill also provides that the operation of Act XXV of 1864 shall extend to the territories subject to the Government of the Straits' Settlement, and indicates the manner in which offences committed against that Act in the said territories shall be disposed of.

The 22nd December 1864.

H. L. Anderson.

Whitley Stokes,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative.)

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 6730.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 1st December* 1864.—The Reverend William Crighton Fyfe, of Calcutta, is licensed to solemnize marriages under Clause 4, Section II., Part I., Act XXV. of 1864, and is also licensed, under Section XLI., Part V. of that Act, to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians being converts from any religion in India.

The 20th December 1864.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bruce, C. B, to be Inspector-General of Police in the Lower Provinces

Mr. C. F. Carnac to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Jessore, but to continue to officiate as Inspector-General of Police until relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce.

The 21st December 1864.—The following Officers to be ex-officio Visitors of the Lunatic Asylum at Cuttack, *viz.*:—

The Commissioner.

The Judge.

The Magistrate.

The Regimental Medical Officer of the Station.

The 22nd December 1864.—The Sudder Ameen of Golaghat is vested, temporarily, with the powers of a Magistrate in Nowgong and Seebsaugor.

The 23rd December 1864.—Lieutenant E. G. Lillingston, Assistant Commissioner of Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

The 24th December 1864.—Mr. E. H. Whinfield to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Chumparun, but to continue to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajshahye until relieved by Mr. Humphery.

The 28th December 1864.—Baboo Poran Chunder Newgy to be a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the Bhaughulpore Division, and to be stationed at Bhaugulpore, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) in any or all the Districts of that Division.

Baboo Kally Prosonno Roy Chowdhry to be Uncovenanted Assistant to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore.

The 29th December 1864.—Mr. A. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nugwan, is vested, under Section II., Act IX. of 1835, with the Judicial powers of a Superintendent of Salt Chowkies prescribed by Regulation X. of 1819 and Act XXIX. of 1838.

Moulvy Abdoor Rohaman to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Sub-Division of Jehanabad, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in Hooghly and Burdwan.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 23rd December* 1864.—Mr. K. H. Stephen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Manickgunge, for three months, under the Financial Notification dated the 31st July 1863.

Mr. T. Wilson, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Benares, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may make over charge of his Office to Mr. C. M. Armstrong, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Ghazeepore, who will conduct the duties of the Benares Division in addition to his own.

Moulvy Dulleloodeen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, for two months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 7th September last.

The 28th December 1864.—Mr. J. A. Ricketts, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the 27th instant, or any subsequent day on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. A. Blair, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lohardugga, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 23rd December* 1864.—The leave granted on the 7th September last to Shahebzada Ahmed Ally Khan, Deputy Magistrate of Terrai Sub-Division, Darjeeling, will have effect from the 4th October, the date on which he availed himself of it, and not from the 25th September, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th October.

The 24th December 1864.—The services of Dr. C. Archer, Civil Surgeon of Dacca, are placed at the disposal the Government of India in the Military Department at his own request.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is re-published for information:—

No. 689.—*The 28th December* 1864.—It is hereby notified for general information that Quarantine Regulations will be established at Bussorah from 1st January 1865, and that the British Agents at Aden, Muscat, and Bushire, as well as the Collectors of Customs at the different Ports, are empowered to grant Bills of Health to British Vessels trading with the Ports of Turkey.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department is re-published for information:—

No. 4238.

The 29th December 1864.

RESOLUTION.—In order to secure the admission of qualified persons to the subordinate situations in the Establishments of the Offices of Account and Audit, the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that the following Rules shall be observed:—

1*st*.—The minimum age of admission will be eighteen years.

2*nd*.—Every candidate must be certified by competent medical evidence to be of sound bodily health.

3*rd*.—The respectability of his character must be attested by two trustworthy persons.

4*th*.—He must pass a satisfactory examination in—

English orthography and hand-writing—tested by writing from dictation.

English Composition.

Arithmetic up to, and inclusive of, vulgar and decimal fractions.

Reading and speaking the vernacular language of the Province.

2. When a vacancy occurs in the lowest class in any Office of Account or Audit, the Head of the Office, after selecting one or more candidates, will require from each the necessary certificates under headings 1, 2, and 3.

3. If these certificates are satisfactory, the Head of the Office will, with the permission of the Local Government, arrange with the Director of Public Instruction for the candidates being examined in the subjects described under the 4th head, and for the result of the examination being reported to him.

4. The best of the candidates who are reported to be properly qualified will then be appointed to the vacancy, and the Head of the Office will, at the same time, enter the

candidate's name and date of appointment in a Register, in which should also be recorded, as it occurs, every notice—favorable or unfavorable—taken by any of his official superiors of the conduct of the person appointed. These Registers should be regularly inspected by the Officers of the Account Department when on tour.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the Auditor and Accountant-General, and the Deputy Auditors and Accountants-General, for their information and guidance;

That a copy be communicated to the Military Department, with a request that instructions may be issued for the observance of these Rules in the Offices of Military Account and Audit;

And that a copy be sent to each of the Local Governments and Administrations, with a request that the Rules may be applied, under their directions, to the subordinate Establishments of the Treasuries in their respective Provinces, with such modifications as they may consider proper;

Also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

LOCAL.

No. 398.
The 24th December 1864.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for improving a portion of the Strand Road and Strand Bank at Calcutta, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land, measuring sixteen cottahs, more or less, is required, extending from Aheerectollah Ghât to Muddun Dutt's Ghât, and commonly called "Bansoonh Hatta."

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 399.
The 21th December 1864.

Notification.—Mr. G. Rayner, Executive Engineer (of the Fourth Class,) Rajshahye Division, reported his departure for England on sick leave* on the 25th November 1864, from which date he will be borne on the Roll of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal as a supernumerary in his grade.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 343 of the 12th November 1864.

No. 100.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. H. W. Stevens, Local Assistant Engineer of the Second Class, attached to the Behar (Local Road) Division, is allowed three weeks' preparatory leave to proceed to the Presidency anterior to proceeding to England on sick leave.

No. 401.
The 29th December 1864.

Posting.—Mr. W. Fernie, appointed a Probationary Assistant Engineer and attached to Bengal,* is posted to the Burrakur Division.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 303 of the 19th October 1864.

No. 402.
The 30th December 1864.

Promotions.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal with effect from the 1st November 1864:—

To be Supervisors.

Banerjee, Baboo Prosono Coomar, Assistant Supervisor ... ... } Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William.

Treacy, Serjeant M., Assistant Supervisor, Ramghur Division.

To be Assistant Supervisors.

Caldwell, Mr. J., Overseer, Darjeeling Division.

Girling, Mr. W., Overseer, Tirhoot Division.

To be Overseers.

Culbert, Corporal J., Assistant Overseer, Upper Assam Division.

Ghose, Baboo Shushi Bhoosun, Assistant Overseer, Hidgellee Division.

Deb, Baboo Bany Canto, Assistant Overseer, Rajshahye Division.

West, Mr. A., Assistant Overseer, Hidgellee Division.

To be Sub-Engineer of the Third Class (Local.)

Ghose, Baboo Surruth Chunder, Supervisor, (Local) Sylhet Division.

To be Accountant of the First Class.

Robinson, Mr. J., Accountant of the Second Class, Central Office of Account, Bengal.

No. 1.
The 3rd January 1865.

Notifications.—The following Order issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information:—

No. 1074 *of the 29th December* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Captain W. R. Tucker, of the Royal Engineers .. Lieutenant R. G. Smyth, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Fourth Class, Department Public Works, Bengal ... * * * * *	21st December 1864.

No. 2.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information:—

No. 375 *of the 30th December* 1864.—*Notification.*—The following change in the designation of the different classes of the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department will have effect from the 1st January 1865, *viz.*:—

Present.	*To be called.*
Sub-Engineers, 1st Class.	Sub-Engineers, 1st Grade.
Ditto, 2nd „	Ditto, 2nd „
Ditto, 3rd „	Ditto, 3rd „
Supervisors.	Supervisors, 1st „
Assistant Supervisors.	Ditto, 2nd „
Overseers.	Overseers, 1st „
Assistant Overseers.	Ditto, 2nd „
Probationary do.	Ditto, 3rd „

No. 3.

Appointments.—Mr. W. B. Trenwith is appointed on probation an Overseer of the Second Grade in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal and posted to the Assam Circle.

No. 4.

Mr. J. Cleghorn is appointed a Sub-Engineer of the Third Grade in the Local Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal and posted to the Jessore Road Division.

J. P. BEADLE, *Lt.-Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D

No. 600.

Notification.

Fort William, the 10th November 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Provision Opium of 1863-64, consisting of about 35,037 chests of *Behar*, and 29,230 chests of *Benares* Opium, will be brought forward for sale by Public Auction in the year 1865 on or about the dates specified below :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 11th Jan. 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Feb. 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Mar. 1865 .	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 7th April 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 10th May 1865	2,920	2,435	5 355
On or about Monday, 12th June 1865...	2,920	2,435	5 355
On or about Monday, 10th July 1865 ..	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept 1865 ..	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. 1865 ..	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. 1865 .	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	35,037	29,230	64,267

The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

The following are the Conditions of Sale :—

1. The Opium will be sold for exportation by Sea only, and no certificate will be granted except to cover such export.

2. The Opium will be ordinarily offered for sale at an upset price of Rupees 400 per chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstance for which provision is made by Clause 12th of these Conditions of Sale.

3. The Sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day fixed by previous notification, and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M; but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold, the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public Holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M., and so on until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of, or if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

4. Each lot shall contain five chests.

5. A Promissory Note for a sum calculated according to the scale noted in the margin shall be taken as a deposit on each lot from the purchaser in the Sale-room, and before the lot is registered in the Sale Book; and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal Receipts or by substitution of other Public Securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the fifth day after the Sale, *or, on the other hand,* failing such resumption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Bank of Bengal Receipts or deposit of other Public Securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times, and under such conditions of re-sale, as the Board of Revenue shall see fit; and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

When the amount bid is	Deposit.
less than Rupees 1,200 per chest	Rupees 200 per chest.
On bid of Rupees 1,200 but less than Rupees 1,600	„ 300 „
On bid of Rupees 1,600 but less than Rupees 2,000	„ 400 „
And so on, Rupees 100 being added to the deposit for every additional Rupees 400 bid.	

6. The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the last-mentioned Condition if remaining unredeemed at 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

7. No tender of money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Public Securities on account of Opium upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted.

8. The Opium now advertized for sale shall be paid for within fifteen clear days from the day of sale, and in case any lots of such Opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the 5th Condition, or any Public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests shall be forfeited, and the Opium shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit; and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9. Purchasers taking out certificates or orders for the delivery of Opium after making full payment as above prescribed shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase which they may desire to be included in each certificate or order, and it is to be clearly understood that the certificates or orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards changeable for other certificates or orders authorizing the delivery of single lots, or of a different number of lots or chests, whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each certificate or order.

10. No deposit of Public Securities under the 5th of the present Conditions will be received in this Office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale Book or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of Public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the Securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

11. The Officer superintending the sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual unless such individual shall, on demand, tender at the time a deposit, either in Government of India

Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a Promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the 5th of these Conditions.

12. With a view to prevent fictitious biddings designed to obstruct the sale, it is hereby notified that the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall be competent at any time during the Sale to withdraw any unsold lot and immediately to put it up again for sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually until a bid is obtained, and the first *bonâ fide* bidder for a lot after it has been offered for sale in the mode here prescribed shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot; and the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall also be competent to dispose in the same manner of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper; provided always that no lot shall be sold below the minimum price of Rupees 400 specified in the 2nd of these Conditions.

13. The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession at the same price, and under the same conditions, any number of lots of the same Agency Opium not exceeding altogether twenty-five lots; provided always that there remain a sufficient number of lots of the Opium to complete the said twenty-five.

14. In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the Opium included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

15. The following papers will be exhibited for inspection on the day of Sale, or may be seen previously to that date by application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue:—

No. 1. Certificate of the Opium advertized for sale.

No. 2. Report of the examination of such Opium.

16. The Public are hereby informed that, in providing the investment of the Behar and Benares Opium for the year 1863-64, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state; to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the cakes; and to have the due proportion of Opium put into each cake. An account of the weight of the drug when packed at Behar and Benares, and a statement of the average weight of the chests indiscriminately taken for the purpose of comparison from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

17. Any further information respecting weight or quality of the Opium advertized for sale that may be desired by parties connected with the trade will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue; but in accordance with established usage, under no circumstances will the Board entertain or recognize any claim to compensation for loss from any alleged deficiency of weight, abstraction of Opium, or adulteration of the drug which may be preferred on reference to chests after the sale and delivery of the Opium for shipment.

18. It is hereby further notified that, under the 6th Article of the Convention between Great Britain and France, dated the 7th March 1815, quoted below, the Agents in India of the French Government, or persons duly appointed by them, are entitled to demand that, out of the quantities of Behar and Benares Opium declared as above, for sale at the twelve Sales of the year 1864, there shall be delivered to them, at the average of the particular Sale or Sales to which the Opium so applied for may belong, a quantity not exceeding in the aggregate 300 chests, and the Agents of the French Government must make requisitions specifying the quantity of Opium required by them at any particular Sale within thirty days from the advertisement of such intended Sale; provided, however, that the Agents of the French Government may make such requisition for the whole quantity within thirty days from the publication of this notification. If the Agents of the French Government shall not make the requisition for Opium within the time above-mentioned, the entire quantity of about 64,967 chests of Behar and Benares, as above estimated, will be brought to sale in the usual manner, and if they shall make application for a quantity of Opium to be delivered to them out of the quantity advertised for sale at each or any of the twelve Sales above-mentioned, but shall not pay for it within the prescribed period of payment, the Government of Bengal reserves to itself the right of disposing of the Opium which the French Authorities may so fail to pay for either by increasing the quantity reserved at the Sale next ensuing the date of payment, or by selling it at a Sale to be held expressly for the purpose:—

	Chests.
Behar ...	35,037
Benares ...	29,230
	64,967

Article of the Convention above referred to.

Article 6th.—"With regard "to the trade in Opium it is "agreed between the high "contracting parties that at each of the periodical "Sales of that article there shall be reserved for "the French Government, and delivered upon re- "quisition duly made by the Agents of His Most "Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly ap- "pointed by them, the number of chests so applied "for, provided that such supply shall not exceed "three hundred chests in each year, and the price "for the same shall be determined by the average "rate at which Opium shall have been sold at every "such periodical Sale, it being understood that, if "the quantity of Opium applied for at any one "time shall not be taken on account of the French "Government by the Agents of His Most Chris- "tian Majesty within the usual period of delivery, "the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be "considered as so much in reduction of the three "hundred chests hereinbeforementioned. The re- "quisitions for Opium as aforesaid are to be ad- "dressed to the Governor General at Calcutta "within thirty days after notice of the intended "Sales shall have been published in the *Govern- "ment Gazette.*"

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,

Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 10th November 1864.

No. 665.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 11th January 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares „	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 16th and 26th January respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 16th January 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 26th January 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 10th Feb. 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Mar „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 7th April „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 10th May „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 12th June „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. „	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	32,117	26,795	58,912

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 3rd December 1864.

No. 733.

Opium Notification.

WITH reference to the Advertisement issued from this Office under date the 9th November 1863, it is hereby notified that 100 Chests of Behar Opium of the Sale held on the 9th instant, which were reserved for the French Government and have not been cleared, will be re-sold on account of Government at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 11th proximo, immediately after the conclusion of the Sale of the 5,355 Chests advertized for that day.

2. The Conditions of re-sale will be the same as those of the Sale above referred to.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th December 1864.

No. 728.

Notice.

THE 1st and 2nd Despatches of Behar, and 1st of Benares Opium, consisting of 15,965 Chests, of the provision of 1863-64, having arrived, an examination of the Drug will take place at the Presidency Opium Godowns within the Custom House premises on Wednesday, the 4th January 1865, at 11 o'clock, to which the Public are invited.

Opium.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th December 1864.

Notification.

List of Persons entitled to the "India Medal" whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

IF these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State.

T. E. GOLDRICK ... ... *Lucknow.*
ACHILLE GEOFFROI, Volunteer ... *Defence of Lucknow.*

J. T. WHEELER,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
The 18th August 1864.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 21st December 1864.

	4 per Cent of 1824-25	4 per Cent. of 1828-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 9th December 1864.	53,000	300	25,92,600	22,86,600	95,70,200	65,99,200	31,79,100	4,72,19,800	2,29,82,800	18,600	16,500	9,45 18,700
ADD:												
Amount enfaced at Madras as per Registers received up to date.	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20,000	30,000	....	....	50,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay as per Registers received up to date.	.....	....	....	2,300	2,000	6,700	1,000	9,500	14,000	....	.. ..	35,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date.	.....	....	5,000	500	17,500	48,700	8,000	1,17,300	3,60,600	....	.....	5,57,600
Total ...	53,000	300	25,97,600	22,89,400	95,89,700	66,54,600	31,88,100	4,73,66,600	2,33,87,400	18,600	16,500	9,51,61,800
DEDUCT:												
Amount removed from the London Books as per Registers received up to date.	....	....	10,200	....	12,000	500	8,300	15,200	....	1,000	500	47,700
Total ..	53,000	300	25,87,400	22,89,400	95,77,700	66,54,100	31,79,800	4,73,51,400	2,33,87,400	17,600	16,000	9,51,14,100

FORT WILLIAM;
Loan Office,
The 24th December 1864.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accountant-General to the Government of India.

Notification.

THE following Rules, extracted from the letter of the Financial Secretary to Government of India, No. 3850, dated 10th December, to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, are published for the information and guidance of Officers in charge of Treasuries:—

1*st*.—That Officers in charge of Treasuries should receive Currency Notes in payment of all Government dues, and should issue them on tender of Silver, or to persons having claims upon the Government if those persons make no objection to take them. As a rule, every one who comes to receive money from a Local Treasury should be asked how he would like to be paid, in Silver, in Notes, or partly in Silver and partly in Notes, and if so, in what proportion; and if wholly or partly in Notes, the number and denomination of the Notes required. But no one must be obliged or pressed to take Notes against his free consent.

2*nd*.—That when a supply of Notes is required for the use of a Treasury, the Collector should apply to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General for a remittance in Notes of the requisite amount and denominations.

3*rd*.—That the exchange of Specie for Notes should be confined to the limits prescribed in the second of the five Rules at the close of the Notification of the 19th of March 1862.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Depy. Audr. & Acctt.-Genl., Bengal.

The 30th December 1864.

Ecclesiastical.

THE Lord Bishop of Calcutta purposes, God willing, to hold a General Ordination of Priests and Deacons in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on Sunday, the twenty-sixth February next.

Divine Service will commence at ½ past 10 o'clock A. M., and the Sermon will be preached by the Reverend William Garden Cowie, B. A.

The Bishop also purposes, God willing, to hold in the Cathedral an English confirmation in the beginning of March next, and one in Oordoo at St. Saviour's Church about the same time.

Candidates for Holy Orders who have not sent in their Papers are requested to send them to the Ven'ble the Archdeacon at Calcutta by the end of January.

W. H. ABBOTT,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December 1864.

Ecclesiastical.

THE REVD. EDWARD HAMILTON BLYTH, of University College, Oxford, M. A., Junior Chaplain, has been appointed by the Bishop of Calcutta Surrogate in this Archdeaconry for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage.

W. H. ABBOTT.
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd December 1864.

Notice.

WILL be sold by auction at Howrah, on Thursday, the 12th proximo, the following portions of land taken up, under Act VI. of 1857, in excess of the land actually required for the extension of the Railway. The lands are vested absolutely in the Government free from all other estates, rights, titles, and interests, and will be sold, Revenue free, to the highest bidders above the upset price of Rupees 125 per cottah:—

LOT No. 4.—A piece of land measuring 1 beegah, more or less, bounded on the North by the property of Mr. G. E. South and Mrs. Desouza; on the South by the Railway line; on the East by Mr. Morgan's house; and on the West by Mr. Price's house.

LOT No. 6.—A piece of land measuring 3 cottahs and 13 chittacks, more or less, bounded on the North by the properties of Gris Chunder and Pitumber Bannerjea; on the South by Rass Road; on the East by the Railway line; and on the West by the Trunk Road.

LOT No. 9.—A piece of land measuring 7 cottahs 7 chittacks, more or less, bounded on the North by the property of Issur Chunder Ghose; on the South by that of Juddo Nauth Bhuttacharjea; On the East by the properties of Mr. Edward Rooke; and on the West by the land taken for a new Road.

LOT No. 10.—A piece of land measuring 7 cottahs 15 chittacks, more or less, bounded on the North by the property of Issur Chunder Ghose; on the South by that of Juddo Nauth Bhuttacharjea; on the East by the land taken for a new Road; and on the West by the property of Juddo Nauth Mookerjea.

Also the building materials of the house known as "Hope House," situated on the Howrah Road, adjoining the Baptist Chapel.

Also the trees standing on the following Holdings taken up for the Railway:—

1, 3, 5, 9, 8, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, and 36.

The Sale will take place in the house known as "Hope House" adjoining the Baptist Chapel at Howrah. The purchasers of the building materials and trees will be required to remove them from the ground within one month from the date of Sale.

G. BRIGHT,
Collector.

ALLIPORE;
Collector's Office,
the 28th December 1864.

Sheriff's Office, the 21st December 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Court will open every day of the Sessions precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

সরিপ আফিষ ২১ ডিসেম্বর ১৮৬৪ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ১৯ জানআরি ১৮৬৫ সাল বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় কলিকাতার ফোর্ট উইলিএমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান তন্নিমিত্ত বঙ্গদেশের ফোর্ট উইলিএমের হাই কোর্ট টৌউনহালে আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়েরটারমিনের এবং এডমিরেল্‌টি অর্থাৎ মহাসমুদ্র সম্পর্কীয় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান যত কালপর্য্যন্ত থাকিবেক প্রতিদিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় আরাম্ভ হইবেক এবিষয় সকলে স্মরণ রাখুন।

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

Notice.

The Public are hereby informed that Act No. 16 of 1864 will come into operation from the 1st proximo. All deeds, documents, &c., will be received for registration from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Chunderмohun Chatterjee,
District Registrar of Assurances.

Registrar's Office;
No. 9, Hare Street,
The 31st December 1864.

Notiec.

Under Section IV., Act VI. of 1857.

The piece or parcel of land in the Town of Calcutta, measuring 9 beegahs, more or less, extending from Jackson's Ghaut Street in a south direction to Clive Street, and averaging 200 feet in breadth, has, by a Declaration under Section II. of the Act made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 2nd day of November 1864, been pronounced to be required by Government and to be taken, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of a new Road connecting Clive Street with Jackson's Ghaut Street and for frontages thereon. I accordingly give notice, under Section IV., Act VI. of 1857, that the land is to be taken by Government for the purpose specified above, and hereby call on all persons interested in the above described land to appear personally, or by a duly authorized Agent, at the Calcutta Collectorate within 15 days from the date of this Notice and to state their interests in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for the same.

W. Heysham,
Deputy Collector.

Calcutta;
Collector's Office,
The 24th December 1864.

Notice

Is hereby given that all the Khas Forests in Cachar containing Cautchouc trees, bounded on the East by Moneepoor; West by Sylhet; North by Assam, and South by Independent Tipperah, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder for a period of one year, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866, on the 31st March 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

J. F. Sherer,
Asst. Commissioner, in charge.

Cachar;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 6th December 1864.

Notice.

WANTED an Accountant for the Pubna Collectorate on a salary of Rupees 35 per mensem. The applicant must be thoroughly conversant with the system of keeping Accounts in a Collector's Office in English and Bengallee. Applications for the post, accompanied by Testimonials, will be received up to the 25th January 1865.

H. HANKEY,
Officiating Collector.

PUBNA COLLECTORATE,
The 28th December 1864.

Notice

Is hereby given that, under the Government orders of the 29th June 1864, No. 3225, 3 Beegahs 18 Cottahs comprising tenantable land situated on both sides of the Road from Garden Reach to the Acra Factory will be farmed to the highest bidders at the Office of the undersigned on the 18th day of January 1865.

G. BRIGHT,
Collector.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 24th December 1864.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Pressure Max. Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
December ...	18	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	19	30·027	83·0	64·8	18·2	73·0	66·4	61·1	0·68	S. W. & S.		
	20	·076	82·3	67·2	15·1	73·3	65·8	59·8	·64	N. W. & W. & N.		
	21	·103	79·0	66·2	12·8	71·5	63·6	57·3	·63	N. W. & N.		
	22	·108	78·4	62·6	15·8	69·7	62·3	56·4	·64	N. & N. W.		
	23	·119	78·2	59·8	18·4	68·2	60·9	55·1	·65	N. & E.		
	24	·186	80·2	61·6	18·6	70·1	62·5	56·4	·63	N. & N. E. & E.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	23·2
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	83·0
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	78·8
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·65
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 24th current	...	84·20
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	61·15

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 28th December 1864.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Goods lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Oct. 13th ...	48 Cases, J. S. and Co., R	... Latona.
,, 13th ...	42 Cases, W C C	... Ditto.
,, 13th ...	1 Case, P A M	... Ditto.
,, 13th ...	1 Cask, H C H	... Ditto.
,, 13th ...	1 Case, M. and Co.	... Ditto.
,, 21st ...	8 Barrels Claret, None	... Celina.
,, 21st ...	72 Packages, [N, D D]	... Pride of Canada.
,, 26th ...	1 Case, W. H. G. C. and Co.	... Hindustan.
,, 28th ...	1 Case, [L and W W C]	... Str. Reiver.
,, 28th ...	2 Cases, P G	... Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Cask, B. T. and Co., S	... Medusa.
,, 10th ...	1 Cask, [B T]	... Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Parcel, R P C R	... Renown.
,, 10th ...	1 Parcel, K [D] C	... Ditto.
,, 10th ...	1 Parcel, [R A J]	... Ditto.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 3rd January 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 12th January 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Sept. 23rd ...	5 Casks, G D I	... Str. Cheduba.
,, 23rd ...	2 Casks, D O R	... Ditto.
,, 26th ...	1 Box, G. L. and Co.	... Str. Reiver.
,, 20th ...	1 Case, C C R L	... Str. Alphee.
Oct. 10th ...	50 Packages, G. B. and Co.	... Medusa.
,, 10th ...	1 Case, K, D & T, I W C	... Ditto.
,, 10th ...	40 Cases, J. S. and Co.	... Ditto.
,, 10th ...	18 Cases, W. and Co.	... Ditto.
,, 10th ...	2 Cases, M T M	... Ditto.
,, 10th ...	3 Packages, [A N]	... Ditto.
,, 14th ...	8 Cases, G P L Æ	... Clemence and Leonie.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 3rd January 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

1	Anundo Mohun Bose	...	Presidency College.
2	Koroonamoy Banerjee	...	Ditto.
3	Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, No. 1	...	Ditto.
4	Beroja Prosaud Bose	...	Berhampore College.
5	Jogendro Nath Bose	...	Ditto.
6	Shurrut Chunder Banerjee, No. 1	...	Presidency College.
7	Ram Churn Mitter	...	Ditto.
8	Promoda Churn Banerjee	...	Ditto.
9	J. P. Obeyesekere	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
10	Boycunto Nath Roy	...	Dacca College.
11	Tarra Prosaud Roy	...	Hooghly College.
12	Ameer Ali	...	Ditto.
	Protab Chunder Mozumdar	...	Presidency College.
14	Nundo Lall Chatterjee	...	Hooghly College.
15	Baney Madub Dutt	..	Presidency College.
16	Onookool Chunder Chatterjee	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdoolah Fyaz	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Amarendro Nauth Chatterjea	...	Presidency College.
	Amrita Lal De	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Aukhoy Chunder Chowdry	...	Presidency College.
	Aushootosh Auddy	...	Hooghly College.
	Banka Behary Gupta	...	Presidency College.
	Beereshur Halder	...	Ditto.
	Bepin Behary Dutt	...	Hooghly College.
	Bhola Nauth Roy	...	Queen's College, Benares.
10	Bhoobun Mohun Mookerjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Bipprodoss Chatterjea	...	Serampore College.
	Bonomali Ghose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Boodh Sen Singh	...	Presidency College.
	Bunko Behary Mitter	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Cally Nauth Chatterjea	...	Dacca College.
	Chunder Kanth Ghose	...	Ditto.
	Coonjo Behary Chuckerbutty	...	Teacher.
	Dal Chund	...	Bareilly College.
	D'Cruz, J. A.	...	Doveton College.
20	Debendro Laul Shome	...	Hooghly College.
	Deno Bundhu Sen	...	Dacca College.
	Deno Nauth Banerjea	...	Presidency College.
	Deno Nauth Dhur	...	Teacher.
	DeRhi Philipe, G. W.	...	Doveton College.
	Dhonesh Chunder Roy	...	Civil Engineering College.
	Dissent, A.	...	Doveton College.
	Doorga Coomar Bose	...	Dacca College.
	Doyal Chunder Shome	...	Medical College.
	Dwarka Nauth Bhuttacharjea	...	Patna College.
30	Dwarka Nauth Chuckerbutty	...	Dacca College.
	Fuzlul Baree	...	Teacher.
	Gobind Chunder Bysack	...	Dacca College.
	Gobind Chunder Ghose	...	Presidency College.
	Gobind Chunder Rockhita	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Gonesh Chunder Ghose	...	Ditto.
	Goopee Mohun Mookerjea	...	Presidency College.
	Gopal Chunder Mookerjea, No. 2	...	Ditto.
	Gopal Loll Seal	...	Ditto.
	Gora Chand Das	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
40	Grish Chunder Chatterjea	...	Ditto.
	Grish Chunder Roya	...	Ditto.
	Hari Krishna Chatterjee	...	Sanscrit College.
	Harish Chundra Bhuttacharjee	...	Ditto.
	Hem Chundra Koondoo	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Hurrish Chunder Bagchee	...	Teacher.

	Hurry Bullub Bose	...	Presidency College.
	Hurry Bullub Moitry	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Ishwar Chunder Khasnovish	...	Dacca College.
	Janoky Nauth Pawray	...	Berhampore College.
50	Jodoo Nauth Bhuttacharjee	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Jodoo Nauth Doss	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Jodoo Nauth Mitter	...	Ditto.
	Jodoo Nauth Mookerjea	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Jogendro Nauth Bose	...	Presidency College.
	Jogesh Chunder Mitter	...	Ditto.
	Joygopal Singha	...	Calcutta Free Churh Institution.
	Juggobundhu Bhudro	...	Dacca College.
	Juggobundhu Gangooly	...	Presidency College.
	Kally Churn, 2nd	...	Bareilly College.
60	Kally Sodoy Gangooly	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Kally Sunker Gooho	...	Ditto.
	Kartic Chunder Paul	...	Hooghly College.
	Kedareshur Dutt	...	Patna College.
	Kedar Nauth Chatterjea	...	Presidency College.
	Kedar Nauth Doss	...	Hooghly College.
	Kedar Nauth Ghose	...	Presidency College.
	Kedar Nauth Ghose	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Khetter Mohun Bose	...	Presidency College.
	Kirkpatric, C.	...	Doveton College.
70	Kissory Laul Chowdhry	...	Presidency College.
	Koralee Churn Sircar	...	Hooghly College.
	Kristo Doss Dey	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Mahendro Narain Banerjea	...	Ditto.
	Mohammed Yusoof	...	Patna College.
	Mohendro Nath Bose	...	Serampore College.
	Mohendro Nauth Mitter	...	Presidency College.
	Mohesh Chunder Sircar	...	Ditto.
	Mohim Chunder Chatterjea	...	Dacca College.
	Mutty Laul Holdar	...	Hooghly College.
80	Mutty Laul Roy Chowdry	...	Presidency College.
	Nemy Chunder Bose	...	Ditto.
	Netie Doss Dey	...	Ditto.
	Nilmadub Banerjea	...	Teacher.
	Nuffer Chunder Chatterjea	...	Hooghly College.
	Nursing Paul	...	Ditto.
	Obayd-al-Ruhman	...	Berhampore College.
	Okhoy Chunder Sircar	...	Hooghly College.
	Oma Churn Ghose	...	Presidency College.
	Omesh Chunder Dutt	...	Teacher.
90	Omesh Chunder Sen	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Opendro Chunder Mitter	...	Presidency College.
	Panchcowry Banerjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Pectambur Chatterjea	...	Hooghly College.
	Poorno Chunder Banerjea	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Poorno Chunder Mitter	...	Presidency College.
	Prosonno Coomar Gangooly	...	Ditto.
	Prosonno Coomar Roy	...	Ditto.
	Radharomun Gupta	...	Sanscrit College.
	Raj Chunder Roy	...	Dacca College.
100	Rajkisto Gupto	...	Presidency College.
	Rajkrishna Ghose	...	Hooghly College.
	Rajmohun Dey	...	Dacca College.
	Ram Gopal Dutt	...	Berhampore College.
	Ram Loll Banerjea	...	Presidency College.
	Ram Mohun Banerjea	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Rhedoy Nauth Chuckerbutty	...	Hooghly College.
	Rojoni Nauth Mitter	...	Ditto.
	Romesh Chunder Lahoory	...	Berhampore College.
	Russick Laul Ghose	...	Hooghly College.
110	Sati Nauth Roy	...	Presidency College.
	Saugor Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Saut Cowry Chatterjea	...	Civil Engineering College.
	Serajul Islam	...	Dacca College.
	Sham Chund Dhur	...	Hooghly College.
	Sham Loll Bysack	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Sham Loll Dutt	...	Ditto.
	Shama Churn Mookerjea	...	Medical College.
	Shama Churn Mozoomdar	...	Berhampore College.

	Sheo Sunkur Sahai	...	Patna College.
120	Shib Chunder Boidic	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Shib Chunder Naug	...	Dacca College.
	Shoodangshoo Bhoosun Roy	...	Presidency College.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Sen	...	Dacca College.
	Shyama Churn Chakrabarti	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Siddessur Banerjea	...	Hooghly College.
	Sochee Coomar Bose	...	Presidency College.
	Soorunjun Paul	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Sreekristo Mookerjea	...	Hooghly College.
130	Surdharee Lall	...	Presidency College.
	Tara Prosonno Banerjea	...	Ditto.
	Trolockya Nauth Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Umesh Chunder Mitter	...	Ditto.
	Unnoda Prosad Banerjea	...	Ditto.
135	Woopender Chunder Bose	...	Ditto.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Entrance Examination:—

First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Adhar Sing Gour	...	Private Student.
	Adityaram Bhuttacharjea	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Aubinash Chunder Bhuttacharjee	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Aubinash Chunder Mookerjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Aukhoy Coomar Mookerjea	...	Bullagur Aided School.
	Aushootosh Roy	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Bama Churn Bose	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Baneymadub Doss	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Beereshur Chatterjee	...	Sanscrit College.
10	Behary Laul Banerjea	...	Santipore Aided School.
	Behary Laul Gupta	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Bepin Behary Bose	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Bhuggobutty Churn Gangooly	...	Bally Seminary.
	Blochmann, J.	...	Doveton College.
	Brindabun Chunder Ghose	...	Seal's Free College.
	Brojendro Coomar Gooho	...	Tagoria Aided School.
	Brojendro Mohun Doss	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Brojo Gopal Muttylaul	...	Hindu School.
	Bykunt Nath Mookerjea	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
20	Cally Prosonno Moulic	...	Burrisaul School.
	Chunder Canto Pyne	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Chunder Shekor Sircar	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Chundra Kissore Dey	...	Mymensingh School.
	Degumbur Moitry	...	Sham Bazar Preparatory School.
	Dhurronee Dhur Dey	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Dissent, H.	...	Doveton College.
	Doorgaram Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Eshur Pershaud	...	Lahore Mission School.
	Forbes, E. A.	...	Doveton College.
30	Gobindo Chunder Mohapatro	...	General Assembyl's Institution.
	Goberdhone Doss	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Gokul Chand	...	Teacher.
	Goluck Nauth Dhur	...	Mymensingh School.
	Gomez, Domingo	...	Teacher.
	Gopaul Chunder Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Gopaul Chunder Roy	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Gossi Krishn	...	Patna College.
	Grish Chunder Bhor	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Grish Chunder Singh	...	Hindu School.
40	Gunga Pershaud	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Haran Chunder Banerjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Herumbo Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Barrackpore School.
	Hidayet Ullah	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
	Hill, E. C.	...	Doveton College.
	Hurdial Singh	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
	Hurry Prosaud Doss	...	Burrisaul School.
	Ishwar Chunder Bhuttacharjea	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Jadubendro Nauth Roy Chowdry	...	Cossipore Aided School
	Jogendro Chunder Bose	...	Hindu School.

50	Jogendro Nauth Mookerjea	...	Seal's Free College.
	Jogendro Nauth Sircar	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Ishore Laul Nundy	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Joygopaul Banerjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Jwala Pershaud	...	Agra College.
	Kally Coomar Bose	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Kally Coomar Chuckerbutty	...	Chittagong School.
	Kally Kissen Ghosal	...	Ooterparah School.
	Kally Mohun Surmah	...	Pogose School.
	Kapoor Singh	...	Agra College.
60	Kartic Chunder Mitter	...	Midnapore School.
	Kashi Nath	...	Victoria College.
	Kedar Nauth Buckshee	...	Paikparah School.
	Kedar Nauth Chatterjea	...	Hindu School.
	Kedar Nauth Roy	...	Noral Aided School.
	Kedar Nauth Sircar	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Kheroda Coomar Sing	...	Ditto.
	Kishory Mohun Banerjea	...	Ditto.
	Koilas Nauth Kor	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Koonjo Behary Bose	...	Barripore Aided School.
70	Koonjo Behary Mullick	...	Hindu School.
	Krishn Rao Pundit	...	Teacher.
	Kristo Dhone Chatterjea	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Kristo Laul Dutt	...	Hindu School.
	Kumud Bundhu Bose	...	Mymensingh School.
	Lakshmi Shankara	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Luckhee Narain Doss Goopta	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Mahomed Yehia	...	Patna College.
	Manick Chunder Ghose	...	Pubna School.
	Mohanundo Gupta	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
80	Mohendro Chunder Mitter	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Mohendro Loll Goshamy	...	Ooterparah School.
	Mohendro Nauth Dutt	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Mohendro Nauth Roy	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Mohim Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Pogose School.
	Mohit Chunder Bose	...	Hindu School.
	Mokhoda Churn Sen	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Mon Mohun Mitter	...	Bullagur Aided School.
	Mon Mohun Sircar	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Moorary Mohun Seal	...	Chinsurah ditto ditto.
90	Mukhun Lall	...	Agra College.
	Mukhun Lall	...	Teacher.
	Murli Dhur	...	Victoria College.
	Mutty Laul Roy	...	Hindu School.
	Mutty Laul Mookerjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instution.
	Nil Madub Banerjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Nilmoney Ghose	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Nitta Nundo Dey	...	Midnapore School.
	Nogendro Nauth Roy	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Norrendro Coomar Roy Chowdhry	...	Barripore Aided School.
100	Nritto Gopaul Chatterjea	...	Kistonogur Aided School at Mohestollah.
	Nundo Laul Ghose	...	Midnapore School.
	Okhil Churn Mullick	...	Hindu School.
	Okhoy Coomar Chatterjea	...	Patna College.
	Opendro Narain Mozoomdar	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Opendro Nauth Sen	...	Ditto.
	Pearay Lall	...	Bareilly College.
	Peary Mohun Gooho	...	Bangla Bazar School.
	Poorno Chunder Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Pran Kissen Coomar	...	Ootterparah School.
110	Priya Nauth Bose	...	Khanakool Kishnagur A. S. School.
	Prosonno Nauth Goopta	...	Nizamut School.
	Radha Bullub Paul	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Rajkristo Dutt	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Raja Gopal Bose	...	Seal's Free College.
	Rajender Nauth Sett	...	Hindu School.
	Rajendro Nauth Chatterjea	...	Ooterparah School.
	Rajendro Nauth Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Ram Chunder Roy Chowdhry	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Ram Loll Lubiree	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
120	Read, A. J.	...	La Martiniere College.
	Romesh Chunder Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.

	Roy Buns Kishore	... Patna College.
	Rye Churn Ghose	... Hooghly Branch School.
	Shama Churn Banerjea	... Patna College.
	Shama Churn Roy	... Mymensing School.
	Shama Doss Roy	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Shib Chunder Banerjea	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Shib Nath Banerjea	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Shib Nauth Bhuttacharjea	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
130	Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjea	... Ooterparah School.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Sircar	... Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School.
	Shusti Doss Roy	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Sutto Krishen Bose	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Tarini Churn Ghose	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Taruck Bundhu Chuckerbutty	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Thompson, J. B.	... Doveton College.
	Troilokho Nauth Bose	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	Umbica Churn Dutt	... Oriental Seminary.
	Upendro Nauth Doss	... Sanscrit College.
140	Wooma Cally Mookerjea	... Bulluty Aided School.
	Wooma Churn Ghose	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
142	Woomesh Chunder Chutterjea	... Hooghly Branch School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdool Jubber Chowdry	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Abdoor Rusheed	... Colingah Branch School.
	Ajoodhia Pershaud	... Bareilly College.
	Amritto Laul Dutt	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Anundo Chunder Mookerjea	... Boroe Aided School.
	Anundo Chunder Sing	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Anundo Nauth Roy	... Pogose School.
	Anundo Ram Burrooah	... Gowhatty School.
	Aubinash Chunder Ghosal	... Ooterparah School.
10	Audhor Chunder Mookerjea	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Audhor Chunder Sircar	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Audoito Nauth Mundol	... Barrackpore School.
	Aughore Chunder Dutt	... Jehanabad School.
	Aukhoy Coomar Gangooly	... Howrah School.
	Aushootosh Laha	... Konnugger Seminary.
	Aushootosh Mitter	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Aushootoosh Mookerjea	... Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School.
	Bahadur Singh	... Bareilly College.
	Balmokund Purohit	... Saugor School.
20	Bama Churn Banerjee	... Taltollah Preparatory School.
	Bama Churn Chatterjea	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Bama Churn Roy	... Serampore College.
	Bama Churn Sen	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Baney Madub Banerjea	... Bansbariah Free Church Branch School.
	Baney Madub Banerjea	... Teacher.
	Baney Madub Doss	... Allipore School.
	Baney Madub Doss	... Howrah School.
	Baney Madub Mookerjea	... Goburdangah School.
	Baney Madub Paul	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
30	Baranoshee Benerjea	... Tumlook School.
	Batuk Nath Dubee	... Teacher.
	Beereshur Bose	... Mozufferpore School.
	Beereshur Mitter	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Behary Laul Banerjea	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Behary Laul Bose	... Ditto.
	Behary Laul Bose	... Shambazar Preparatory School.
	Behary Laul Bysack	... Calcutta College.
	Behary Laul Coondoo	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Behary Laul Mozoomdar	... Oriental Seminary.
40	Benjamin Goluck Nauth	... Lahore Mission School.
	Benode Behary Banerjea	... Ilsoba Mondlye Aided School.
	Benode Behary Doss	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Benode Behary Ghose	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Benode Laul Pattuck	... Hooghly Branch School.
	Bepin Behary Bose	... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
	Bepin Behary Chowdry	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Bepin Behary Sircar	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Bepin Chunder Roy	... Burrisaul School.

	Bhobani Churn Bhadoory	...	Howrah School.
50	Bhobani Churn Ghuttuck	...	Pubna School.
	Bhobani Churn Mitter	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Bhoirub Chunder Dey	...	Bancoorah School.
	Bhoirub Chunder Dey	...	Chittagong School.
	Bholanath	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Bhola Nauth Doss	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Bhoobun Mohun Bose	...	Juggutbullubpore Aided School.
	Bhoobun Mohun Mitter	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Bhoobun Mohun Moitro	...	Beauleah School.
	Bhoobun Mohun Soor	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
60	Bhoosun Chunder Lahiree	...	Howrah School.
	Bhoot Nauth Mookerjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Bhuggoban Chunder Dutt	...	Ampta Aided School.
	Bhuggobutty Churn Bose	...	Hindu Institution, Jorasanko.
	Bippro Dass Dutt	...	Burrisaul School.
	Bishoow Purshaud	...	Patna College.
	Boido Nauth Chatterjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Boido Nauth Dutt	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Bolly Chunder Ghose	...	Hindu Metropolitan Institution.
	Boroda Churn Mookerjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
70	Boroda Prosaud Chutto	...	Juggutbullubpore Aided School.
	Boroda Prosaud Mozoomdar	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Boroda Gobind Bagchee	..	Beauleah School.
	Bosunto Coomar Mookerjee	...	Teacher.
	Bosunto Coomar Gooho	...	Pogose School.
	Bosunto Coomar Moitry	...	Beauleah School.
	Bradley, R.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Brij Paul Dass	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Brojo Loll Sircar	...	Seal's Free College.
	Brojo Nauth Dey	...	Sanscrit College.
80	Brojendro Coomar Gupto	...	Ditto.
	Brojendro Chunder Banerjea	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Buccrashur Mitter	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Buddy Nauth Mullick	...	Pubna School.
	Bungsheedhur Roy	...	Nizamut School.
	Bunsee Dhur	...	Teacher.
	Burroughs, J.	...	Doveton College.
	Bykunt Chunder Naug	...	Burrisaul School.
	Bykunt Nauth Mookerjee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Cally Comul Gooho	...	Burrisaul School.
90	Cally Coomar Chuckerbutty	...	Khajah Abdool Guney's Free School.
	Cally Coomar Gangooly	...	Pogose School.
	Cally Kishore Doss	...	Ditto.
	Cally Nauth Sen	...	Ditto.
	Cally Prosunno Chowdry	...	Midnapore School.
	Cally Prosunno Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Cally Prosunno Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
	Cally Puddo Banerjea	...	Baraset School.
	Cally Puddo Roy	...	Hindu School.
	Cartland, F.	...	Serampore College.
100	Chatelier, E. J.	...	Cuttack School.
	Chintamoney Chowdry	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Chintamoney Gangooly	...	Oriental Seminary.
	Chooney Laul Seal	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Chosuck Ram	...	Umritsur School.
	Chundee Churn Ghose	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Chunder Coomar Gangooly	...	Ooterparah School.
	Chunder Kanto Dutt	...	Noral Aided School.
	Chunder Kanto Roy	...	Furreedpore School.
	Chunder Mohun Gangooly	...	Mohespore Aided School.
110	Chunder Nauth Banerjea	...	Teacher.
	Chunder Nauth Chowdhry	...	Satragachee Evening School.
	Chunder Shekur Roy	...	Taltollah Preparatory Seminary.
	Dabee Pershaud	...	Agra College.
	Daya Narain	...	Delhi College.
	Debender Chunder Sen	...	Furreedpore School.
	Debendro Coomar Roychowdry	...	Barripore Aided School
	Debendro Nath Banerjee	...	Bullagur Aided School.
	Debendro Nath Roy	...	Takey Aided School.
	Deno Nath	...	Lahore Misson School.
120	Deno Bundho Mitter	...	Singarcone Badla A. V. School.
	Deno Bundho Roy	...	Pogose School.
	Deno Nath Banerjee	...	Serampore College.
	Deno Nath Bose	...	Konnogur School.

	Deno Nath Chowdry	...	Satragachee E. School.
	Dila Ram	...	Barielly College.
	Doorga Churn Banerjee	...	Sanscrit College.
	Doorga Chum Sen	...	Hindoo Institution, Jorasanko.
	Doorga Dass Banerjee	...	Santipore Aided School.
	Doorga Nath Pakrashee	...	Beauleah School.
130	Dost Mahomed Khan	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Doyal Chunder Banerjee	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
	Dwarka Nath Bagchee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Dwarka Nath Banerjee	...	Beauleah School.
	Dwarka Nath Ghose	...	Hamidpore School.
	Dwarka Nath Goohoo	...	Furreedpore School.
	Dwarka Nath Mookerjee	...	Pogose School.
	Dwarka Nath Patro	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Dwarka Nath Sen	...	Seal's Free College.
	Dwarka Nath Surma	...	Tagoria Aided School.
140	Dhunee Ram	...	Umritsur School.
	Elahi Buksh	...	Patna College.
	Eshan Chunder Gupta	...	Burrisaul School.
	Eshan Chunder Sing	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Eshwar Chunder Bhuddro	...	Burrisaul School.
	Eshwar Chunder Chatterjea	...	Ajoodhia Aided A. V. School.
	Ewing, R. C.	...	La Martiniere College.
	Faiz Ullah	...	Umritsur Mission School.
	Fleming, W. E.	...	La Martiniere College.
	Foid, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
150	Futtick Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Burrisaul School.
	Galestin, G.	...	Bishop's College.
	Ganput Giri Gossain	...	Joy Narain's College, Benares.
	Girendro Nauth Nundy	...	Ranaghat School.
	Gobindo Chunder Bose	...	Burrisaul School.
	Gobindo Chunder Coomar	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Gobindo Chunder Dey	...	Baraset School.
	Golam Ahmud	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
	Gomez, J.	...	Teacher.
	Goopee Nauth Mattay	...	Patna College.
160	Goordit Sing	...	Umritsur Mission School.
	Gooroo Gobind Ghose	...	Pogose School.
	Gooroo Nauth Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
	Gooroo Prosad Chuckerbutty	...	Bograh School.
	Gopal Chunder Banerjea	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Gopal Chunder Banerjea	...	Mamjooan Aided School.
	Gopal Chunder Banerjea	...	Santipore Aided School.
	Gopal Chunder Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Noral Aided School.
	Gopal Chunder Sen	...	Bansbariah Free Church Institution.
170	Gopal Lall Mitter	...	Seal's Free College.
	Gopal Prosaud Bose	...	Mymensing School.
	Gopal Prosunno Mozoomdar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gopee Churn Dutt	...	Sylhet Mission School.
	Gree Bhoosun Neogy	...	Barrackpore School.
	Grey, J.	...	Dovetor College.
	Gridhary Dutt	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Grish Chunder Doss	...	Pogose School.
	Grish Chunder Ghose	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Grish Chunder Ghose	...	Noral Aided School.
180	Grish Chunder Mookerjea	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Grish Chunder Sen	...	Ditto.
	Grish Chunder Tolapatro	...	Beauleah School.
	Gunga Dhur Mozoomdar	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Gunga Ram	...	Lahore College.
	Haradhone Mookerjea	...	Hindu School.
	Haran Chunder De	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Hem Chunder Banerjea	...	Howrah School.
	Hem Chunder Banerjea	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Hem Chunder Kur	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
190	Hem Chunder Mitter	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Hem Chunder Paul	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Hem Nauth Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Hem Nauth Doss	...	Ditto.
	Hem Nauth Dutt	...	Hindu School.
	Hera Laul Hatti	...	Maldah School.
	Hera Lall Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Hera Lall Nundy	...	Konnugger School.
	Hur Coomar Sen	...	Pogose School.

	Hurish Chunder Bhutto	... Bullute Aided School.
200	Hurish Chunder Chatterjea	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Hurish Chunder Mookerjea	... Cuttack School.
	Hurish Chunder Sen	... Commillah School.
	Hurro Coomar Doss	... Pogose School.
	Hurro Coomar Ghose	... Burrisaul School.
	Hurro Loll Singh	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Hurro Nauth Banerjea	... Jonye Training School.
	Hurro Nauth Bose	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Hurry Churn Mookerjea	... Kishnaghur Anglo Vernacular School.
	Hurry Mohun Banerjea	... Burrisaul School.
210	Hurry Mohun Chand	... Dinagepore School.
	Hurry Mohun Surmah	... Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
	Hurry Nauth Chatterjea	... Hindu School.
	Hurry Prosonno Mookerjea	... Santipore Aided School.
	Inayat-ul-Ruhomun, M.	... Delhi College.
	Indro Mohun Chatterjea	... Hindu School.
	Ishan Chunder Bagchee	... Bograh School.
	Ishan Chunder Banerjea	... Sanscrit College.
	Ishan Chunder Mitter	... Boroe Aided School.
	Ishan Chunder Mozoomdar	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
220	Ishan Chunder Sircar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Ishwar Chunder Ghose	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Ishwar Chunder Paul	... Kallypara Aided School.
	Jadub Lall Sen	... Pogose School.
	Jagadishur Gupto	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Jaggan Nath	... Lahore Mission School.
	Janoky Nath Saha	... Calcutta College.
	Jodoo Nath Banerjee	... Sulkea Anglo Vernacular School.
	Jodoo Nath Bose	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	Jodoo Nath Bysack	... Dacca Collegiate School.
230	Jodoo Nath Chuckerbutty	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Jodoo Nath Mitter	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Jodoo Nath Mookerjee	... Khanacool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
	Jodoo Nath Seal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Jodoo Nath Sreemoney	... Oriental Seminary.
	Jogendro Chunder Banerjee	... Beerbhoom School.
	Jogendro Chunder Mookerjee	... Bullagur Aided School.
	Jogendro Nath Banerjee	... Hindu School.
	Jogendro Nath Deb	... Ditto.
	Jogendro Nath Roy	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
240	Jogesh Chunder Bagchee	... Beauleah School.
	Jogesh Chunder Dutt	... Oriental Seminary.
	Jogesh Chunder Sircar	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Jogeshur Mookerjee	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Jogeshur Mookerjee	.. Mozufferpore School.
	Jogeshur Shome	... Hindu Institution, Jorasanko.
	Johur Lall Banerjee	... Hindu School.
	Jollodhur Seal	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Jossada Nundon Sircar	... Private Student.
	Jotirinder Nath Tagore	... Calcutta College.
250	Joy Chundra Chowdry	... Mymensing School.
	Juggobundhu Bose	... Noral Aided School.
	Jugguth Chunder Sen	... Tagoria Aided School.
	Jumna Doss	... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
	Jwala Pershad	... Barielly College.
	Kally Churn Sein	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Kally Kristo Sircar	... Shambazar Preparatory School.
	Kally Prusunno Chatterjee	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Kally Prusunno Gangoolly	... Barripore Aided School.
	Kally Sohoy Roy Chowdry	... Colootollah Branch School.
260	Kamal Krishna Bhuttacharjee	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Kamoda Nath Bhuttacharjee	... Paikparah Aided School.
	Kamokha Nath Roy	... Coomercolly Aided School.
	Kanti Chunder Banerjee	... Howrah School.
	Kanti Chunder Mookerjee	... Hindu School.
	Kanye Lall Paul	... Pogose School.
	Kedareshur Mookerjee	... Kallyparah Aided School.
	Kedar Nath Acharjee	... Ootterparah School.
	Kedar Nath Banerjee	... Howrah School.
	Kedar Nath Burma	... Juggutbullubpore Aided School.
270	Kedar Nath Chatterjee	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Kedar Nath Dey	... Seal's Free College.
	Kedar Nath Ghose	... Calcutta College.

	Kedar Nath Mookerjee	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Kedar Nath Panjee	... Ballutty Aided School.
	Kedar Nath Roy	... Oriental Seminary.
	Keshub Chunder Bose	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	Kheroda Coomar Banerjee	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Khetter Chunder Ghose	... Sanscrit College.
	Khetter Mohun Chatterjee	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
280	Khetter Mohun Doss	... Hallyshuhur School.
	Khetter Mohun Ghose	.. Sodepore Aided School.
	Khetter Mohun Mitter	... Ootterparah School.
	Khetter Mohun Roy Chowdry	... Seal's Free College.
	Khurgeshur Bose	... Patna College.
	Kishen Lall	... Teacher.
	Kishory Lall Bhur	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Kishory Chand Ghose	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Kishory Mohun Gungoolly	.. Jonye Training School.
	Koolo Chunder Burmun	... Pogose School.
290	Koonjobehary Bhuttacharjee	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Koylash Chunder Banerjee	... Commercolly Aided School.
	Koylash Chunder Roy	... Medical College.
	Koylash Chunder Sen	.... Chittagong School.
	Koylash Chunder Sircar	... Oriental Seminary.
	Koylash Nauth Banerjee	... Bagnaparah Aided School.
	Krishna Gopal Bhuckto	... Howrah School.
	Krishna Gopal Sircar	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Kristo Chunder Banerjee	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Kristo Dhon Bagchee	... Beauleah School.
300	Krishto Coomar Gooho	.. Pogose School.
	Lala Gunga Prosaud	.. Beerbhoom School.
	Lall Mohun Chuckerbutty	.. Serampore College.
	Lall Mohun Dass	... Nizamut School.
	Loke Nauth Nundy	... Ilsoba Mondlye Aided School.
	Lolit Mohun Dhur	... Pogose School.
	Lowther, C.	... St. John's College, Agra.
	Luchmee Narain	... Agra College.
	Lulful Kubeer	... Calcutta Mudressa.
	Madub Chunder Burdohoye	... Gowhatty School.
310	Madho Narain	... Delhi College.
	Madho Rao Venaik	... Barreilly College.
	Mohomud Luteef	... Lahore College.
	McGowan, S.	... Doveton College.
	Mehar Chand	.. Umritsur School.
	Mehir Lall Chatterjee	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Modhoosudun Banerjea	... Teacher.
	Mudhoosudun Doss	... Cuttack School.
	Modhoosudun Mohapatra	... Ditto.
	Modhoosudun Mookerjea	... Beerbhoom School.
320	Modhoosudun Mookerjea	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	Modhoosudun Roy	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Mohadeb Banerjea	... Jugguthbullubpore Aided School.
	Mohendro Coomar Bose	... Tagoria Aided School.
	Mohendro Lall Chatterjea	... Serampore College.
	Mohendro Nath Bannerjea	... Kally Ghat Hindu Academy.
	Mohendro Nath Bhuttacharjea	... Howrah School.
	Mohendro Nath Chatterjea	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Mohendro Nath Ghose	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	Mohendro Nath Mitter	... Calcutta College.
330	Mohendro Nath Mookerjea	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Mohendro Nath Mozoomdar	... Cossipore Aided School.
	Mohendro Nath Mullick	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Mohendro Nath Naug	... Garden Reach School.
	Mohendro Nath Seal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Mohammud Hussan	... Jullundur Mission School.
	Mohammud Saud	... Barrielly College.
	Mohesh Chunder Dey	... Chittagong School.
	Mohim Chunder Sircar	.. Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Mohima Chunder Bhadoory	... Beauleah School.
340	Mohun Lall	... Agra College.
	Monendro Coomar Dutt	... Shambazar Preparatory School.
	Monnee Lall	... Teacher.
	Monohary Lall Shome	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Monohur Doss	... Berhampore Collegiate School.

	More, H. S. G.	...	Serampore College.
	Mothoora Nath Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
	Muddon Gopal Sing	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Muddon Mohun	...	Agra College.
	Mudden Mohun Doss	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
350	Mudden Mohun Mitter	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Mutti, B. F.	...	Victoria College.
	Mutty Lall Neogy	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mutty Lall Sircar	...	Santipore Aided School.
	Muzuhur Ali	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
	Nanuck Pershad	...	Purneah School.
	Nilmadub Roy	...	Patna College.
	Nilmoney Doss	...	Private Student.
	Nilmoney Koer	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Nilmoney Paul	...	Ditto.
360	Nitto Gopal Lahiry	...	Kunnogur School.
	Nizam Din	...	Jullunder Mission School.
	Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Nobin Chunder Mookerjee	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Aided School.
	Nobo Coomar Dey	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Nobodip Chunder Seal	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Nobokristo Hazra	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Nrisingha Moorary Panja	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Nuffer Chunder Roy	...	Jerate Aided School.
	Nundo Lall Dey	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
370	Nundo Lall Doss	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
	Nundo Lall Mookerjee	...	Howrah School.
	Nundo Lall Paul	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Nundo Lall Sen	...	Ditto ditto.
	Nussyram Seal	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Obhoy Churn Chatterjee	...	Oriental Seminary.
	Odhur Chunder Chunder	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Okhoy Coomar Bhur	...	Paikparah Aided School.
	Omesh Chunder Bose	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Omesh Chunder Sircar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
380	Omirto Lall Banerjee	...	Baraset School.
	Omirto Lall Dose	...	Ditto.
	Omirto Lall Halder	...	Hindu School.
	Omirto Lall Kurmokar	...	Bally Seminary.
	Omirto Lall Mozumdur	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Omirto Nath Mitter	...	Hindu School.
	Ooma Nath Doss	...	Commillah School.
	Opendro Nath Dose	...	Hindu School.
	Opendro Nath Dutt	...	Howrah School.
	Opendro Nath Roy	...	Ditto.
390	Opendro Narion Paul	...	Ilsoba Mondlye Aided School.
	Otool Chunder Mookerjee	...	Ootterparah School.
	Otool Krishen Mitter	...	Gya School.
	Parbutty Churn Wopdhy	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Peary Lall Mitter	...	Seal's Free College.
	Peary Lall Sircar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Peary Mohun Banerjee	...	Pogose School.
	Pereira, W.	...	Burrisaul School.
	Poolin Behary Dey	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Poorno Chunder Chatterjee	...	Hindu School.
400	Poorno Chunder Chatterjee	...	Kunnogur School.
	Poorno Chunder Chatterjee	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Poorno Chunder Doss	...	Mymensing School.
	Poorno Chunder Ghose	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Poran Chunder Bose	..	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Poresh Nauth Mookerjee	...	Krishnaghur Anglo Vernacular School.
	Poresh Nath Roy	...	Jessore School.
	Prankristo Roy	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Preo Nath Banerjee	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Preo Nath Dutt	...	Noral Aided School.
410	Preo Nath Mookerjee	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Priya Nath Goshamy	...	Khanacool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
	Prosonno Coomar Bose	...	Pogose School.
	Prosonno Coomar Mookerjee	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Prosonno Coomar Sen	...	Pogose School.
	Prosonno Nath Chuckerbutty	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Protab Chunder Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.

	Punchanun Bose	... Midnapore School.
	Punchanun Palodhi	... Khanacool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
	Pundit Beharry Lall	... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
420	Pundit Birj Nath	... Lahore College.
	Pundit Dwarka Nath	.... Ditto.
	Pundit Pran Nath	... Ditto.
	Purmeshur Dhan	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Radhabulub Seal	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Radhakissore Sett	... Hooghly Branch School.
	Radha Kristo Dutt	... Mozufferpore School.
	Radharomun Nundy	... Oriental Seminary.
	Radhica Prosaud Moitro	... Calcutta College.
	Rahas Behary Naik	... Pooree School.
430	Rajendro Coomar Ghose	... Barripore Aided School.
	Rajendro Nath Mookerjee	.. Bhaugulpore School.
	Rakhal Chunder Dey	... Oriental Seminary.
	Rakhal Chunder Sen	... Hindu School.
	Rakhal Doss Chatterjee	... Serampore College.
	Rakhal Doss Gangooly	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Rakhal Doss Sircar	... Puruliah School.
	Ram Chunder Mookerjee	... Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
	Ram Churn Paul	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Ram Cumul Mitter	... Boroe Aided School.
440	Ram Coomar Chuckerbutty	... Teacher.
	Ram Coomar Doss	... Calcutta College.
	Ram Coomar Dutt	... Bangla Bazar School.
	Ram Doyal Muzomdar	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Ram Gopal Khan	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Ram Gopal Sanial	... Kishnaghur Anglo Vernacular School.
	Ramjeebun Ghose	... Beerbhoom School.
	Ram Lall Bhoomic	... Pubna School.
	Ram Lall Bose	... Noral Aided School.
	Ram Lall Ghose	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
450	Ram Lall Mookerjee	... Jonye Training School.
	Ram Narion, P.	... Lahore Mission School.
	Ram Prosunno Roy	... Seal's Free College.
	Ram Puddo Sing	... Ditto.
	Ramsoonder Bhoomic	... Mymensing School.
	Ramtunnoo Chowdry	... Bogra School.
	Ramjee Mull	... Barrielly College.
	Roghoo Nath Chuckerbutty	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Roghoonundon Sohai	... Private Student.
	Rojonicanto Bhuttacharjee	... Dacca Collegiate School.
460	Rojonicanto Ghuttuck	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Rojoni Canto Sen	... Burrisaul School.
	Rojoni Nath Mookerjea	... Jonye Training School.
	Rojoni Nath Bose	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Roma Nath Mitter	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	Ruhim Buksh	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Russell, G.	... Doveton College.
	Russick Lall Samunto	... Sulkea Anglo Vernacular School.
	Rutty Canto Ghose	... Alipore School.
	Salig Ram	... Agra College.
470	Saroda Prosaud Banerjea	... Culna Free Church Branch School.
	Saroda Prosaud Chatterjea	... Hindu School.
	Saroda Prosaud Chatterjea	... Sanscrit College.
	Saroda Prosaud Mookerjea	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Saroda Prosaud Sen	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Saroda Prosaud Sircar	... Kunnuggur School.
	Shadhoo Churn Rukhit	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Shaikh Dedar Buksh	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Shaikh Zalmoor-Ali-Ahmed	... Gowhatty School.
	Sham Chand Roy	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
480	Shama Churn Banerjea	... Cuttack School.
	Shama Churn Doss	... Andool School.
	Shama Churn Gooho	... Commillah School.
	Sheo Narain	... Jeypore Moharaja's College.
	Sheo Pershaud	... Gya School.
	Shere Ali	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Shib Chunder Ghose	... Mymensing School.
	Shib Kissen Dutt	... Serampore College.
	Shiboram Burrah	... Gowhatty School.
	Shiboo Prosonno Mookerjee	... Colootollah Branch School.

490	Shookh Deo Singh	...	Teacher.
	Shookmoy Mullick	...	Singarcone Bádla Anglo Vernacular School.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Bhoomic	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Chatterjee	...	Kunnuggur School.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Chatterjea	...	Bullutee Aided School.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Mookerjee	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Shoshee Sheker Sanyal	...	Joy Narain's College, Benares.
	Shumbhoo Chunder Dey	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Siddessur Banerjea	..	Ditto.
	Siddessur Mitter	...	Hallishuhur School.
500	Sitta Nath Chatterjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Smith, C. J.	...	La Martiniere College.
	Soorendro Nath Mookerjea	...	Teacher.
	Soorendro Nath Paul Chowdhry	...	Ranaghat School.
	Sooresh Chunder Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Soorj Bul	...	Delhi College.
	Soorjoo Coomar Chuckerbutty	...	Pogose School.
	Soruth Chunder Banerjea	...	Hindu School.
	Soruth Chunder Paul	...	Ditto.
	Sree Gopaul Chatterjea	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
510	Sree Harsho Bhuttacharjea	...	Bancoorah School.
	Sree Kanto Surmah	...	Teacher.
	Sree Krishna Mullick	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Sree Kristo Bose	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Sree Nauth Bhuttacharjea	...	Sanscrit College.
	Sree Nauth Mitter	...	Jerat Aided School.
	Sree Nauth Shadoo	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Sree Ram Moitro	...	Pubna School.
	Sreesh Chunder Chowdhry	...	Gossi Doorgapore Anglo Vernacular School.
	Sukh Dyal	...	Umritsur Mission School.
520	Surrut Chunder Doss	...	Chittagong School.
	Sustibur Chuckerbutty	...	L. M S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Susti Doss Magila	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Suttish Chunder Ghose	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Sutto Kinkur Sen	...	Hindu School.
	Tarra Puddo Ghose	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Tariny Canto Sen	....	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Tariny Churn Bhuttacharjee	...	Howrah School.
	Tariny Prosaud Sen	...	Gowalparah School.
	Taruck Chunder Gooho	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
530	Taruck Nath Gangoolly	...	Ootterparah School.
	Thomson, J. F.	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Tin Cowry Banerjee	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Tin Cowry Sircar	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Toolsey Pershad	...	Bhaugulpore School.
	Tripoorah Churn Deb	...	Kunnuggur School.
	Troilokho Nath Chatterjee	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Troilokho Nath Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Troilokho Nath Nundy	...	Midnapore School.
	Troilokho Nath Sen	...	Hooghly Branch School.
540	Umbica Churn Chutto	...	Jugguthbullubpore Aided School.
	Umbica Churn Ghose	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Umbica Churn Gooho	...	Pogose School.
	Umbica Churn Sen	...	Seal's Free College.
	Umba Pershad	...	Agra College.
	Unnoda Prosaud Aich	...	C. M. S. Institution, Burdwan.
	Wahaboodeen	...	Lahore College.
	Womesh Chunder Sen	...	Hindu School.
	Wooma Nath Mozumdar	...	Bogra School.
	Woomesh Chunder Chatterjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
550	Woomesh Chunder Sircar	...	Gya School.
	Wopendro Kissen Banerjea	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Wopendro Nath Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Younan, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
554	Yousuf Ali	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 2nd January 1865.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Offg. Registrar.

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*The result of the Entrance Examination held in Ceylon is not included in the above.

Notice.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Treasury of Behar on the 10th November 1864, and has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

G. F. Cockburn,
Commissioner.

Patna Commissioner's Office;
Camp Chuprah,
The 19th December 1864.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 13th to 19th December 1864.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
Matabangah.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 11	
On the Entrance Shoal	0 6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles ...	0 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	0 3	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 3	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ..	4 0	
Bhaugiruttee.		
Entrance Bar ...	5 0	
Below do. ...	2 1	
Thence to Jeagunge ..	3 0	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	3 0	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	3 0	
Jellinghee.		
Entrance ... Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...	Closed.	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	3 4	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 7½	

Height on Guage at Berhampore, on the 22nd December 1864, plus 1 foot 5 inches.

F. M. Avern, C. E.,
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

Berhampore,
The 23rd December 1864.

Notification.

Mr. H. Clark, Assistant Collector, has been directed to retain charge of the Bancoorah Treasury and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. F. Montresor,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office;
Burdwan,
The 12th December 1864.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 20th to 26th December 1864.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
Matabangah.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 11	
On the Entrance shoal ..	0 6	
Thence to Hat Bouleah, 44 miles	0 9	
Hat Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	0 3	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	4 0	
Bhaugiruttee.		
Entrance Bar ...	4 7	
Below ditto ...	2 0	
Thence to Jeagunge	3 0	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	3 0	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	3 0	
Jellinghee.		
Entrance ... Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...	Closed.	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	2 9	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 6	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 28th December 1864, 11½ inches above zero.

F. M. Avern, C. E.,
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division

Berhampore,
The 29th December 1864.

Nuddea Rivers.

MONTHLY STATEMENT of Upward Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kiskengunge in the Month of November 1864.

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Charcoal.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugirattee ...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	2	60	250	...	...	...	2	125	30	...	...	25	4525	993	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150	10	410	23775	10927
Jellinghee ..	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6700	5200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2030	975	...	...	...
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1800	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1550	80	...	...	...	3	150	87

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Pokers and Chowkers.	Number of Cole Batty.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhaugirattee ...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	25107	8025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	12300	4212	Under the Head of Grain comes Rice Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c ; and under the Head of Pulse, Gram, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c., are included.
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	138500	99975	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	150	147	44700	32800	
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	11475	5191	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	125	25	4	650	342	

December 1864.

F. M. Avern, *C. E.*,
Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

[26]

Nuddea Rivers.

MONTHLY STATEMENT of Downward Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of November 1864.

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Charcoal: Number of Boats.	Charcoal: Maundage by River Measurement.	Charcoal: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Coal: Number of Boats.	Coal: Maundage by River Measurement.	Coal: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Piece Goods, Native Produce: Number of Boats.	Piece Goods, Native Produce: Maundage by River Measurement.	Piece Goods, Native Produce: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Piece Goods, Imported Fabric: Number of Boats.	Piece Goods, Imported Fabric: Maundage by River Measurement.	Piece Goods, Imported Fabric: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Hides: Number of Boats.	Hides: Maundage by River Measurement.	Hides: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Cotton: Number of Boats.	Cotton: Maundage by River Measurement.	Cotton: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Castor Seed: Number of Boats.	Castor Seed: Maundage by River Measurement.	Castor Seed: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Castor Oil: Number of Boats.	Castor Oil: Maundage by River Measurement.	Castor Oil: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Jaggery: Number of Boats.	Jaggery: Maundage by River Measurement.	Jaggery: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Jute: Number of Boats.	Jute: Maundage by River Measurement.	Jute: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Gunny Bags: Number of Boats.	Gunny Bags: Maundage by River Measurement.	Gunny Bags: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Lime: Number of Boats.	Lime: Maundage by River Measurement.	Lime: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Limestone or Gnooting: Number of Boats.	Limestone or Gnooting: Maundage by River Measurement.	Limestone or Gnooting: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Grain: Number of Boats.	Grain: Maundage by River Measurement.	Grain: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugiruttee	Jungypore ...			..	.	.		1	5[illegible]	3	.	..		3	1850	775	2	32[illegible]	10[illegible]		...	.		..	...	35	11275	4230	3	1025	8[illegible]6	24	9100	4155	9	2350	905	.	.	...	157	47475	23223
Jellinghee	Nuddea ..		..	...	..	...	...	103	55300	46325	..	..	...	5	14[illegible]	1100	5	1450	1025	.	..	..	..	..	...	.	.	.		...	.	45	19800	171[illegible]		.	..			...	.	15675	12700
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge		..	...	...		..		...	...	...	..	...	1	225	1000 in No.	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	18	7350	3335	4	2450	15450 in No.		..	...				714	2575	1425

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Paise: Number of Boats.	Paise: Maundage by River Measurement.	Paise: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Firewood: Number of Boats.	Firewood: Maundage by River Measurement.	Firewood: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Timbers: Number of Rafts.	Timbers: Number of Dokers and Chowkers.	Timbers: Number of Gole Batty.	Mustard Oil: Number of Boats.	Mustard Oil: Maundage by River Measurement.	Mustard Oil: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Sundry Oils: Number of Boats.	Sundry Oils: Maundage by River Measurement.	Sundry Oils: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Indigo: Number of Boats.	Indigo: Maundage by River Measurement.	Indigo: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Salt: Number of Boats.	Salt: Maundage by River Measurement.	Salt: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Sugar: Number of Boats.	Sugar: Maundage by River Measurement.	Sugar: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Tobacco: Number of Boats.	Tobacco: Maundage by River Measurement.	Tobacco: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Vegetables: Number of Boats.	Vegetables: Maundage by River Measurement.	Vegetables: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Sundries: Number of Boats.	Sundries: Maundage by River Measurement.	Sundries: Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Remarks.
Bhaugiruttee ...	Jungypore ...	93	47675	21190	5	1225	67[illegible]	309	1924	1593		...	..	.		.	14	475[illegible]	1[illegible]59	3	850	4[illegible]	15	77[illegible]	3[illegible]41	31	12125	4[illegible]	15	3[illegible]75	1753	1[illegible]	65[illegible]75	27415	Under the Head of GRAIN comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c., and under the Head of PULSE, Gram, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c., are included.
Jellinghee ..	Nuddea .	163	6570[illegible]	576[illegible]	28	2 150	1[illegible]925	23	2[illegible]	9	.		.					2025	1073						.				..		.	53	13275	9725	
Matabangah .	Kissengunge ...	30	11525	6075	2	700	300	1	2	1[illegible]3 Bamboos		...	..	.		.	1	45[illegible]	161	.	.	..	..	...	.	...	..	.	..	...	..	37	7350	3315	

F. M. AVERN, C. E.,
Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

December 1864.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC PASSED THROUGH THE CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS from 1st to 31st December 1864.

	Names of Chowkeys.	Charcoal.			Wood Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Indigo.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Lime.			Mustard Seed.			Mustard Seed Oil.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Circular Canal	Ramonghatta	...	...	...	10	1325	750	20	1125	775	...	...	...	100	11575	7325	...	...	...	8	17500	11500	...	...	...	20	11700	650	600	82775	62700	1200	182550	92575	80	21700	15200	120	18775	12700	10	8500	575
	Chitpore	221	272275	170218	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4050	120 Bales	...	...	...	30	22300	675	40	29800	8000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1440	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	4	1600	1300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	22500	15000	4	1300	600	...	...	...	55	27000	13500	10	2500	1600
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kidderpore	20	21200	12500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2600	1700	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Names of Chowkeys.	Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Linseed.			Paddy.			Pulse.			Peas.			Rice.			Wheat.			Lentil.			Grain.			Sundries.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Total Number of Boats.	Total Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Total Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Circular Canal	Ramonghatta	...	...	...	50	15725	11750	25	1850	975	575	99930	62100	25	1650	975	30	2275	1560	380	21700	1475	3000	592775	229700	20	2350	1675	5	1275	675	200	22775	18700	7132	1122160	...
	Chitpore	502	544725	253109	1	100	50	2	150	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2650	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	50	2248	650650	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1500	900	1	650	300	350	70000	45000	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	160000	75600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1497	368950	...
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	400	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	157375	115750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1707	64350	...
	Kidderpore	48	30125	17200	...	...	...	2	735	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	875	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1075	282200	...

DHAPPA;
Toll Collector's Office,
The 2nd January 1865.

J. F. GALIFFE,
Collector and Magistrate of Canals.

[28]

The first Agricultural Exhibition for the Rajshahye Division (including the Districts of Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, Rungpore, Dinagepore, Maldah, Pubna, and Bogra) will be held at Rampore Bauleah, commencing on the 17th January 1865 and closing on the 20th idem.

The undermentioned Prizes will be given to the owners of the following :—

Live Stock.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle.			
(*N. B.*—To be bred in the Rajshahye Division.)			
For the Bull, aged 3 years or upwards, best calculated to improve the breed of plough Cattle ...	80	40	20
For ditto aged upwards of 1, but under 3 years ...	50	25	10
For ditto of any age	50	...	...
For the best Bull for improving the breed of Milch Cows	50	...	...
For the Cow best adapted for milking purposes in Calf, or with Calf at foot...	40	25	10
For the Cow best adapted for breeding plough Cattle in Calf, or with Calf at foot ...	40	25	15
For the best Cow Calf under 1 year and more than 4 months	15	10	...
For the best Bull Calf under 1 year and more than 4 months	10	7	...
(*N. B.*—May be bred anywhere.)			
For the Bull, upwards of 3 years old, best adapted for improving the breed of Milch Cows ...	32	20	...
For the best ditto upwards of 1, but under 3 years old	20	...	...
For the Bull, upwards of 3 years old, best adapted for improving the breed of plough Cattle ...	50	32	...
For the best ditto upwards of 1, but under 3 years old	30	15	...
For the best Milch Cow upwards of 3 years old in Calf, or with Calf at foot...	50	25	15
For the best Cow, upwards of 3 years old, for breeding plough Cattle in Calf, or with Calf at foot ...	50	25	15
For the best Bull Calf under 1 year but more than 4 months	15	10	...
For the best Cow Calf under 1 year and upwards of 4 months	10	7	...
For the best pair of plough or draught Cattle bred in the Rajshahye Division	50	30	20
For the best ditto bred in District, Rajshahye ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Moorshedabad ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Rungpore ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Dinagepore ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Maldah ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Pubnah ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Bograh ...	25	...	...
For the best Bull of any age exhibited from District Rajshahye ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Moorshedabad ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Rungpore ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Dinagepore ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Maldah ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Pubnah ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Bograh ...	25	...	...
For the best Cow of any age exhibited from District Rajshahye ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Moorshedabad ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Rungpore ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Dinagepore ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Maldah ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Pubnah ...	25	...	...
For ditto ditto, Bograh ...	25	...	...
For the best pair of plough or draught Bullocks bred anywhere but suitable for Lower Bengal ...	25	...	...
For the best Bull Buffalo	30	...	...
For the best Cow Buffalo in Calf, or with Calf at foot	30	...	...
For the best pair of plough or draught Buffaloes ...	32	...	...

Live Stock.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Horses.			
For the Horse best suited to improve the breed of Horse for general purposes to cover Mares in any District of the Division during 1865 at not more than 8 Rupees	150	...	...
For the best Brood Mare (for general purposes) in Foal, or with Foal at foot	100	...	...
For the best Colt, upwards of 1 year old, bred in any District of the Division	80	...	...
For the best Saddle Horse bred in any District of the Division	100	...	...
For the best Harness Mare bred in any District of the Division	80	...	...
For the best Stallion Pony bred in the Division, over 12½ hands but under 13½ hands	32	16	...
For the best Stallion Pony bred in the Division, under 12½ hands	25	10	...
For the best Pony Mare bred in the Division, over 12½ hands but under 13½ hands	20	...	...
For the best Stallion Ass not less than 12 hands high	10	...	...
Sheep.			
For the best Ram bred in the Division... ...	25	15	10
For the best ditto bred anywhere	20	...	...
For the best Ewe bred in the Division in Lamb, or with Lamb at foot	25	15	10
For the best ditto bred anywhere	25	...	...
For the best 4 Wethers, 4-toothed or more, bred in the Division	32	20	10
For the best 4 ditto 2-toothed	32	20	10
For the best 2 Wethers bred anywhere, of any age ...	25	...	...
For the best 10 seers of Wool, a sample of 3 maunds, from any District in the Division	12	6	...
Goats.			
For the best Buck Goat bred in the Division ...	12	8	...
For the best She ditto	12	8	...
For the best Buck Goat bred anywhere ...	10	...	...
For the best She ditto	10	...	...
Poultry.			
For the best Cock and 3 Hens of any breed ...	16	10	7
For the best 3 pair of Fowls for the table ...	10	6	...
For the best Cock	8	5	3
For the best Hen	8	5	3
For the best Cock and Hen Turkey	14	...	...
For the best Gander and 2 Geese	12	8	...
For the best Drake and 3 Ducks	10	6	4
For the best Drake	6	4	...
For the best Duck	5	3	...
For the best 2 Ducks for the table	6	4	...
Rabbits.			
For the best Buck Rabbit	5	...	...
For the best Doe ditto	5	...	...
Pigeons.			
For the best 3 pair Pigeons	8	6	3
Dairy Produce.			
For the best fresh Butter, not less than 1 lb. ...	10	7	4
For the best Cow's Ghee, not less than 3 seers ...	16	10	5
For the best Buffalo ditto	16	10	5
Implements.			
For the best improved Plough suitable for Bengallee Bullocks	15	10	...
For the best improved Harrow suitable for ditto ditto	12	6	...
For the best set of Native Agricultural Implements	30	20	10
For the best improved Hackery suitable for Bengallee Bullocks	20	10	...
For the best Sugar-cane Crushing Machine ...	32	...	...
For the best Oil Mill, to be worked by Cattle, for the extraction of Linseed, Teel, Mustard, and such like Oils	32	...	...

Produce.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*N. B.*—The undermentioned must be the produce of the Division.)			
Grain.			
For the best 10 seers (certified sample of 10 maunds) of Rice	20	10	5
For the best ditto ditto of Rice	20	10	5
For the best ditto ditto of Rice	20	10	5
For the best 5 seers of Wheat (certified sample of 5 maunds)	10	...	...
For the best ditto Oats	10	...	...
Tubers.			
For the best 10 seers of Potatoes (sample of 5 maunds)	20	10	...
For the best 2 seers of Sweet Potatoes	8	4	...
For the best 2 seers of Turmeric	10	...	...
For the best 2 seers of Arrowroot ditto ditto ...	10	...	...
For the best 2 seers of Ginger	10	...	...
For the best specimen of Cachu	10	...	...
Fibres.			
For the best 10 seers of Jute (certified sample of 10 maunds)	25	15	10
For the best 10 seers of Sunn ditto ...	16	8	...
Cotton.			
For the best 10 seers of Cotton ditto ditto ...	25	...	...
Silk.			
For the best Silk, the specimen to consist of 200 Cocoons as a certified sample of half a maund ...	32	16	10
Indigo.			
For the best Cake of Indigo (certified sample of a Chest)	25	...	...
Sugar.			
For the best 10 Sugar-canes (certified sample of not less than one bojah)	20	10	5
For the best 5 seers of Goor	20	10	5
For the best 5 seers of unrefined Sugar ...	20	10	5
For the best 5 seers of refined Sugar	20	...	...
Oil Seeds.			
For the best 5 seers (certified sample of 5 maunds) of Linseed	...	...	...
For ditto ditto of Mustard Seed	...	...	...
For ditto ditto of of Teel	...	...	...
Pulse.			
For the best 5 seers (certified sample of 5 maunds) of Gram	16	10	...
For ditto ditto of Kulye	16	10	5
For ditto ditto of Peas	16	10	5
For ditto ditto of Chillies	10	6	3
Tobacco.			
For the best 2 seers of Tobacco to be exhibited in leaf (certified sample of 2 maunds)	25	10	5
Honey.			
For the best specimen, 1 seer certified sample of 5 seers of Honey in the Comb	10	...	...

Also the following Special Prizes given by the undermentioned gentlemen of the Bograh District :—

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
A. B. Falcon, Esq.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best 10 seers of Oats grown in the Rajshahye Division	25	...	...
For the best Milch Cow bred in the Bograh District	25	...	...
H. Lloyd Jones, Esq.			
For the best Country Cow bred in the Bograh District	15	...	...
For the finest Capon ditto ditto	5	...	...
For the finest 10 seers of Rice grown in the Bograh District	10	...	...
For the finest specimen of Jute ditto ditto ...	10	...	...
For the finest specimen of Native Raw Sugar grown in the Rajshahye Division, 5 seers	10	...	...
Baboo Rhada Rumon Moonshee.			
For the best Cotton, ¼ of a maund, grown in Bograh	10	...	...
Baboo Kalesnath Roy.			
For the best Cow Ghee from Bograh	5	...	...
Baboo Shamsoonder Gooho.			
For the finest pair of Silk Dhooties from Bograh ...	25	...	...
M. B. Rochfort, Esq.			
For the best Mustard Oil from Bograh	10	...	...
For the best pen of 4 Capons from Bograh ...	10	...	...
Baboo Madhub Chunder Moitry.			
For the best Buffalo bred in Bograh	15	...	...
Baboo Umbica Churn Roy.			
For the best Country Pony bred in Bograh ...	15	...	...
J. Taylor, Esq.			
For the best 10 seers of Wool from Bograh ...	7	...	...
Baboo Probodh Chunder Chatterjee.			
For the best 2 plough Bullocks bred in Bograh ...	10	...	...
D. W. M Testro, Esq.			
For the best Bull Calf, not over 18 months old, bred in Bograh	20	...	...
For the best 15 seers of Cotton, the produce of the Rajshahye Division	10	...	...
Baboo Kalesdass Mozoomdar.			
(Will be notified hereafter)	15	...	...
Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Raha.			
For the best 10 seers of Tobacco from Bograh ...	8	...	...
Baboo Russick Lall Bose.			
For the best 12 Sugar-canes from Bograh ...	5	...	...
For the best 10 seers of Soona Moog from Bograh .	7	8	...
Baboo Roodrakant Lahooree.			
For the best 5 seers of Silk from Bograh ...	10	...	...
Baboo Kalinath Sandyal.			
For the best 2 specimens of Khesaree from Bograh	10	...	...
For the best 10 seers of Gram from Bograh ...	10	...	...
For the best 10 seers of Ookie Dhan	10	...	...
Hamed Ali Chowdry.			
For the best 5 seers of Ookun Mochoo Rice ...	10	...	...
Baboo Bunwaree Lall Shaha.			
For the best Bullock from Bograh	15	...	...
For the best 5 seers of Cow Ghee from Bograh ...	5	...	...
Baboo Dissonath Sircar.			
For the best 5 yards of Silk Cloth from Bograh ...	6	...	...

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
Harro Soondry and Surnomoyee Debea.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best 5 seers of Soona Moog	5	...	...
Torab Ally Chowdry.			
For the best 10 seers of Mash Kulie	10	...	...
Baboo Kalinath Roy.			
For the best 5 seers of Turmeric	5	...	...
Baboo Oomachurn Chowdry.			
For the best Sheep bred in Bograh, of any age ...	10	...	...
Ranee Shurnomoyee.			
For the best pair of Bullocks	25	...	...
For the best pair of Buffaloes	25	...	...
For the best 10 seers of Ghee	20	...	...
For the best ½ maund of Jute	25	...	...
For the best maund of Rice	25	...	...
For the best She Goat in Milk	10	...	...
For the best Ram	6	...	...
For the best pair of Pigeons	4	...	...
For the best 10 seers of Tobacco	10	...	...
Gobind Chunder Khajanchee.			
For the best 5 seers of Salna Utab Rice grown in Bograh	5	...	...
Lalla Bungsee Gopal.			
For the best She Goat	5	...	...
Baboo Grish Chunder Sandyal.			
For the best Cow over 3 years old in Calf Cow from Bograh	10	..	...
For the best 5 seers of Postar Dana from Rajshahye	10	...	...
For the best 5 seers of Gram from Bograh ..	5	...	...
Baboo Kalinath Roy.			
For the best 5 seers of Turmeric from Bograh ..	5	...	..

The following gentlemen of Rungpore offer Special Prizes as detailed below :—

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
Mr. F. C. Fowle.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best Country Cow bred in the Rungpore District	20	...	...
For the best 5 seers of Thacooree Kulye ...	10	...	...
For the best 5 seers of Urhur Dall	10	...	...
For the best Ghee not less than 10 seers ...	10	...	...
For the best India Rubber, 1 seer, grown and manufactured in the Division	10	...	...
Mr. V. T. Taylor.			
For the best 3 seers of Indigo (certified sample of a Chest) grown and manufactured by Natives in the Rajshahye Division ...	25	10	...
For the best 5 seers of pure Mustard Oil made in the Rajshahye Division	10	...	...
Mr. W. Wavell.			
For the best 5 seers of Cow Ghee made in Rungpore	10	...	...
For the best Dam or Doosea She Goat not to give less than ½ a seer at a milking	10	5	...
Baboo Romoney Mohun Roy Chowdry.			
For the best 5 seers of Buffalo Ghee made in Rungpore	10	...	...
For the best 5 seers of Tobacco (certified sample of 1 maund) grown in Rungpore	16	10	8
For the best 10 seers of Ooshna Rice grown in Rungpore	10	8	...
Baboo Unnugo Mohun Roy Chowdry.			
For the best 10 seers of Jute (certified sample of 2 maunds) grown in Rungpore	10	...	...
For the best Dana Goor, 5 seers, (certified sample of 1 maund,) made in the Rungpore District ...	10	...	...

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
Baboo Janoky Bullub Sein.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best 5 seers of Chillies (certified sample of ½ maund) grown in Rungpore	10	...	...
For the best Country-bred Bull in Rungpore ...	20	...	...
Baboo Jugodindernarain Chowdry.			
For the best Milk Cow in the District bred anywhere	20	...	...
For the best 10 seers of "Aroa" Rice (certified sample of 1 maund) grown in Rungpore	16	8	...
For the best seer of Silk (sample of 10 seers) made in the Division—			
White Silk	20	...	...
Yellow ditto	16	...	...
Baboo Kasshee Prosad Sein.			
For the best 1 seer of Tea grown in the District of Rungpore	10	...	...
For the best 5 seers of Potatoes (certified sample of ½ maund) grown in Rungpore—			
White	10	...	...
Red	5	..	...
For the best 2 seers of Arrowroot grown in the Division	5	...	...
For the best seer of Mooga in the Division ...	5	...	...
For the best seers of Audee manufactured ...	5	...	...
Baboo Mohesh Chunder Roy.			
For the best 2 seers of Sugar made in Rungpore (certified sample ½ maund) ...	10	8	...
For the best and largest Maun grown in Rungpore	8	...	...
For the best and largest Ole	4	...	...
Baboo Sreenath Gangooly.			
For the best 5 seers of Mustard (sample of a maund) grown in Rungpore	5	3	...
For the best seer of Cotton grown in Rungpore ...	2	...	...
Baboo Gopal Prosad Boss.			
For the best 5 seers of Wheat (sample of 1 maund) grown in Rungpore	10	...	...
Mr. A. D C. Rehling.			
For the best 5 seers of Turmeric grown in Rungpore	10	...	...
For the best 5 seers of Ginger grown in Rungpore	10	...	...
Baboo Dukhena Mohun Roy Chowdry.			
For the best 5 seers of three or four best kinds of Rice (certified sample of 1 maund)	10	8	5
For the best Dallee of Potatoes, Boygun, &c, &c, exhibited at the Local Show	5	3	...
For the best seer of Khea (sample of 5 seers) grown in the Division	5	...	...
Baboo Sheeb Chunder Mookerjee.			
For the best Plough in the Division	25	...	...

Extra Prizes offered by Cowar Anund Nath Roy, of Rajshahye.

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best Milch Cow in Milk bred in District Rajshahye	50	...	...
For the best Bull bred in District Rajshahye ...	50	...	...
For the best 2 seers of Cow Ghee from Rajshahye ..	25	...	...
For the best 5 seers of Sugar (certified sample of 1 maund) from Rajshahye	15	...	...
For the best 5 seers of Rice grown in Rajshahye (certified sample of 10 maunds)	10	...	...
For the best Cow Buffalo bred in Rajshahye ...	50	...	..
For the best Ram and Ewe bred in Rajshahye ...	15	...	...
For the best Buck Goat and She Goat in Milk bred in Rajshahye	15	...	...

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best 5 seers of Mustard Oil (certified sample of 2 maunds)	15	...	...
For the best 5 seers of seed Paddy (certified sample of 5 maunds) grown in Rajshahye	15	...	...
For the best Plough and pair of Bullocks from Rajshahye	20	...	...
For the best Gauder bred in Rajshahye ...	10	...	...
For the best 3 pair of Pigeons of different kinds ...	5	...	...
For the best Drake and Duck	5	...	...

A Silver Medal presented by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bengal for the best specimen of Produce, Implement, or Animal exhibited.

Presented by H. Hankey, Esq., Pubna.

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best 2 seers of Tobacco grown in Pubna ...	15	...	...
For the best 3 seers Cow Ghee exhibited from Pubna	15	...	...

On the last day of the Exhibition there will also be a Vegetable and Flower Show, for which the following Prizes will be awarded:—

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
European Vegetables.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best Cauliflower	5	3	...
Ditto Cabbage	4	2	...
Ditto 1½ seers of Peas in the Pod ...	5	3	...
Ditto ditto Carrots ...	3	...	...
Ditto Lettuce, Beet, and Celery ...	6	3	...
Ditto Onions, 2 seers	3	...	...
Ditto general "Dally" of Vegetables ...	10	6	3
Native Vegetables.			
For the best Boygaon	6	5	4
Ditto Moola	5	4	3
Ditto Kolla (Plantain)	5	4	3
Ditto Palleen	4	3	2
Ditto Muttur Sooty or Seem	5	4	...
Ditto Maun Cochoo	6	5	3
Ditto Ole	5	4	...
European Flowers.			
For the best show of flowers growing	10	8	...
Ditto ditto cut	8	4	...
Native Flowers.			
For the best show of flowers growing ...	10	8	...
Ditto ditto cut	8	4	...

N. B.—Numerous other Special Prizes will be awarded, of which due notice will be given in a Supplemental List. Extra Prizes for Agricultural Animals, Implements, and Produce will also be awarded in all cases of extraordinary merit.

Every thing intended for exhibition must be on the ground by 11 A. M. on January 16th, with the exception of Dairy Produce, which must be brought to the Show Yard by 9 A. M. on the 17th idem.

The necessary accommodation will be provided free for all animals, &c., exhibited, but owners must feed their own animals. Every arrangement will, however, be made for the convenience of people in charge of animals, &c.

Nothing can be removed before 5 P. M. of the last day of the Show.

The Managing Committee have the power of refusing admittance to anything which does not possess sufficient merit to entitle it to compete for the Prizes offered.

Any further information can be obtained by applying to the Secretaries of the Local Committees for the Agricultural Exhibition at Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, Rungpore, Dinagepore, Maldah, Pubnah, and Bograh.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
Officiating Commissioner.

Notification.

THE Chumparun Committee offer the following Extra Prizes for competition at the Agricultural Show to be held at Mozufferpore on 17th proximo and following days:—

For Saltpetre produced in Chumparun, refined, 1 maund to be exhibited as certified sample of 100 maunds:—

1st Prize ... Rs. 50
2nd „ ... „ 40

Crude.

¼ maund ditto ditto of 50 maunds:—

1st Prize ... Rs. 40
2nd „ ... „ 25
3rd „ ... „ 15

Total ... Rs. 160

For Fruits, Vegetables, and Flowers produced in Chumparun:—

	Rs.
For the best basket of Vegetables and Fruits...	50
Ditto basket of Flowers	25
Ditto Red Cabbage	5
Ditto common Cabbage	5
Ditto Cauliflower	5
Ditto Peas, 5 seers, unshelled ...	5
Ditto six Lettuces	5
Ditto three Beetroot	5
Ditto plant of Celery	5
Ditto bunch of 10 Carrots	5
Ditto six Turnips	5
Ditto twelve Tomatoes	5

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Camp Mozufferpore,
The 28th December 1864.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (50) fifty Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Ramsaha, Mouzahs Gotanuggur and Burragawn, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 4th April 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

THOS. LAMB,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT;
Zillah Kamroop,
The 8th December 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

On the North by cultivated lands of Mouzah Gotanuggur.

On the South by Burragong Mouzah's Hill and Seel Dooar.

On the East by Mr. Philipp's Koboolah land.

On the West by cultivated lands of Mouzah Gotanuggur and Hill.

THOS. LAMB,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two Lots of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (600) six hundred Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Chillabandha and Solall, in Zillah Nowgóng in Assam, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 3rd day of April 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH NOWGONG;
Depy. Commr.'s Office,
The 6th December 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

LOT No. I.—In Mouzah Chillabandha, area about 200 Acres.

On the North by the southern boundary of Mr George Williamson's Kuliahbur grant.

On the South by a high embankment planted with bamboos as far as the Juree tree shewn on the plan.

On the East by the Kamykhya Lakhiraj land from a post on the north-east to another at the Josah Hollah, and by the Josah Hollah.

On the West by a continuation of the embankment which formed the southern boundary.

LOT No. II.—In Mouzah Solall, area about 400 Acres.

On the North by Bihusua Ahut tree (or tree under which the festival of the Bihu is held) and posts; by marshes known as Bhogoneea Hollah and Law Bhooi Dullone.

On the South by the Dullong Jooree from a post on the south west to another on the south-east.

On the East by Burtamolee and Pahkotab Hollahs.

On the West by Muhmora Hollah and Posts.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in cause Hajee Sajun Rohomotollah *vs.* Gocooldoss Soonderjee and others, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Court House, at noon on Saturday, the 14th day of January next, the Ship *Sir Edward Parry* as she now lies in the stream off Hautcollah Ghât, with all her stores, masts, rigging, sails, &c.

The *Sir Edward Parry* is of 575 tons burthen, and was built in 1847 at Sunderland.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Fergusson, 7, Hastings' Street.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT;
Registrar's Office,
The 23rd December 1864.

Notice.

JOHN ELLIOTT and Henry Mortlock Aitken, hitherto carrying on business together under the Firm of John Elliott and Co., and William Edward Jenkins, also carrying on business under the Firm of Jenkins, Dearman and Co., as Merchants and Agents, have, from 1st January 1865, associated themselves together in partnership under the style or Firm of John Elliott and Co. All outstanding balances due to or from the late Firms will be adjusted and settled by the present Firm of John Elliott and Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—One Hundred Lacs of Rupees.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—Rupees 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

Head Office ... *Calcutta.*
Branches ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

Madras ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

William Anderson, Esq., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

George Miller Blacker, Esq., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

Charles Estcourt Cresswell, Esq., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

Baboo Doorgachurn Law, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

Baboo Heralaul Seal, *Zemindar.*

Baboo Potit Paubun Sein, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. Rustomjee, Esq., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

Sir John P. Grant, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. Wingrove, Esq., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. Hewett, Esq.

Offices in London... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business Observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. Sawers,
Manager.

National Bank of India;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 27th December 1864.

LIABILITIES.				Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	...	1,67,70,358 15 2
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	...	32,29,641 0 10
Reserve Fund ...	...	...	...	18,66,955 12 4
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs.	76,26,969 14 0	
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	,,	69,54,486 6 0	1,47,81,456 4 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	1,95,99,993 1 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	...	2,09,409 3 8
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	...	3,66,695 0 0
Sundries ...	...	...	...	10,25,707 3 9
			...	5,98,69,216 9 1

ASSETS.				Rs. As. P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	...	32,67,067 8 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	1,41,67,432 5 1
Accounts of Credit on ditto	ditto	...	...	18,08,006 6 0
Mercantile Bills discounted at	ditto	ditto	...	1,09,43,543 1 7
Dead Stock	ditto	ditto	...	3,83,140 11 4
Stamps	ditto	ditto	...	10,337 2 0
Balances with other Banks	...	...	...	6,50,870 15 5
Sundries	...	...	...	6,21,453 14 8
				3,18,51,541 0 1
Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	...	Rs. 8,26,969 14 0	
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	...	,, 6,70,015 2 11	,, 14,96,985 0 11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	...	Rs. 1,97,86,865 8 1	
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	...	,, 68,33,826 0 0	,, 2,66,20,690 8 1
				5,98,69,216 9 1

Rupees 5,98,69,216 9 1

D. WOODS,
Chief Accountant and Dep. Sec.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Ally Dugman, of No. 2-10, Amratollah Street, in Calcutta, Cargo Boat Supplier, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 23rd day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of February next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Moses, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Charles Edward Blechynden, at present of No. 14, Strand, in Calcutta, but late of Rampore Boleau, Manager of the Silk Filatures of C. R. Jennings, Esq., at that place, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 21st day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of February next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Watkins and Stokoe, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 23rd December 1864.

Gola Ghat Assam Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 16, Strand, on Friday, the 6th January 1865, at noon, to confirm the Resolution authorizing the Directors to issue additional Shares passed at the Special Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th November 1864.

R. GENTLE,
Secretary.

Notice.

THE undersigned resumes charge of the Calcutta Branch of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, "Limited," from this date.

W. H. FULLER,
Manager.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th December 1864.

Durrung Tea Company, "Limited."

THE adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Durrung Tea Company, "Limited," will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on Tuesday, the 17th day of January, at 1 P. M.

MACKEY & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 30th December 1864.

Victoria Tea Company, "Limited."

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co., SECRETARIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Victoria Tea Company, "Limited," will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on Monday, 16th January 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the Half-year ending 31st October 1864; receiving the Directors' Report; declaring a Dividend, and considering proposals for altering, amending, or dispensing with the several Clauses of the Articles of Association of the Company having reference to the following subjects, *viz.*: Dates of Half-yearly General Meetings; Quorum of Shareholders required to be present at General Meetings; length of notice required to be given in advertising such Meetings, and Clause appointing Bankers to the Company.

JAS. GREIG HICKS,
Deputy Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th December 1864.

Bengal Printing Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Tenth Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 17th January 1865, at 12 o'clock at noon, to submit the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts of the Company for the half-year ending 31st October 1864, and for any other business.

By Order,
GEO. F. COPLEY,
Secretary.

Notice.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Michael DeLuse, late a Gunner in the employ of the East India Railway, deceased, has been this day granted to Catherine Rebeiro, the sole Executrix, residing at Mullunga, in Calcutta. All persons having any claim against the said Estate are requested to make the same known to the said Executrix, and those Creditors thereto are requested to pay the same thereof.

CATHERINE REBERIO *in person.*

CALCUTTA,
The 29th November 1864.

Lost or Stolen,

IN Calcutta, two Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{11}$60345 and $\frac{A}{11}$74254, for Rupees 50 each, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

OMES CHUNDER DUTT.

Kishnaghur.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE

OF THE

DISTRICT REGISTRAR OF CALCUTTA,

No. 9, Hare Street,

Price 2 Annas.

A GUIDE TO THE ACT FOR THE REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES,

Act No. XVI. of 1864.

Notice.

THE following Government Currency Notes having been stolen from the Bhullooah Treasury between the 11th and 16th February 1864, parties are cautioned against receiving the same, payment of which has been stopped:—

No. 19454 for Rs. 1,000
„ 17367 „ „ 1,000
„ 17949 „ „ 1,000

G. A. PEPPER,
Collector.

BHULLOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 17th February 1864.

Fifty Rupees reward has been offered for every Note recovered.

G. A. PEPPER.

Lost or Stolen,

FIRST-HALF of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{13}$06253, for Rupees 100. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost or Stolen,

THE Right-hand half of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{3}$49446, for Rupees 100. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

SECOND-HALVES of Government Currency Notes, No. $\frac{A}{13}$43182, for Rupees 100, and No. $\frac{A}{6}$44090, for Rupees 20.

Lost in Transit,

HALVES of Government Currency Notes, numbered as follow:—

No. $\frac{A}{9}$ 28282 for Rupees 20.
„ $\frac{A}{10}$ 03952 for Rupees 20.
„ $\frac{A}{6}$ 32019 for Rupees 10.

Payment stopped at the Bank.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 836.

The 24th December 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 5th January 1865, at 6 P. M.

No. 837.

The 24th December 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, for transmission per Steamer *Cheduba*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 6th January 1865, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *viâ* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 838.

The 24th December 1864.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Nubia* will be closed on Sunday, the 8th January 1865, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.	Viâ Marseilles.	Viâ Southampton.
	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

No. 840.

The 28th December 1864.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 14th January will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. on Friday, the 6th idem, *viâ* Marseilles and Southampton.

Letters and papers for transmission *viâ* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 6th, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *viâ* Trieste.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

	Viâ Southampton.	Viâ Marseilles.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Under ½ Ounce	... 0 4 0	0 6 8
„ 1 „	... 0 8 0	0 13 4

No. 841.

The 28th December 1864.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet to the extent of 200 ounces will be sent to Bombay on Saturday, the 7th January 1865, and letters will be received up to 6 P M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send letters up to one ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in cash at the window at one Rupee per ½ of an ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 842.

The 31st December 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 15th January, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *viâ* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 843.

The 31st December 1864.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 22nd December and the Safe Dâk of the 21st idem arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C. land no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Patna, will be put up to sale, in the Patna Collectorate, on Saturday, the 7th January 1865, corresponding with 25 Poos 1272 Fuslee.

2. The Purchasers of these plots will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, at the head of this Appendix, with the exception of 1st, 2nd, and 5th, and with the addition of the following Condition:—

"The plots to be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price."

Number of Estate of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	330	Abdool Ruhemapore, and Noseerpore Maroop, Rekabgunge, Pergunnah Azeemabad ...	7 2 35	...	...	...	168 15 9	
	334	Abdool Ruhemapore, and Pergunnah Azeemabad.						
	8	Begumbaugh, Pergunnah Azeemabad	2 1 29	...	...	...	53 1 2	
	...	Sundulpore, Pergunnah Azeemabad ...	0 1 35	...	...	...	10 8 9	

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 19th November 1864.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Monday, the 16th January 1865, corresponding with 4th Maugh 1272 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.

No. of Statement of Government Estates.	No. on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
87	2673	Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bhaugulpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore ...	618 1 13	100 0 0	1 0 0	101 0 0	200 0 0
193	2630	Jageer Joy Sing Sepoy and others, Thannah Nuseebabad, Pergunnah Colgong ...	56 1 0	14 1 0	0 2 3	14 3 3	28 2 0
216	2024	Jageer Lawaris Deen Mohamed Sepoy, Thannah Colgong, Pergunnah Colgong.	19 3 8	4 8 0	0 0 9	4 8 9	9 0 0
5 Supplement Statement of 1861-62.	3421	Arazee Killah Colgong, Pergunnah Colgong	6 1 19	20 0 0	0 3 0	20 3 0	40 0 0
1 Supplement Statement of 1862-63.	3460	Khannahbary Lawaree, Hoolas Roy Soobedar, Thannah Pealopore, Pergunnah Colgong	2 0 5	2 0 0	0 0 4	2 0 4	4 0 0

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Zillah Bhaugulpore,
The 7th December 1864.

H. MADDOCKS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, in the Monghyr Collectorate, on Thursday, the 16th February 1865, corresponding with 24th Magh 1272 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
8	587	Arazie Gungberar Muksoospoor Goorha *alias* Rughoonathpoor, Pergunnah Bullia	3791 3 30	1,892 2 0	18 14 0	1,901 0 0	3,764 4 0	
5	590	Arazie Gungberar Mullicepoor, Pergunnah Bullia	405 2 18½	192 5 0	1 15 0	194 4 0	384 10 0	
65	1296	Arazie Amanut Sircar Gungapershad, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	17 0 33	33 7 0	0 5 0	33 12 0	66 14 0	
50	1348	Towfeer Busdeopoor, Pergunnah Monghyr	6804 3 30	4,412 11 0	44 2 0	4,456 13 0	8,825 6 0	
66	3079	Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun Duroon, Mouzah Sooltanpoor Dhunye, Pergunnah Monghyr .	6 1 15	21 0 0	0 4 0	21 4 0	42 0 0	
21	3081	Arazie Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr .	150 1 27	110 8 0	1 2 0	111 10 0	221 0 0	
20	3087	Arazie Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ..	15 3 0½	16 0 0	0 3 0	16 3 0	32 0 0	
6	3346	Arazie Gungberar Mullicepoor, Pergunnah Bullia ...	351 2 16	263 14 0	2 11 0	266 9 0	527 12 0	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Zillah Monghyr,
The 1st September 1864.

C. E. LANCE,
Collector.

Notice

Is hereby given that the sale of Aruzee Gungberar, Deorah Kootloopoor, Pergunnah Musjidpoor, in the District of Monghyr, Towjee No. 1443, and 11 of Statement of Government Estates, the sale of which was advertized for the 16th February 1865, has been deferred for the present.

C. E. LANCE,
Collector.

MONGHYR;
Collector's Office,
The 14th December 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Behar, will be put up to sale, in the Behar Collectorate, on Tuesday, the 10th January 1865, corresponding with the 28th Poos 1272 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
1	2234	Mangodeeh Gungta, Pergunnah Putchrookhee ...	357 2 33	205 7 2	2 0 10	207 8 0	415 0 0	

A. HOPE,
Collector.

BEHAR COLLECTORATE;
Gya,
The 24th November 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate situated in the District of Bhullooah, will be put up to sale, in the Bhullooah Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 15th February 1865 *A. D.*, corresponding with 5th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.*:—

1. That the purchase will have effect from 1271 *B. S.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			6.	7.
				Government Revenue.				
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
39	1423	Chur Siddhee, Pergunnah Sundeep..	22,881 0 12	8,742	87	8,829	17,484	Chur Siddhee is the joint undivided property of Government and private individual, *viz.* 5*a.* 7*g.* 3*c.* 2*k.* belongs to Bhawanee Churn Zemindar and rest to Government. The Area and Revenue shewn in columns 4 and 5 represent the Government share only.

Bhullooah;
Collector's Office,
The 22nd November 1864.

G. A. Pepper,
Collector.

Printed by Thomas Jones at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Tirhoot, attached under Regulation XI. of 1796, belonging to the absconded defendants named below, in the case of riot attended with severe wounding and murder, will, under Government Order No. 5792, dated 22nd November 1864, be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Tuesday, the 10th January 1865, corresponding with 28th Poose 1272 *F.*, in the same manner as arrears of Revenue.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 48.—Muhubutpore pertaining to Talooka Mutcour, Pergunnah Balagutch; recorded Proprietors Rajcoomar Sing and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,738-14-3. The rights and interests of Rajcoomar Sing, absconded defendant, extending to 1¼ pies, are only to be sold.

No. 2921.—Nawadah Muhoosh, Pergunnah Sulaimpore Muhoosh; recorded Proprietors Koer Jha and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 909-1-5. The rights and interests of Koer Jha, Baboo Jha, Chuturmun Jha, and Baboojee Jha, absconded defendants, extending to 8 gundahs 1¼ cowries, are only to be sold.

No. 3037.—Rampore Mehma, pertaining to Rampore Julal, Pergunnah Surussa; recorded Proprietors Buhora Chowdry and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 75[illegible]-10-10. The rights and interests of Ranjeet Miser, absconded defendant, extending to 4 annas, are only to be sold.

TIRHOOT;
Collector's Office,
The 17th December 1864.

A. J. ELLIOT,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of entry in Register No. 70 of Waste Lands under which the lands are in India.	Number of the Application in Register A. and Name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Tuppah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by Survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearances, and Advertizement.	Price for which sold.
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
23	...	3 Mr. J. S. Richardson, Nowgong.	Meekirpar.	Chuppanullah.	Area about 150 acres. On the North by a large Dolonee extending to Nonoi Stream. On the South by Kachpoa Jan, boundary of Grant applied for by Messrs. Barry and Phillips. On the East by Dolonee or Swamp adjoining Gheelalota Village Rice lands. On the West by Borjola Dolonee or Swamp extending upwards of a mile in the direction of Poorance Goodam.	2nd December 1864.	Mr. J. S. Richardson.	72 4 0	375 0 0, at 2 Rs. 8 annas per acre.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Nowgong, Assam,
The 2nd December 1864.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 1.] [1]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement *to the* Gazette *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette *may receive the* Supplement *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the Gazette *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* Gazette, *will be included in the* Supplement. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* Gazette *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Further Report on the effects of the Cyclone of the 5th October in the Districts of Howrah and Midnapore.

From C. F. Montresor, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 169, dated the 23rd November 1864.)

In continuation of this Office letter No. 160, dated 6th instant, I have the honor to submit, in original, two Reports just received from the Magistrates of Howrah and Midnapore on the subject of the damage caused by the late Cyclone, which give further information than that already furnished.

2. I purpose proceeding this day to inspect the part of the country in which the distress appears to have been the greatest in this Division, and to ascertain what arrangements can be made for the providing of water in those parts where the tank water has been injured.

3. I would mention that the baling out of water from the tanks before means are discovered for replenishing them appears to me as incautious a measure as would be their excavation, which, I am aware, in those parts invariably terminates in the water percolating through the soil for several months, even years, before the tank will hold.

From E. C. Craster, Esq., Magistrate of Howrah, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 525, dated the 15th November 1864.)

In continuation of my letter No. 501, dated 28th ultimo, I have now the honor to submit a Report on the effect of the Cyclone of the 5th ultimo in this District generally, and the loss of life and destruction of property which it caused therein. Annexed are a *Report and enclosures, in original, on the same subject from Mr. King, District Superintendent of Police.

2. The loss of human life shewn in the Returns furnished by Mr. King is very large; excluding the ten persons belonging to the Town mentioned in my previous Report, not fewer than 1,965 human beings are reported to have perished during the storm. I confess that this loss of life, large as it is, falls considerably short of what I had feared might have been expected to have occurred, considering the suddenness, intensity, and manifold forms of the danger to which the inhabitants of that part of the District which has suffered most were exposed, and the utter inadequacy to the occasion of any protective means at their disposal.

3. Take the case of the Village Koosberriah quoted by Mr. King in the 4th paragraph of his Report, which case cannot have been a whit worse than that of many others further to the south, and therefore even more exposed to the dangers which proved so fatal to the inhabitants of Koosberriah. On the day of the storm these unfortunate people were naturally sheltering themselves in their houses from the wind and rain, without warning (not that that would have been of much use, for how were they to escape,) the deluge came upon them not, as Mr. King learned from the survivors, by any gradual rising of the flood, but instantaneously as a gigantic wave or wall of water. This wave appears to have come up the river simultaneously with the change of the wind from the east to south-east and south, and was probably caused by the occurrence of that change at or about the turn of the tide from ebb to flow. However that may be, we know that the heaviest gusts of wind occurred at the time of that change in its direction; these gusts not only blew down the houses upon their unfortunate inmates, already in the most imminent danger from the flood, but hurled a number of large peepul and other trees on the top of the fallen houses; it cannot be wondered at if few escaped from such perils. Mr. King's suggestion that the ruins of this and other villages similarly circumstanced should be left

* Already published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday, the 7th December 1864.

until the weather is drier than at present and then burnt appears to be a good one.

4. I believe from all that I can learn that the distress felt in this District was confined mainly to a short period immediately succeeding the day of the storm when the survivors were in so many instances left without food and shelter for the time. Those who found themselves in this position left their own part of the country and removed to villages lying further inland, which the flood had not reached, and there they found temporary support. Mr. King's Report shews that in those villages there was no lack of means of subsistence; indeed in Oolooberriah itself, severely as it suffered, he found rice selling at a Rupee a maund less than the Calcutta price.

5. That the inundated part of the country was thus temporarily deserted by its surviving inhabitants for the sake of relief to be found elsewhere is undoubted; indeed it is owing to this fact that my Report has been delayed; those who then fled have only now returned, and until they came back it was impossible to ascertain in any manner—satisfactory or other—the number of those who had perished; even now we cannot be quite sure that the whole of those who are reported as missing have actually lost their lives. However that may be, it appears from what I have learned that distress for want of the necessaries of life was as a rule short-lived, and that means of relief were not long in being found.

6. I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government that some at least of the Native landed proprietors in the District were not unmindful of their duties on this occasion; among them I would prominently mention Baboo Heera Lal Seal, the proprietor of a portion of the Mundul Ghaut Pergunnah, who, as you will observe from Mr. King's Report, sent large, and, what was more to the purpose, prompt assistance to the sufferers on his property. I have learnt that other Zemindars have also contributed aid, and that it is probable that remissions of rent on some of the Estates will be very large; this indeed is almost a matter of necessity, but the mere announcement on the part of the Zemindars of their intention to remit is calculated to be of much service.

7. You are aware that very soon after the occurrence of the gale a Committee was formed in Calcutta for the purpose of raising subscriptions and relieving the sufferers by the storm. Immediately on hearing of its formation, I addressed a letter to one of the chief promoters of the scheme, bringing the case of the inhabitants of the southern part of this District to the notice of the Committee, and asking for a share of relief for them. This letter was read at the first Meeting of the Committee, and as soon as possible afterward supplies were landed and a depôt formed at a village near Fort Mornington by the Officers charged with the distribution of the Committee's bounty; the Police were directed to assist the Superintendents of the depôts in such manner as might be required.

8. I am happy to learn from Mr. King's Report that, with the exception of the tract of country actually swept by the inundation, the crops throughout the District appeared to be uninjured and to have a promising and healthy look; those in the Shampore and the southern part of the Oolooberriah Police Divisions were of course destroyed; the Shampore Division comprises all the country lying between the Roopnarain and Damoodah Rivers in the lower part of their course and the Hooghly; the Oolooberriah Division adjoins it on the north. The position of these parts of the country rendered them specially liable to danger from such a flood as rushed up the Hooghly on the day of the storm, and they suffered accordingly. The embankments, sufficient to protect the country at ordinary times, were on this occasion utterly useless; they were overtopped, breached, and more or less destroyed, and the country then lay at the mercy of the flood. It was devastated, but its destruction was in all probability the salvation of Calcutta. Had the volume of water which flooded the lower country been forcibly retained in the bed of the Hooghly until it reached the point at which the embankments cease, the destruction of Calcutta would have been almost inevitable. Great as has been the damage done, it is very small as compared with what might have occurred had the flood not found vent for itself in the lower parts of the river; as the case stands, it is so far satisfactory to learn that, beyond the tract of country exposed to the direct action of the flood, the crops have not suffered from the storm.

9. The same may be said of the cattle; the loss in this description of property within the abovementioned tract was very heavy; it was hardly possible indeed that any should escape; much, however, of the loss actually suffered in the District will not fall upon its inhabitants. As explained by Mr. King, a large number of the cattle destroyed by the flood were animals on their way from Midnapore and other Districts to the Calcutta market, and only temporarily detained in or passing through this District.

10. In the 10th paragraph of his Report the District Superintendent of Police notices one result of the storm which has doubtless attracted the attention of all whose duty it has been to consider the extent and nature of the damage caused, that is, the injury done to the tanks from which the inhabitants draw their supply of drinking water. This injury has been caused in two ways; *first*, by the number of trees and quantity of leaves and branches blown into the tanks and allowed to be there and rot; and *second*, by the salt-water left in them after the subsidence of the inundation. The want of good water is undoubtedly one of the most serious evils which could befall a District in this country, and as such should, if possible, be remedied without delay. I think that a portion of the funds at the disposal of the Relief Committee should certainly be applied to the purifying of the tanks, and to the protecting of them as far as possible from the effects of any future storm.

11. I do not deny that there are difficulties in the way of carrying out this recommendation. The purification of the tanks can only be effected in one way, *viz.* by baling them out and removing all the decayed and decaying trees and vegetation now lying in their beds; the water in them would thus of course be lost, and as it is positively injurious to health its loss would be a gain, but the difficulty would be to find good and wholesome water to supply its place; in many parts of the country this unwholesome fluid is the only water to be had, and if it is thrown away,

what are the people to do until the tanks fill again? Then again the protection of the tanks against similar catastrophes in future could only be effected by clearing all their banks of trees, and by raising mounds of earth around them to such a height as should ensure their safety from an inundation of salt-water. Supposing that funds are provided by public liberality, has the Government the power to authorize the doing of this work? If they are not, can the Government compel the proprietors to do it themselves? If these difficulties could be overcome, the work of purifying and protecting the tanks in the tract of country exposed to the danger of inundation is one to which attention might well be devoted; there can be no doubt that it would be one of the most beneficial that could be undertaken.

12. In the 13th paragraph of his Report Mr. King remarks, upon the returns made by the Police of the estimated value of property destroyed, that they are not to be trusted. I need hardly say that they must be accepted with the largest possible allowances; the total amount of loss in this District is set down in them at 60½ lakhs; it may have been so; it may very possibly have been more, all that we can say positively about it is that we have no certainly accurate idea as to what it was.

From A. Smith, Esq., Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 128, dated the 10th November 1864.)

On the 9th October last I placed before you a brief account of the effects of the late Cyclone on the District, with the promise that it will be supplemented by a more complete Report when I had fuller information before me. I have since sent you my diaries, and have given you information as I received it from time to time, and though I am not even now in possession of such full details as I should like to communicate to you, I do not think it advisable to delay longer the submission of the promised Report.

2. Meteorological features.—Notes were taken of the storm as it proceeded at Midnapore and Contai, at the first place by the Civil Surgeon, and at the latter by the Executive Engineer. These notes, which will be of interest as exhibiting the meteorological features of the Cyclone, are appended to the Report along with an account given by a Sub-Overseer in the Department of Public Works of what occurred near Kookrahattee, in the Pergunnah of Dorodoomuan. From the descriptions of the storm given me, I should say that the centre of the Cyclone passed from Kowkolly to Tumlook. The storm wave, of which mention will be made below, appears to be the accumulation of water forced towards the centre by the action of the wind as leaves are compelled to the centre of a whirl wind. It was probably aggravated in its effects by the fact that the calm centre moved in the same direction as the tide, but it does not seem to have been in any way associated with a bore, and the tide appears to have generally set in for sometime before the storm wave came.

3. Locality affected.—The northern and western parts of the District were not much affected. At Gurbetta but little storm is said to have been felt, and no damage is said to have been done to the Police Stations of Salbonee, Bheempore, Gopeebullubpore, Dantoon, and Jellasore. At Keshpore, Narainghur, and Roghoonauthpore the damage was slight. At Midnapore itself the storm was violent, and all over the eastern part of the District it was so.

4. Loss of life.—The loss of life due to the violence of the storm itself and to ordinary casualties arising therefrom is comparatively small. At the Police Stations comprized in the Sudder Division of Midnapore only thirty-three such deaths have been reported. From Contai and Tumlook the information of the number of deaths formally reported has not been received, but as such reports would not, under the enormous loss of life known to have occurred there, be any guide to its real extent, the circumstance is immaterial.

5. The vast destruction of life and property which occurred in these two Sub-Divisions, and specially the latter, was due to the extraordinary height of the storm wave which rose high above the embankments and inundated the country for many miles inland.

6. The sea coast from the Soobunreekha to the Russulpore and the banks of all the rivers and khalls in the south of the District are girt by embankments which are required to protect the country from the spring tides, and which have of late years been elevated at a great expense to ward off the inundations brought by storms like the present, by which it was devastated in former times, but which it has escaped since 1834.

7. The main embankment is the great sea dyke of Hidgellee extending from the Soobunreekha to Shamchuck on the western bank of the Russulpore. Along the greater part of this portion of the coast the storm wave did not attain to any extraordinary height. At Raneah on the west, and Mohorumpore on the east of the Solamohan, it attained only the height of four and a half feet above the country level, and about a mile below Raneah it succumbed to that of the ordinary spring tide. As it approached the Russulpore its height increased. At Joonpoot it was eleven feet six inches, and at Dowlutpore thirty feet three inches. At Shamchuck, which is some distance up the river, it was eleven feet only.

8. From Bhograie adjoining the Soobunreekha to Runkota and on to Beerkool there was no storm wave. From Beerkool to the Solamohan the sea broke over the embankment at only two or three places, where it was low, but between the Solamohan and the Russulpore there were four or five breaches.

9. I have not personally seen that part of the country except so far as it is visible from Contai and the road thence to the Russulpore Ferry, but Baboo Krishnapersad Ghose, who has been towards Gopalpore, reports that he found most of the villages apparently deserted.

10. The salt-water seems to have more or less spread over all the country on the south of the Sand range of Contai from the Russulpore to the Solamohan and to some extent. On the north from the breaches in the embankment between Dowlutpore and Russulpore. The tide water passing up the Russulpore topped the Hasseah embankments on the Seerpaie and Baleaghaie, and the country was also to some extent flooded by them, and the crops near them were evidently suffering therefrom, though when I had them tasted the waters were found to be entirely fresh.

11. It was, however, in the tract between the Russulpore and the Roopnarain that the worst effects of the storm were felt. The storm wave rose higher than it did on the coast below the Russulpore, and the embankments having opposed to them the waters of the rivers only are much lower than those of Hidgellee, which were designed to resist the violent storms from the Bay.

12. These embankments were every where topped by the waters. At Cowkolly and Kedgeree, where observations have been taken, the waters were found to have risen to a height of thirty feet six inches over the country level, being six feet four inches at the former, and four feet three inches at the latter Station above the crest of the Hooghly face. From Bhograie, on the Russulpore, to Ghur Chuckerbereah, eight miles above Kedgeree, I have gone along this embankment. There are large breaches here and there, and for its whole length the earth-work has been washed away to a most serious extent. The dam closing the Koonjopore Khall had disappeared, except the stakes, against which a corpse white from decomposition was jammed. The sluice at the Khollakhallee had all disappeared, except the buttresses, and the Tangrakhallee had also been laid open. The drainage waters were receding rapidly through these channels and some of the breaches in the embankments.

13. The waterline in the interior of the embankment was strewed with dead cattle. Between Bhograie and Kedgeree there must have been more than 100 of them. It is singular, though the loss of human life throughout this tract is known to have been excessively large, that no corpses were found in this position.

14. Along the low road by which I went from Ghur Chuckerbereah to Balleeaghatta I counted several, and on the twelve miles between Balleeaghatta and Kookrahattee as many as seventy-two.

15. The loss of life through the whole track from the Russulpore to Kookrahattee has been very large, but specially so above Kedgeree. Between Kedgeree and Kookrahattee we saw no one who had not lost large numbers of his relatives. The Police of the Kedgeree Station have knowledge of 1,585 deaths throughout formally reported to them. The people of Goomghur estimate their loss at three-fourths of the population, and Sooruthram Prodhan, the Naib of Dorodoomnan, says that in Mr. Collector Bayley's time he estimated the population for that Officer at 15,000, and that he numbers the survivors of the inundation at 5,000. As the population of a locality so notoriously prosperous must have much increased since Mr. Bayley's time, this gives a very serious estimate of the loss; whatever may be thought of it, it is certain that the proportion of lives lost to population has been very great. A case of dacoity from the neighbourhood of Nundeegoan had been committed to the Sessions with thirty-two witnesses. The Police have reported that only two of them are forthcoming, and though I have ordered further enquiry on the point, the circumstance may be noted here even though eventually it may be found that the missing thirty have not all been lost.

16. That Mr. Botellho, Post-Master and Honorary Magistrate of Kedgeree, with his family, had all been carried away I have already informed you. With the exception of Mrs. Botellho, their bodies were all recovered and buried, but her remains have, I regret to say, not been found. She is said to have worn on her person at the time of her death jewellery to the value of Rupees 2,000, which is, I fear, the explanation. But little of Mr. Botellho's property has been recovered. The Police did not behave well, having all bolted. Their Station had been washed clean away, nothing remaining but a few inches of sticks projecting from the ground. The bazar, and seemingly most of the people in it, were swept away also, still their desertion of their charge when the inundation had receded and their presence was peculiarly required to inspire confidence and give protection was not creditable. The Police of Sootahatta also left their jurisdiction, and the District Superintendent has put them on their trial. The Assistant Superintendent of Contai acted with promptitude. He sent out an Inspector and a party of Police specially to recover Mr. Botellho's property and maintain order. The Inspector instead is said to have compounded with the people for not searching their houses, and has also been sent up for trial on what seems *primâ facie* to be good grounds. The result of these trials will be intimated to you hereafter.

17. From Kookrahattee up to Tumlook the loss of life is believed to have been much less serious than it was below Kookrahattee and at Tumlook itself. At the latter place only about twenty deaths were formally reported to the Police, but the number of ascertained cases within the Municipality is 486.

18. In the Panchkoorah Police Station the formal notices amounted to sixty-six, but this number was less than the deaths known to have occurred at Koelah only. Nowhere, however, does there seem to have been any approach to the wholesale destruction found in Goomghur, Dorodoomnan, and the lower part of Mysadul.

19. Crops.—Beyond the track inundated either by salt or fresh water owing to the unusual height of the storm wave, the crops present a very promising appearance, and offer every prospect of an abundant harvest. Had the Cyclone occurred in March or April, the productive powers of the land wherever the salt-water extended would have been destroyed for the next three years. At the present season the large volume of fresh water poured into the bay during the rains diminishes greatly the saline power of the waters on the coast. The land besides is soaked with fresh water, and therefore less liable to be impregnated with the salt-water poured over it than it would be in the dry months, while the large quantity of fresh water already spread over the country mixing with the tidal water as it extended inland reduced its saline properties. The compelling power which created the storm wave, ceased when the centre passed, and the change in the direction of the storm too carried off the flood from a great portion of the land very quickly, and so the damage done, though very serious in some places, is fortunately very much less than I at first feared, and probably nowhere will any evil consequences be found to ensue except to the crops now in the field.

20. It is satisfactory inasmuch as it tends to confirm this view that even the growing crops have been nowhere injured, except where the waters have not been drained off, and where they would certainly have been injured had the waters been entirely fresh.

21. In Majnamoota and Baleejorah, flooded by the breach at Dowlutpore, Baboo Krishnapersad Ghose thinks the injury done to the crops trifling, if any. In Kalindee Balsye, Bhograie, Khaleessa Bhograie, and Goomesh the early sown crops had escaped, but those sown late, or the Amun Fusul, as the Natives describe them, were injured.

22. In Kalindee Balsye a portion of the embankment, being comparatively very low, was surmounted by the storm wave in the Peechabunny Khall (Solamohan), and the sluice gate at Kashmalee having fallen down, and those at Jugo Mohun Chuck and Mania not having been opened in time, the water remained stationary for a few days.

23. In Bhograie, Khaleessa Bhograie, and Goomesh some injury has been sustained from the flooding of the Baleaghaie and the Dhunghata Khall, a channel leading into the Peechabunny, the sluice gates over the Sonamoye Khall having sunk down and thereby obstructed the drainage. Ten or eleven days after the inundation these gates were set right, but the water had in the meantime done its work. In some of the villages comprised in these Pergunnahs the water is still standing. The Deputy Collector estimates the anticipated loss in Kalindee Balsye at one-eighth, and in these three Pergunnahs about one-fourth.

24. A more minute examination of Paharpore will be made, but on my way to Contai I found it flooded, and to some extent damaged by the waters of the Baleaghaie, as mentioned above in the 10th paragraph.

25. Turf Erinch Narovamoota, Pattaspore, and Jullamoota are said to have suffered and will be examined immediately, but they have not yet been seen by any Officer.

26. In Kusba Hidgellee and Turf Beesseean I found the crops which ought to have been still green of a darker color than natural, and shewing the yellow leaf without the grain. Even the peasantry could not say how much injury had been sustained; as they adjoin the embankment which had been well breached, and through the breaches and sluices of which the waters were very quickly drained off, it is probable no great harm has been done. They will, however, be watched as they approach maturity and the result reported to you.

27. In Goomghur their appearance was much more unpromising. They were still swamped with water and presented, though in a greater degree, the other features noticed in respect of Kusba Hidgellee. On examining the stalks no ears were found, and the peasantry said that they did not expect that more than one-fourth of the ordinary harvest would be obtained.

28. In Dorodoomnan it was still worse. Near the embankment the crops were uninjured. Gradually, however, on proceeding into the interior they became worse and eventually disappeared altogether. I do not think that more than a very small portion of the crops of this Pergunnah will be saved.

29. The Huldee and the Roopnarain flow pretty nearly parallel from Panchkoorah on the one side, and Koelah on the other, until they join the Hooghly, and the country seems to have been flooded by both until above Tumlook, and by the latter as far as Koelah Ghaut.

30. Between the mouths of the rivers is Dorodoomnan already mentioned. Above are the lands of the Mysadul and Tumlook Estates and of Kasseejorah. I have said that the crops in Dorodoomnan were most injured in the interior. The drainage of the country follows the laws which usually govern it in alluvial plains. The banks of the rivers are the highest part of the country, and the slope from them is to the interior from which the water is drained off by the khalls. It follows, therefore, that the interior is longest covered by water, and I apprehend that along the middle portion between the two rivers the loss will be great. Above the line between Kookruhattee this portion has not yet been examined. Mr. Dickens has seen and reported favorably on the crops along the embankment and into the interior along the Banka as far as Mysadul, but the localities most likely to be injured have not yet been seen. Near Koelah I noticed some slight injury. Between Tumlook and Panchkoorah the flood waters had spread over the whole of Tumlook and a great part of Kasseejorah. The crops, when I saw them, were swamped with water, which was being drained off. Mr. Ducas, the Executive Engineer of Tumlook, who has passed by that route at a later period than I did, is of opinion that the one-third of the crops between Tumlook and the old Zemindaree bund which passes the Jatemkoor Bungalow has been lost but that between that and Panchkoorah it is uninjured.

31. Government Land Revenue.—The consideration of this subject naturally follows upon the description of the crops. No formal application for remission has yet been made by any Zemindar or farmer, though in the Hidgellee Khass Mehals some of the Ryots have petitioned that the farmers should be directed to concede them this indulgence. The condition of those Mehals is very peculiar. It was because of their liability to inundations of this nature that they were not permanently settled at the time of the decennial settlement, and it was on account of the inundation of 1834 that the settlement then recently made with the Zemindar was transferred to farmers. The farming settlement will expire in 1278 and the Zemindaree settlement in 1274. The farmers have long held the leases on easy terms and merit no special indulgence; but as the Estates will, at an early period, come under resettlement, it may be a question how far it may be for our own interest to concede such indulgences as may be required to induce fresh cultivators to supply the place of those whose lives have been lost in this unusual calamity, and to enable the survivors again to set in earnest to the cultivation of their fields. The only Mehal to which I would be disposed to advocate indulgence of this nature on the information now before me is Dorodoomnan.

32. The Dewan of Mysadul informs me that his master will not be able to meet his next January kist, and, considering that the whole of his Estate has been inundated, that about three-fourths of his tenantry in Goomghur are supposed to be drowned, and that the crops there and in other parts of his Estate are certainly injured to a serious extent; there is no doubt that he will find himself in difficulties and that it may be necessary to grant him some indulgence in time. I do not think it will be requisite, or that it would be advisable to give him any remission, and I will not support any request for grace even unless it be shewn me to be absolutely necessary.

33. Public Property Embankments.—The most serious loss to the State has been in the Embankment Department. I have already noticed the portion between Kedgeree and Ghur Chuckerberea, and the combination of the line up to Bapoolea Chuck is, I am informed, in the same state as the portion below, and I have little doubt that the further section lying to the south of the Huldee has been very seriously injured also. I know it was breached in some places.

34. From Baleeaghatta round Dorodoomnan and up to Koelah the injuries sustained are very severe. Between Tumlook and Koelah about five miles of the embankment from the Soudigga Khall to the Chutturdeega sluice have been washed almost entirely away. Above Koelah little damage has been done. To put the embankments into order again will require all the available labour of the next two years, and the cost to the State will be very large.

35. It will, however, be necessary to erect them to such extent at least as will exclude the tidal waters during the highest spring tides. It appears to me to be impracticable to erect such embankments as will withstand the storm wave of cyclones, except at enormous outlay, and I think, after the experience of Hidgellee, where the embankments expressly designed for this purpose have, in the first storm, been found ineffectual, (though it is notorious that the height and violence of the storm wave on that part of the coast was less than above,) all such embankments will be viewed with suspicion. These calamitous visitations appear from experience to occur only after long terms of years. To erect embankments to withstand them, which are of no use except when a storm occurs and then give way is to have no return for our outlay. It is different, however, with embankments necessary to protect the country from inundation by the ordinary action of the tides. These must always be maintained if cultivation is to be carried on at all, and repairs to the extent needed for this purpose must at once be made.

36. Salt.—The next great loss to the Government is in its Salt Revenue. At Narainpore, Russulpore, Kaleenugore, and Kristonugore the Golahs have been all blown down. At Russulpore the former Golahs having been burnt the condition of the surface of the salt protected it and little, if any, damage has occurred. I saw this Golah on my tour, and the Intendant's estimate of the salt in stock seemed to me to be correct. At the other Golahs of the Hidgellee Agency—Kaleenugore, Kristonugore, Ramnugore, and Pooreeghat—the Salt Agent cannot inform me of the probable damage done. At the Narainpore Depôt, in the Tumlook Agency, the computed loss amount to maunds 1,07,045, and the value of the Golahs destroyed is Rupees 18,190. The Statement supplied by the Salt Agent exhibiting the loss is annexed. I would, however, remark that he has valued the salt at its selling price which the real loss to Government is only the cost of manufacture and protection. The revenue which is superadded to give the selling price will be derived from other salt, but the actual loss to Government will exceed a lac of Rupees in the Narainpore Golahs alone.

37. Public Buildings.—Within the range of the Cyclone few buildings—public or private—escaped without some injury. Masonry buildings stood, as was to be expected, best; but it can scarcely be said that any public buildings have escaped uninjured within the range where the cyclone was violent. Out of about thirty-three inspection Bungalows, under the Executive Engineer of Hidgellee only five—Tajpore, Dowlutpore, Deegah, Runkotah, and Bhograie—are habitable, the rest being unroofed and otherwise injured. The Bungalows from Koelah and Panchkoorah to the Hooghly in the Division of the Executive Engineer of Tumlook are, with the exception of Gewakhally, in the same state. The Police Stations at the following places have been injured as stated below, and the estimated cost of repairs where known to me is given:—

	Estimated Cost of Repairs. Rs	As.	P.
Debrah, slight damage	170	0	0
Panchkoorah, seriously damaged ...	419	0	0
Tumlook, entirely down, site barely traceable	540	0	0
Dasspore, unroofed	152	0	0
Keshpore, a wall down and thatch injured	60	0	0
Subung, a complete ruin ...	102	0	0
Harreah, ditto ditto	253	0	0
Muslundpore, ditto ditto ...	465	0	0
Sootahattah, ditto ditto ...	254	0	0
Bhugwanpore, all fallen down ...	170	0	0
Pattaspore, ditto ditto ..	308	0	0
Kedgeree, washed away, only a few sticks remain	250	0	0
Nugwan, much injured... ...	155	0	0
Naraingbur, trifling damage ...	Nil.		
Dantoon, damage slight	49	0	0
Contai, unroofed	400	0	0
Roghoonathpore, slightly damaged ...	51	0	0

38. No other Stations have been injured but Mynah, Narghat, Sonakhallee, and several other outposts have been destroyed.

39. The Sudder Distilleries and Excise Offices have been damaged as follows:—

	Estimated Cost of Repairs. Rs.	As.	P.
Midnapore, damaged severely ...	132	0	0
Hidgellee, Excise Office all down, Distillery three walls down ...	300	0	0
Panchkoorah, Distillery all down; Excise Office much damaged ...	150	0	0
Dantoon, damage slight ...	15	0	0

40. At Tumlook the Deputy Magistrate's Cutcherry and Residence were unroofed and the walls injured. The Moonsiff's Office, the School, the Hospital, and the Verandah of the Dispensary were down. As there was a proposal to transfer the Head-Quarters of the Division to Panchkoorah no permanent arrangement will be made until orders have been passed on this proposal.

41. At Contai the Agency House, which serves as the Residence and Office of the Deputy Magistrate and Office of the Executive Engineer, was disfigured, and some of the windows injured, but no damage of any serious nature was sustained. The Lock-up was also down, but from the appearance of the locality the storm was evidently less severe there than at Tumlook. The beautiful Kassarena trees, which formed the chief ornament of the Station, were thrown down or broken. Indeed, trees have been thrown down or broken wherever the storm extended, and in many places,

as at Contai, their loss has deprived the localities of much of their natural beauty.

42. ROADS.—The roads have only suffered from the storm where they were affected by the inundation, and old consolidated roads have even there suffered comparatively little. The new road from Jharessur to Barkowlea has been nearly half washed away, and the line between Contai and Nurghat has, it is said, suffered seriously. Between Koelah and Panchkoorah some of the metalling of the Trunk Road has been washed off. Near Dewleah about half of the road between Narainpore and Tumlook has disappeared.

43. TELEGRAPH LINES.—From Debrah to Tumlook and from Contai to Kookrahattee *viâ* Kedgeree the wires and posts were almost entirely down. The Midnapore line has been erected, but when last I saw it the wires in many places hung so low over the road as to be a source of danger to travellers, and I have addressed the Department on the subject. On the other line I could not see that anything had been done to it; when I went along it some property pertaining to the Department lay at the Russulpore Ferry, which should be removed to a safer position.

44. PRIVATE PROPERTY.—I have already mentioned the effects of the storm on the crops; second to the loss on that head is the loss of property in houses and cattle. After the account given of the different public buildings within the range of the storm you will not be surprised to learn that the huts of the peasantry have suffered largely. At Panchkoorah, Pertabgunge, Nugwan, and many other places the houses were thrown down by the wind alone, but within the track inundated by the sea and rivers this evil was much aggravated. Few houses indeed resisted the combined strength of the wind and water. In Tumlook within the Chowkeydaree union only twenty-seven out of 1,400 houses are said to have remained standing. This place was in the centre of the Cyclone, and may therefore be supposed to have had to endure the strongest of the gale. At many other places, however, the houses were in a similar state.

45. Wherever the inundation spread the loss of cattle was large. I should say that I am certainly not under the mark in computing the entire loss in the District at from forty to fifty thousand head. Wherever the loss of life has been large the loss of cattle has been so also, and, except in some few instances, it is attributable entirely to the inundation.

46. DISTRESS REQUIRING RELIEF, EXTENT THEREOF, AND NATURE OF THE MEASURES RECOMMENDED.—Nowhere except in the localities submerged by the inundation does anything like distress exist. There too the country has long been noted for its prosperity as an agricultural tract, and the tenantry were previously comparatively well-to-do. The survivors have lost many of their relatives, their houses, their cattle, and much of their other property. Still few are left without the means of again setting themselves up in life. The destruction of the cereals in store and the loss of their other property subjects them to temporary hardships, and these may be aggravated by the loss of crops in the worst parts. The necessity for relief appears to me to be temporary and the pressing want is food. The construction of their houses is an item essential to their comfort, but bamboos are plentiful, and the crops now in the field, whatever may be the supply of grain, will soon yield plenty of thatch. The general complaint made to me on my tour was the high price of salt, caused apparently by the destruction of local stores. That must pretty well have remedied itself ere now. The prices complained of were from 2 to 2½ annas a seer. Fresh water too ought to be available. It was found near Kedgeree, and at Ghur Chuckerbereah I replenished my own supply. I do not think the complaint regarding it likely to be of long duration. Food alone is immediately required. I met Mr. McNeile at Kookrahattee, gave him the information I had collected, and pointed out to him the localities at which Depôts for relief were most required, and except that I think one might be placed at Banka for the relief of the interior of the Mysadul Estate I do not know that I would now add any to those proposed to him, which embraced the coast from Kookrahattee round to Baleeaghatta and from Bassdolee Chuck on the other side of the Huldee to the Russulpore Ferry.

47. The aid required will be only temporary. The labour needed for the embankments and for the works of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company will be a boon to the population, and will employ and support them when they do not find it more profitable to return to their agricultural labours, and it will be more agreeable to every one who would be a deserving object of charity so to earn his bread than to receive it gratis. Immediately after the Cyclone subscriptions were collected in Midnapore, and the provisions purchased from the proceeds were sent along the Oolooberriah road and to Tumlook to be sold to those who could buy, and distributed to those who could not. Supplies to the extent of Rupees 1,000 were also sent to Tumlook from public funds for sale; but, excepting in keeping down the exorbitant rates charged by the Mohajun, I cannot say that any real good was done thereby. In truth the Deputy Magistrate who applied for them on the plea that the people were starving for want, found, when he got them, that the Mohajuns had anticipated him, and that it was difficult for him to dispose of them so as to cover the expenses incurred, a result which, though Government may sustain some loss by the transaction, seems to me to be rather satisfactory than otherwise. I have not yet received the accounts of these supplies, but I will inform you of them hereafter.

48. SANITARY REMARKS.—It is satisfactory to have to state that up to this time (10th November) the fears entertained of pestilence from the decaying animal and vegetable matter spread over the country have not been realized, and I sincerely trust that this additional calamity may be warded off. The Municipal Committee of Tumlook took prompt action so far as that town is concerned, and on my last visit I was happy to find that the bodies of men and animals which on my first visit polluted the atmosphere, had been cleared away; that the decaying thatch and other vegetable

matter with which the streets were covered was being rapidly removed; and that the houses were gradually resuming their former appearance. A slight outbreak of cholera had occurred, but it had fortunately disappeared. It is also said to have appeared in one village, Azmutollah, in the interior of Mysadul. Details are not given. I have directed that all bodies and carcasses on the public thoroughfare be removed at the public expense, and I have requested the Sub-Divisional Officers to use all their influence with the landowners to induce them and their tenantry to bury or burn those found in the interior, and I have addressed them also personally on the subject. It is true the period when the bodies were most offensive has passed, but nevertheless they continue still a source of serious danger to the public health where left exposed, and though during the cold season this danger may be latent, it is probable that in the hot weather, which a few more months will bring about, it will, unless measures are taken in earnest to avert it, shew itself in a manner which will seriously punish the neglect.

49. To these measures my best attention will be given, and I hope they may be successful.

APPENDIX A.

The morning of the 4th of October was close and cloudy; towards the afternoon a chilly damp breeze arose from the north-east, bringing with it heavy low hanging clouds. At 11 P. M. the night was dark, air perfectly still, and small rain was falling. At about 2 A. M. of the 5th October a fresh breeze sprung up from the north north-east, which soon stiffened into a storm, blew in strong gusts, and was accompanied with rain; it then veered round to the north-west, when it assumed the character of a hurricane. This was about 7 A. M. Between 8½ A. M. and 10½ A M. it raged in its greatest intensity, blowing in furious gusts, and attended with heavy rain; branches were broken off from trees and thrown a distance away; windows and doors were either blown in or smashed; thatching of houses were partly or wholly carried away, and trees—large and small—were uprooted. Some trees thirty or forty years old were destroyed. The hurricane began to subside from about 11 A. M., and at 2 P. M. it was blowing a stiffish breeze accompanied with little rain. The rain ceased at about 3 P. M., and heavy low hanging clouds were being rapidly carried away to the south-east; between 9 and 10 P. M. a light wind had set in from the south-west, and there were left only few detached white lofty clouds.

The fall of rain during the hurricane was four and a half inches.

(Sd.) E. C. Bensley.

APPENDIX B.

Debnonauth Bhattacharjee, Sub-Overseer, left Gungakhallee on morning of 4th instant, Tuesday, for Kookrahattee. Day was cloudy and slightly stormy. At 9 P. M. the storm blew with increased violence and was accompanied with rain, and continued increasing to 9 A. M. of the following day, the 5th instant. At 10 A. M. some of the fir trees in the garden attached to the Gazeepore dismantled Bungalow with the roof of Office room fell by the force of the wind and the store-room was levelled to the ground, kitchen roof also fell in half an hour after, and all the teak doors and windows in store were being blown away. The 5th instant was the fifth day after the full moon. The last day the bore is felt during full moon is the third day after the full moon. The flood tide set in at Kookrahattee an hour earlier, but no bore came with it. It was half an hour or so after the tide made that the storm wave passed up the river. The Baboo had taken shelter in the Office room at Gazeepore, but when it became roofless, he had to seek shelter in the village close by. This village is situated on higher land than our Bungalow compound. The water in the field adjoining this village began rising at a little past 11 A. M., and rose to between six and seven feet about that land by ½ after 12 o'clock. The wind was then blowing from direct east. But it changed direction at about 3 P. M., when the water began to subside. At about 7 P. M. the ears of paddy began to appear, *i. e.* between 3 and 7 P. M., the field water had subsided about three feet. The storm was felt greatest at 11 A. M., wind changed to south at 3 P. M., and to west at 6 P. M.; wind abated at 8 P. M. Sky became clear and stars were visible. At 8 A. M. of the 6th there was half foot of water in field near the abovementioned village, but it thoroughly subsided by the morning of the 7th.

(Sd.) A. Smith.

The 22nd October 1864.

APPENDIX C.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of Golahs.	Year of manufacture.	Quantity of Salt stored in Maunds.	Deduct Quantity delivered up to 3rd October 1864.	Balance on the 4th October 1864.	Deduct probable Quantity lost by the storm.	Balance.	Value of the deficient Salt as per Column 6, at Rs. 399 per 100 maunds.	Value of the Golahs destroyed.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
1	1267-68 S. S.	55,859 0 0	.....	55,859 0 0	23,859 0 0	23,000	1,31,107 6 7	650	1,31,757 6 7
5	1268 S. S.	13,542 0 0	.....	13,542 0 0	8,542 0 0	5,000	34,082 9 3	750	34,832 9 3
6	1269 S. S.	14,703 0 0	.....	14,703 0 0	7,703 0 0	7,000	30,734 15 6	560	31,294 15 6
14	1268 S. S.	47,092 23 3	84,267	12,825 23 3	9,825 23 3	3,000	39,204 1 0	760	39,964 1 0
20	1269 S. S.	23,979 0 0	.....	23,979 0 0	11,979 0 0	12,000	47,796 3 5	475	48,271 3 5
29	1269 S. S.	20,087 0 0	9,050	11,037 0 0	4,037 0 0	7,000	16,107 10 1	575	16,682 10 1
30	1269 S. S.	31,600 0 0	.....	31,600 0 0	15,600 0 0	16,000	62,244 0 0	575	62,819 0 0
32	1269 S. S.	36,500 0 0	.....	36,500 0 0	16,500 0 0	20,000	65,835 0 0	670	66,505 0 0
2	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	850	850 0 0
3	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	650	650 0 0
4	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	850	850 0 0
7	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	610	610 0 0
8	... ...	0 0 0	.....	6 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	370	370 0 6
9	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	370	370 0 0
10	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	470	470 0 0
11	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	470	470 0 0
13	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	570	570 0 0
15	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	570	570 0 0
16	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	475	475 0 0
17	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	475	475 0 0
18	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	525	525 0 0
19	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	475	475 0 0
22	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	760	760 0 0
23	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	670	670 0 0
24	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	670	670 0 0
25	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	670	670 0 0
26	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	670	670 0 0
28	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	670	670 0 0
31	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	575	575 0 0
33	... ...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	760	760 0 0
	Total ...	2,43,362 23 3	43,317	2,00,045 23 3	1,07,045 23 3	93,000	4,27,111 13 10	18,190	4,45,301 13 10

(Sd.) P. DICKENS,
Officer in charge of Narsinpore Depôt.

TUMLOOK SALT OFFICE,
The 24th October 1864.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd December 1864, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in three weeks :—

No. 27 OF 1864.

A Bill to amend Act XXV. of 1864 *(to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion.)*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XXV of 1864, *(to provide further for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion)* ; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. From and after the passing of this Act, for the following words in the seventh Section of Act XXV of 1864 :—" By a Clergyman of the Church of England according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of that Church," shall be substituted the following words :—" By a Clergyman who has received episcopal ordination according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of the Church of which he is a minister," and such words shall form portion of the said Section.

Emendation of Act XXV of 1864, Section 7.

2. The provisions of the twenty-fourth Section of Act XXV of 1864 shall not apply to a Clergyman of the Church of Rome solemnizing a marriage between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning, when he shall have received a general or special license in that behalf from the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese in which such marriage shall so be solemnized, or from such person as the said Bishop shall have authorized to grant such license. And the said twenty-fourth Section shall be read as if the foregoing part of this Section were added thereto as a proviso.

Act XXV of 1864, Section 24, not to apply to Clergyman of the Church of Rome licensed to solemnize marriages between 7 P. M. and 6 A. M.

3. Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome shall be registered by the person and according to the form directed in that behalf by the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese ; and the twenty-fifth Section of Act XXV of 1864 shall be construed as if the former part of this Section were inserted in the same Act next after its twenty-sixth Section.

Registration of marriages solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome.

4. From and after the passing of this Act, Part V of Act XXV of 1864 shall not apply to marriages between Roman Catholics. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate marriages (if any) previously contracted between Roman Catholics under the provisions of the said part.

Part V of Act XXV of 1864 not to apply to marriages between Roman Catholics.

5. The following words shall be added to and shall form part of the fifty-second Section of Act XXV of 1864 :—" or to marriages performed between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome when he shall have received such general or special license in that behalf as hereinbefore mentioned."

Addition to Act XXV of 1864, Section 52.

6. In the fifty fifth Section of Act XXV of 1864 after the words " Clergyman of the Church of Scotland solemnizing a marriage according to the rules, rites, ceremonies, and customs of that Church," shall be introduced the following words :—" or not being a Clergyman of the Church of Rome solemnizing a marriage according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of that Church ;" and such words shall be read as part of the same Section.

Insertion in Act XXV of 1864, Section 55.

7. To the sixtieth Section of Act XXV of 1864, the following words shall be added : The words " Church of Rome" and " Roman Catholic," wherever used in this Act,

Addition to Act XXV of 1864, Section 60.

shall mean and apply to the Church which regards the Pope of Rome as its spiritual head.

This Act and Act XXV of 1864 to extend to Straits' Settlement.

8. The provisions of this Act and of Act XXV of 1864 as amended by this Act shall extend to the territory subject to the Government of the Straits' Settlement; and the Governor of such Settlement for the time being shall have authority to grant licenses to ministers of religion to solemnize marriages within the territories subject to his Government.

Supreme Court in Straits' Settlement to try offences punishable under Act XXV of 1864.

9. The Supreme Court of Judicature in the Straits' Settlement shall have power to try offences punishable under Act XXV of 1864, and committed within the limits of such Settlement; and the charge for any such offence shall be investigated and the committals shall be made under the procedure by which such Court is regulated.

Form annexed to this Act to be substituted for Schedule C to Act XXV of 1864.

10. For Schedule C annexed to Act XXV of 1864 shall be substituted the form annexed to this Act.

Form of Register of Marriages.

Quarterly Returns
of
MARRIAGES,
for
The Archdeaconry of .. { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay.*

I, Registrar of the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay,* do hereby certify, that the annexed are correct copies of the original and official Quarterly Returns of Marriages within the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay,* as made and transmitted to me for the Quarter commencing the *First* day of *January* ending the *Thirty-first* day of *March,* in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five.

Signature of Registrar.

Registrar of the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay.*

MARRIAGES solemnized at { *Allahabad,* / *Barrackpore,* / *Bareilly,* / *Calcutta, &c., &c.*

When married.			Names of Parties.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	By Banns or License.	Signatures of the Parties.	Signatures of two or more Witnesses present.	Signature by whom married.
Year.	Month.	Day.	Christian.	Surname.									

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE principal object which the present Bill seeks to attain is the relief of the members of the Church of Rome residing in India from the operation of certain provisions in Act XXV of 1864 which are stated to have inflicted hardship upon them.

2. The Bill also provides that the operation of Act XXV of 1864 shall extend to the territories subject to the Government of the Straits' Settlement, and indicates the manner in which offences committed against that Act in the said territories shall be disposed of.

The 22nd December 1864.

H. L. ANDERSON.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative.)

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 126.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 1st December* 1864.—The Revd. Joseph Gelson Gregson, of Dinapore, and the Revd. Herman Frederick Albert Ott, of Tirhoot, are licensed to solemnize marriages under Clause 4, Section II., Part I., Act XXV. of 1864; and the Revd. Herman Frederick Albert Ott is also authorized, under Section XLI., Part V. of that Act, to grant Certificates of marriages between Native Christians being converts from any religion in India.

The 3rd December 1864.—The following gentlemen are authorized, under Section XLI., Part V. of Act XXV. of 1864, to grant Certificates of marriages between Native Christians being converts from any religion in India, *viz.*:—

Baboo Sheetol Chunder Sircar.
„ Doolai Sircar.
„ Kunaram Sircar.
„ Rughoonath Sircar.
„ Nobin Chunder Sircar.
„ Ram Chand Mozoomdar.

The 12th December 1864.—Mr. Silvester Bareiro, of Burrisaul, is authorized, under Section XLI, Part V. of Act XXV. of 1864, to grant Certificates of marriages between Native Christians being converts from any religion in India.

The 24th December 1864.—Baboo Kalikadass Dutt, B. L., to be a Member of the Charitable Dispensary Committee at Mymensing.

The 28th December 1864.—The following Officers to be ex-officio Marriage Registrars in their respective Districts:—

The Magistrate of Beerbhoom.
„ Burdwan
„ Midnapore.
„ Bancoorah.
„ Hooghly.
„ Howrah.

Under the provisions of Section XII., Act XXV. of 1864, the following Officers are appointed to be Senior Marriage Registrars in their respective Districts:—

The Magistrate of Bancoorah.
„ Hooghly.
„ Howrah.

The 29th December 1864.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Ferry Fund Committee at Nowgong:—

Mr. T. N. Cargill.
„ John Martin.
„ E. Tye.
„ G. Lumsden.

The 30th December 1864.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Ferry Fund Committee at Monghyr:—

Mr. F. B. Peacock.
„ J. Comble.
„ J. G. Pughe.
Lieutenant H. E. Waller.

Mr. W. E. Ward to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Committee at Chupra.

Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee to be Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations under Act XIX. of 1857 in addition to his duties as District Registrar of Calcutta.

The following Officers to be Deputy Registrars of Assurances of the Sub-Districts mentioned, having Head-Quarters at the Sudder Stations of Districts:—

Dr. C. J. Jackson	...	Chupra.
„ H. M. Davis	...	Bhullooah.
„ S. J. Manook	...	Chyebassa.
Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey.		Durrung.

The 31st December 1864.—The Revd. Henry Smith, D. D., to be Chaplain of Cuttack.

Dr. W. B. Beatson to be Civil Surgeon of Dacca.

The 4th January 1865.—Mr. J. D. Maclean to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in that District.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge to officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad.

Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey, Assistant Commissioner of Durrung, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in that District.

The following gentlemen to be Assistants to the Magistrates and Collectors of the Districts mentioned, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861):—

Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam...		Tipperah.
„ T. M. Kirwood	...	Hooghly.

The 5th January 1865.—Lieutenant J. Gregory, Assistant Commissioner of Golaghat, is transferred to Asaloo, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate and a Deputy Collector in North Cachar.

Lieutenant A. N. Phillips to have charge of the Sub-Division of Golaghat, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate and a Deputy Collector in Seebsaugor and Nowgong.

Moulvy Dilwar Ali, Supernumerary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sylhet, is empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Mr. C. Brownfield, Senior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Bhullooah, will conduct the duties of the Upper Assam Waste Lands Survey as a temporary arrangement.

Leave of Absence.—*The 30th December* 1864.—Mr. R. Finney, Sudder Ameen of Chittagong, for six days, *viz.* from the 14th to the 19th instant, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 31st December 1864.—Shahebzada Ahmed Ally Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Terrai Sub-Division, Darjeeling, for one month, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 28th ultimo.

Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burpettah, for one month and a half, under paragraph 12, Clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 10th instant.

The 5th January 1865.—Captain W. T. Fagan, District Superintendent of Police, Kamroop, for two months, under Section 6 of the revised Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may have availed himself of the leave.

Mr. J. R. B. Ross, Deputy Collector of Hooghly, for three months, under the Financial Notification dated the 31st July 1863.

ERRATUM—In the Notification of the 16th December 1864, published in the *Gazette* of 21st idem, Messrs. Patch, Rochfort, Lacey, Giles, Ellis, Blair, and Malpas were notified as having "passed in the Police Paper." The words "in the Police Paper" should be omitted.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 28th December* 1864.—The services of Mr. J. A. Crawford are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

The 5th January 1865.—The services of Dr. J. Sutherland, Civil Surgeon of Patna, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department at his own request.

The 6th January 1865.—Dr. W. B. Beatson acted as Surgeon to the Lieutenant-Governor from the 9th December 1864 to the 5th January 1865.

The leave granted to Dr. E. J. Gayer, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Backergunge, on the 5th December last, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr W. Cornell, c. s., having reported his return per Steam-ship *Golconda*, which reached the Sandheads on the 3rd instant, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 31st December* 1864.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of Section LXXI. of Act XVI. of 1864, that the said Act has been extended to the Provinces of Chota Nagpore (excepting the Tributary Estates) and will come into operation in that Province on the 1st January 1865.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 9th January* 1865.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to add the Sub-Division of Bowsee to the List of Sub-Districts formed in the District of Bhaugulpore for the purposes of Act XVI. of 1864 (an Act to provide for the Registration of Assurances.)

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information:—

No. 48—*The 4th January* 1865.—The Revd. F. C. Viret, Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his return from leave on the 25th instant.

Mr. Viret's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 54.—*The 6th January* 1865.—The Revd. E. H. Blyth, Junior Chaplain, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to Bengal

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department is re-published for information:—

No. 79.—*The 5th January* 1865.—*Notifications.*—The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 282, dated 30th November 1864, is published for general information and guidance.

The revised Code of Civil Absentee Rules will be corrected according to the directions in the Despatch:—

FINANCIAL. INDIA OFFICE,
No. 282. *London, 30th November* 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have to acquaint you that it has recently been resolved that Officers of the Indian Civil and Military Services, in this country, on leave of absence, and requiring extensions of leave, instead of being examined by the Examining Physician as heretofore, shall appear before a Medical Board, of which Sir R. Martin, C. B., is President.

2. In accordance with this arrangement, I have to request that the last Clause of the Appendix to the revised Code of Civil Absentee Rules forwarded with my Financial Despatch dated the 7th instant, No. 262, may be altered as follows:—

"If the applicant for an extension of leave on medical certificate be residing within 20 miles of London, he must produce a certificate from the Medical Board attached to the India Office, shewing the necessity for such extension. If residing beyond that distance from London, certificates in the second of the above forms must be produced from two Medical Practitioners."

I have, &c.,
(signed) C. WOOD.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Military Department is re-published for information:—

No. 3 *of* 1865.—*The 3rd January* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

* * * * *
Captain E. P. Lloyd ... 29th December 1864.
* * * * *
* * * * *

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 5.
The 4th January 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant G. S. Hills, R. E., whose employment in the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal has been sanctioned by the Government of India, Public Works Department, assumed Executive Charge of the Shillong Division on the 18th ultimo before noon.

No. 6.

Transfer.—Mr. F. Fitzjames, Local Assistant Engineer of the First Class, from the Bhaugulpore to the Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division.

2. Mr. Fitzjames joined the Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division on the 28th ultimo before noon.

No. 7.

Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 340 of the 7th November 1864.

Notification.—Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Assistant Engineer of the First Class, joined the Presidency Division on the afternoon of the 15th ultimo.

No. 8.
The 5th January 1865

Removal.—Baboo Ramgopal Chatterjee, Sub-Overseer of the Second Class, Third Grade, attached to the Tirhoot Division, ceased to belong to the Lower Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal from the 4th ultimo, his services having been dispensed with.

No 9.
The 7th January 1865.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department No. 391 of the 22nd December 1864.

Notification.—Captain W. R. Tucker, R. E., Executive Engineer of the Second Class, assumed charge of the Berhampore* Division on the 1st current before noon.

No. 665.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 11th January 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares ,,	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3 The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 16th and 26th January respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 16th January 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 26th January 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 10th Feb. 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Mar. ,,	2 920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 7th April ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 10th May ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 12th June ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July ,,	2 920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. ,,	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	32,117	26,798	58,912

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 3rd December 1864.

No. 12.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 10th February 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares ,,	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th February respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M of Wednesday, the 15th February 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M of Saturday, the 25th February 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 10th March 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 7th April ,,	2 920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 10th May ,,	2,920	2 435	5,355
On or about Monday, 12th June ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept. ,,	2 920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. ,,	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	29,197	24,360	53,557

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 9th January 1865.

No. 733.

Opium Notification.

WITH reference to the Advertisement issued from this Office under date the 9th November 1863, it is hereby notified that 700 Chests of Behar Opium of the Sale held on the 9th instant, which were reserved for the French Government and have not been cleared, will be re-sold on account of Government at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 11th proximo, immediately after the conclusion of the Sale of the 5,355 Chests advertized for that day.

2. The Conditions of re-sale will be the same as those of the Sale above referred to.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th December 1864.

Monthly Account of Salt on sales, 30th November 1864.

1. Agencies.	2. Salt in store the manufacture of years previous to 1268 or 1861-62.	3. 1268 or 1861-62.	4. 1269 or 1862-63.	5. Total Quantities in store. Pungah.	Kurkutch.	Aggregate.	6. Price per 100 Mds.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
Hidgellee.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore	1451 0 0	90489 0 0	30546 0 0	122486 0 0	0 0 0	122486 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kissennuggur ...	10392 0 0	220561 0 0	0 0 0	230953 0 0	0 0 0	230953 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur ...	16763 0 0	134534 0 0	0 0 0	151327 0 0	0 0 0	151327 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur	10683 0 0	233431 0 0	33795 0 0	277909 0 0	0 0 0	277909 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Pooreeghatta ...	0 0 0	49734 0 0	0 0 0	49734 0 0	0 0 0	49734 0 0	
Total ...	39319 0 0	728749 0 0	64341 0 0	832409 0 0	0 0 0	832409 0 0	
Tumlook.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Narainpore ...	0 0 0	9775 0 0	83038 0 0	92813 0 0	0 0 0	92813 0 0	339 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	32667 0 0	36734 0 0	0 0 0	69401 0 0	0 0 0	69401 0 0	408 0 0
Total ...	32667 0 0	46509 0 0	83038 0 0	162214 0 0	0 0 0	162214 0 0	
Sulkea.							
Kurkutch Salt, Madras Permit ...	742039 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	742039 0 0	742039 0 0	396 0 0
Ditto do., Chilka ...	151607 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	151607 0 0	151607 0 0	396 0 0
Ditto do., Scude ...	500000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500000 0 0	500000 0 0	418 0 0
Mixed Kurkutch Salt ...	2679 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2679 0 0	2679 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Cuttack ...	107186 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	
Ditto do., Balasore ...	191837 0 0	439228 0 0	0 0 0	631065 0 0	0 0 0	631065 0 0	
Ditto do., Khordah ...	169969 0 0	51088 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	
Ditto do., Chilka ...	202882 0 0	38044 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	431 0 0
Ditto do., Ramnuggur...	47190 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	
Ditto do., Pooreeghatta..	83218 0 0	33369 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	
Ditto do., Kissennuggur	130120 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	
Ditto do., Narainpore ...	295696 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	
Total ...	2624423 0 0	561729 0 0	0 0 0	1789827 0 0	1396325 0 0	3186152 0 0	
Ghoosery.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur ...	101188 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	101188 0 0	0 0 0	101188 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	48593 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	421 0 0
Mixed Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur—1265-66-67	41623 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	41623 0 0	0 0 0	41623 0 0	
Total ...	191404 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	191404 0 0	0 0 0	191404 0 0	
Chittagong.							
Pungah Salt, Sudder Ghaut	0 0 0	184070 0 0	0 0 0	184070 0 0	0 0 0	184070 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Bhaugkhally	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Arracan ...	0 0 0	2185 0 0	20107 0 0	22292 0 0	0 0 0	22292 0 0	424 0 0
Kurkutch Salt, Madras ..	0 0 0	147855 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	147855 0 0	147855 0 0	371 0 0
Ditto do., Judda ...	2689 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2689 0 0	2689 0 0	
Total ...	2689 0 0	334110 0 0	20107 0 0	206362 0 0	150544 0 0	356906 0 0	
Cuttack.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	148209 0 0	0 0 0	148209 0 0	399 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	148209 0 0	0 0 0	148209 0 0	
Poorea.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	267166 0 0	0 0 0	267166 0 0	399 0 0
Kurkutch Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1096445 0 0	1096445 0 0	366 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	267166 0 0	1096445 0 0	1363611 0 0	
Balasore.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Grand Total ...	2890502 0 0	1071097 0 0	167486 0 0	3597691 0 0	2643314 0 0	6240905 0 0	

N. B.—The above Salt is deliverable in quantities of fifty maunds and upwards at the Government Depôts specified in Column 1, and at the Prices stated in Column 6, to all applicants producing Rowannahs which are procurable for all descriptions of Salt at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 6th January 1865.

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

STATEMENT shewing the importations of Salt (private property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 1st January 1865.

Description of Salt.	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	7,19,421	20,57,499	3,63,035	31,39 955
French Kurkutch ...	...	...	7,131	7,131
Ceylon ,, ...	...	...	14,872	14,872
Bombay ,, ...		63,219	95,665	1,58,884
Scinde ,, ...	18,600	4,460	...	23,06
Madras ,, ...	5,284	24,424	...	29,708
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch ... / Muscat Rock ...	32,977	1,05,888	45,111	1,83,976
Total ...	7,76,282	23,55,490	5,25,814	35,57,586

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 7th January 1865.

Notification.

List of Persons entitled to the "India Medal" whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

IF these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State.

T. E. GOLDRICK ... ... *Lucknow.*
ACHILLE GEOFFROI, Volunteer ... *Defence of Lucknow.*

J. T. WHEELER,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
The 18th August 1864.

Ecclesiastical.

THE Lord Bishop of Calcutta purposes, God willing, to hold a General Ordination of Priests and Deacons in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on Sunday, the twenty-sixth February next.

Divine Service will commence at ½ past 10 o'clock A. M., and the Sermon will be preached by the Reverend William Garden Cowie, B. A.

The Bishop also purposes, God willing, to hold in the Cathedral an English confirmation in the beginning of March next, and one in Oordoo at St. Saviour's Church about the same time.

Candidates for Holy Orders who have not sent in their Papers are requested to send them to the Ven'ble the Archdeacon at Calcutta by the end of January.

W. H. ABBOTT,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December 1864.

Notification.

THE following Rules, extracted from the letter of the Financial Secretary to Government of India, No. 3850, dated 10th December, to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, are published for the information and guidance of Officers in charge of Treasuries:—

1*st.*—That Officers in charge of Treasuries should receive Currency Notes in payment of all Government dues, and should issue them on tender of Silver, or to persons having claims upon the Government if those persons make no objection to take them. As a rule, every one who comes to receive money from a Local Treasury should be asked how he would like to be paid, in Silver, in Notes, or partly in Silver and partly in Notes, and if so, in what proportion; and if wholly or partly in Notes, the number and denomination of the Notes required. But no one must be obliged or pressed to take Notes against his free consent.

2*nd.*—That when a supply of Notes is required for the use of a Treasury, the Collector should apply to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General for a remittance in Notes of the requisite amount and denominations.

3*rd.*—That the exchange of Specie for Notes should be confined to the limits prescribed in the second of the five Rules at the close of the Notification of the 19th of March 1862.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Depy. Audtr. and Acctt.-Genl., Bengal.
The 30th December 1864.

Notification, No. [illegible]

THE Resident at Hyderabad having represented that some of the Treasuries drawing Transfer Receipts on the Hyderabad Treasury continue to direct their Advice Lists to *Secunderabad*, which is productive of considerable delay and inconvenience, all Officers in charge of Treasuries are requested to forward, for the future, such Advices direct to the Resident, *Hyderabad*, (Deccan,) as all Transfer Receipts are now drawn upon him instead of on the Pay-Master, Secunderabad.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Depy. Audtr. and Acctt.-Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th January 1865.

Notification.

WITH reference to the alterations consequent upon the introduction of the new system of Account as laid down in Government Notification of the 26th November 1864, it requested that all applications for leave, pension, or gratuity from Officers serving under the Government of India or Bengal, which have been hitherto passed through the Civil Pay-Master's Office, may now be made through the Accountant-General to the Government of India or Bengal, as the case may be.

H. SANDEMAN,
for Accountant-General, Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th December 1864.

Notice.

THE Public are hereby informed that Act No. 16 of 1864 will come into operation from the 1st proximo. All deeds, documents, &c., will be received for registration from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CHUNDERMOHUN CHATTERJEE,
District Registrar of Assurances.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE;
No. 9, Hare Street,
The 31st December 1864.

Notice.

WILL be sold by auction at Howrah, on Thursday, the 12th proximo, the following portions of land taken up, under Act VI. of 1857, in excess of the land actually required for the extension of the Railway. The lands are vested absolutely in the Government free from all other estates, rights, titles, and interests, and will be sold, Revenue free, to the highest bidders above the upset price of Rupees 125 per cottah:—

LOT No. 4.—A piece of land measuring 1 beegah, more or less, bounded on the North by the property of Mr. G. E South and Mrs. Desouza; on the South by the Railway line; on the East by Mr. Morgin's house; and on the West by Mr. Price's house.

LOT No. 6.—A piece of land measuring 3 cottahs and 13 chittacks, more or less, bounded on the North by the properties of Gris Chunder and Pitumber Bannerjea; on the South by Rass Road; on the East by the Railway line; and on the West by the Trunk Road.

LOT No. 9.—A piece of land measuring 7 cottahs 7 chittacks, more or less, bounded on the North by the property of Issur Chunder Ghose; on the South by that of Juddo Nauth Bhuttacharjea; On the East by the properties of Mr. Edward Rooke; and on the West by the land taken for a new Road.

LOT No. 10.—A piece of land measuring 7 cottahs 15 chittacks, more or less, bounded on the North by the property of Issur Chunder Ghose; on the South by that of Juddo Nauth Bhuttacharjea; on the East by the land taken for a new Road; and on the West by the property of Juddo Nauth Mookerjea.

Also the building materials of the house known as "Hope House," situated on the Howrah Road, adjoining the Baptist Chapel.

Also the trees standing on the following Holdings taken up for the Railway:—

1, 3, 5, 9, 8, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, and 36.

The Sale will take place in the house known as "Hope House" adjoining the Baptist Chapel at Howrah. The purchasers of the building materials and trees will be required to remove them from the ground within one month from the date of Sale.

G. BRIGHT,
Collector.

ALLIPORE;
Collector's Office,
The 28th December 1864.

Notice.

UNDER SECTION IV., ACT VI. OF 1857.

THE piece or parcel of land in the Town of Calcutta, measuring 9 beegahs, more or less, extending from Jackson's Ghaut Street in a south direction to Clive Street, and averaging 200 feet in breadth, has, by a Declaration under Section II. of the Act made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 2nd day of November 1864, been pronounced to be required by Government and to be taken, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of a new Road connecting Clive Street with Jackson's Ghaut Street and for frontages thereon. I accordingly give notice, under Section IV., Act VI. of 1857, that the land is to be taken by Government for the purpose specified above, and hereby call on all persons interested in the above described land to appear personally, or by a duly authorized Agent, at the Calcutta Collectorate within 15 days from the date of this Notice and to state their interests in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for the same.

W. HEYSHAM,
Deputy Collector.

CALCUTTA;
Collector's Office,
The 24th December 1864.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuations and measurements of Grand Division IV. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

A. Tiljallah.
B. Entally.
C. South Entally.
D. Entally, Kamardangah.
E. West Entally, West Gobrah, S.
F. South Gobrah.
G. Niz Entally.
H. Gobrah.
I. Neeunichpokhu.
J. Pagludangah.
K. Tangrah.
L. South.
N. East Gobrah.
O. West Gobrah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 20th January, sit daily (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNI. COMMR.'S FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
The 5th January 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that all the Khas Forests in Cachar containing Cautchouc trees, bounded on the East by Moneepoor; West by Sylhet; North by Assam, and South by Independent Tipperah, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder for a period of one year, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866, on the 31st March 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

J. F. Sherer,
Asst. Commissioner, in charge.

Cachar;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 6th December 1864.

Sheriff's Office, the 21st December 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a Sessions of Over and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Court will open every day of the Sessions precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

সরিপ আফিষ ২১ ডিসেম্বর ১৮৬৪ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ১৯ জানআরি ১৮৬৫ সাল বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় কলিকাতার ফোট উইলিএমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান তন্নিমিত্ত বঙ্গদেশের ফোর্ট উইলিএমের হাই কোর্ট টৌউনহালে আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়েরটারমিনের এবং এডমিরেল্‌টি অর্থাৎ মহাসমুদ্রসম্পর্কীয় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান যত কালপর্য্যন্ত থাকিবেক প্রতিদিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় আরাম্ভ হইবেক এবিষয় সকলে স্মরণ রাখুন।

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

Notice.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Treasury of Behar on the 10th November 1864, and has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

G. F. Cockburn,
Commissioner.

Patna Commissioner's Office;
Camp Chuprah,
The 19th December 1864.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 27th December 1864 *to 2nd January* 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
Matabangah.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 11	
On the Entrance shoal ..	0 6	
Thence to Hat Bouleah, 44 miles	0 9	
Hat Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	0 3	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	4 0	
Bhaugiruttee.		
Entrance Bar ...	4 3	
Below ditto ...	2 0	
Thence to Jeagunge	2 5	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 11½	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	3 0	
Jellinghee.		
Entrance ... Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...	Closed.	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	2 9	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 6	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 5th January 1865, 5½ inches above zero.

W. R. Tucker, *Capt., R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

Berhampore,
The 5th January 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, May 12th ..	1 Parcel, L Broughton, Barrister at Law ...	Str. Nemises.
„ 12th ...	1 Case, A. Boissaye ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	1 Case, D D C, No. 809 ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	1 Case, A. J. Paterson, 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment ..	Ditto.
Sept. 28th ...	1 Case, N P C, No. 1 ...	Str. Candia.
„ 28th ...	1 Case, B M, J B D, No. 4068 ..	Ditto.
„ 28th ...	1 Case, J. P. Meik ...	Ditto.
„ 26th ...	1 Case, W H, G. C. and Co. ...	Hindustan.
„ 28th ...	1 Case, [L and W, W N C] ...	Str. Reiver.
„ 28th ...	2 Cases, P G ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	1 Cask, B. T. and Co., S ...	Medusa.
„ 10th ...	1 Cask, [G D] ...	Ditto.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 10th January 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 14th January 1865, will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Sept. 12th ...	72 Packages, [N D D] ...	Pride of Canada.
Oct. 10th ...	50 Packages, G. B. and Co. ...	Medusa.
„ 10th ...	1 Case, K, D & T, I W C ...	Ditto.
„ 10th ...	3 Packages, [A N] ...	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	48 Cases, J. S. and Co., R ...	Latona.
„ 13th ..	42 Cases, W and C C ...	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	1 Case, P A M ..	Ditto.
„ 13th .	1 Cask, H C H ...	Ditto.
„ 13th ...	1 Case, M. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 14th ...	8 Cases, G P L Æ ...	Clemence and Leonie.
„ 21st ...	3 Barrels Claret, None ...	Celina.
„ 19th ...	1 Package, Messrs. Hoffman and Co. ...	Str. Lightning.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 10th January 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each they will be advertized for sale:—

	Queen of the Age.	
1865, Jan. 15th ..	[25] E W G, 1 Quarter Cask.	
	New Castle.	
„ 25th ...	[A N] 2 Packages.	
	City of Paris.	
„ 25th .	[D R W] 1 Hogshead.	
	Philosopher.	
Feb. 30th ...	S and C, 2 Cases, J. S. and Co., R, 51 Packages ...	Major Hall, 1 Case.
	Middlesex.	
„ 30th ...	[W D and Co.] 63 Cases.	
	Lady Jocelyn.	
„ 30th ...	[B T D G] 1 Case, [H M C] R, 4 Cases.	
	Nile.	
„ 30th ..	N. C. and Co. 1 Bundle Iron; Lieutenant Howe, 1 Cask.	

Calcutta Custom House,
The 10th January 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE undermentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Anundo Mohun Bose	...	Presidency College.
2	Koroonamoy Banerjee	...	Ditto.
3	Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, No. 1	...	Ditto.
4	Beroja Prosaud Bose	...	Berhampore College.
5	Jogendro Nath Bose	...	Ditto.
6	Shurrut Chunder Banerjee, No. 1	...	Presidency College.
7	Ram Churn Mitter	...	Ditto.
8	Promoda Churn Banerjee	...	Ditto.
9	J. P. Obeyesekere	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
10	Boycunto Nath Roy	...	Dacca College.
11	Tarra Prosaud Roy	...	Hooghly College.
12	Ameer Ali	...	Ditto.
	Protab Chunder Mozumdar	...	Presidency College.
14	Nundo Lall Chatterjee	...	Hooghly College.
15	Baney Madub Dutt	..	Presidency College.
16	Onookool Chunder Chatterjee	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdoolah Fyaz	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Amarendro Nauth Chatterjea	...	Presidency College.
	Amrita Lal De	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Aukhoy Chunder Chowdry	...	Presidency College.
	Aushootosh Auddy	...	Hooghly College.
	Banka Behary Gupta	...	Presidency College.
	Beereshur Halder	...	Ditto.
	Bepin Behary Dutt	...	Hooghly College.
	Bhola Nauth Roy	...	Queen's College, Benares.
10	Bhoobun Mohun Mookerjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Bipprodoss Chatterjea	...	Serampore College.
	Bonomali Ghose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Boodh Sen Singh	...	Presidency College.
	Bunko Behary Mitter	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Cally Nauth Chatterjea	...	Dacca College.
	Chunder Kanth Ghose	...	Ditto.
	Coonjo Behary Chuckerbutty	...	Teacher.
	Dal Chund	...	Bareilly College.
	D'Cruz, J. A.	...	Doveton College.
20	Debendro Laul Shome	...	Hooghly College.
	Deno Bundhu Sen	...	Dacca College.
	Deno Nauth Banerjea	...	Presidency College.
	Deno Nauth Dhur	...	Teacher.
	DeRhi Philipe, G. W.	...	Doveton College.
	Dhonesh Chunder Roy	...	Civil Engineering College.
	Dissent, A.	..	Doveton College.
	Doorga Coomar Bose	...	Dacca College.
	Doyal Chunder Shome	...	Medical College.
	Dwarka Nauth Bhuttacharjea	...	Patna College.
30	Dwarka Nauth Chuckerbutty	...	Dacca College.
	Fuzlul Baree	...	Teacher.
	Gobind Chunder Bysack	...	Dacca College.
	Gobind Chunder Ghose	...	Presidency College.
	Gobind Chunder Rockhita	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Gonesh Chunder Ghose	...	Ditto.
	Goopee Mohun Mookerjea	...	Presidency College.
	Gopal Chunder Mookerjea, No. 2	...	Ditto.
	Gopal Loll Seal	...	Ditto.
	Gora Chand Das	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
40	Grish Chunder Chatterjea	...	Ditto.
	Grish Chunder Roya	...	Ditto.
	Hari Krishna Chatterjee	...	Sanscrit College.
	Harish Chundra Bhuttacharjee	...	Ditto.
	Hem Chundra Koondoo	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Hurrish Chunder Bagchee	...	Teacher.

	Hurry Bullub Bose	...	Presidency College.
	Hurry Bullub Moitry	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Ishwar Chunder Khasnovish	...	Dacca College.
	Janoky Nauth Pawray	...	Berhampore College.
50	Jodoo Nauth Bhuttacharjee	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Jodoo Nauth Doss	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Jodoo Nauth Mitter	...	Ditto.
	Jodoo Nauth Mookerjea	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Jogendro Nauth Bose	...	Presidency College.
	Jogesh Chunder Mitter	...	Ditto.
	Joygopal Singha	...	Calcutta Free Churh Institution.
	Juggobundhu Bhudro	...	Dacca College.
	Juggobundhu Gangooly	...	Presidency College.
	Kally Churn, 2nd	...	Bareilly College.
60	Kally Sodoy Gangooly	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Kally Sunker Gooho	...	Ditto.
	Kartic Chunder Paul	...	Hooghly College.
	Kedareshur Dutt	...	Patna College.
	Kedar Nauth Chatterjea	...	Presidency College.
	Kedar Nauth Doss	...	Hooghly College.
	Kedar Nauth Ghose	...	Presidency College.
	Kedar Nauth Ghose	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Khetter Mohun Bose	...	Presidency College.
	Kirkpatric, C.	...	Doveton College.
70	Kissory Laul Chowdhry	...	Presidency College.
	Koralee Churn Sircar	...	Hooghly College.
	Kristo Doss Dey	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Mahendro Narain Banerjea	...	Ditto.
	Mohammed Yusoof	...	Patna College.
	Mohendro Nath Bose	...	Serampore College.
	Mohendro Nauth Mitter	...	Presidency College.
	Mohesh Chunder Sircar	...	Ditto.
	Mohin Chunder Chatterjea	...	Dacca College.
	Mutty Laul Holdar	...	Hooghly College.
80	Mutty Laul Roy Chowdry	...	Presidency College.
	Nemy Chunder Bose	...	Ditto.
	Netie Doss Dey	...	Ditto.
	Nilmadub Banerjea	...	Teacher.
	Nuffer Chunder Chatterjea	...	Hooghly College.
	Nursing Paul	...	Ditto.
	Obayd-al-Ruhman	...	Berhampore College.
	Okhoy Chunder Sircar	...	Hooghly College.
	Oma Churn Ghose	...	Presidency College.
	Omesh Chunder Dutt	...	Teacher.
90	Omesh Chunder Sen	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Opendro Chunder Mitter	...	Presidency College.
	Panchcowry Banerjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution
	Peetambur Chatterjea	...	Hooghly College.
	Poorno Chunder Banerjea	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Poorno Chunder Mitter	...	Presidency College.
	Prosonno Coomar Gangooly	...	Ditto.
	Prosonno Coomar Roy	...	Ditto.
	Radharomun Gupta	...	Sanscrit College.
	Raj Chunder Roy	...	Dacca College.
100	Rajkisto Gupto	...	Presidency College.
	Rajkrishna Ghose	...	Hooghly College.
	Rajmohun Dey	...	Dacca College.
	Ram Gopal Dutt	...	Berhampore College.
	Ram Loll Banerjea	...	Presidency College.
	Ram Mohun Banerjea	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Rhedoy Nauth Chuckerbutty	...	Hooghly College.
	Rojoni Nauth Mitter	...	Ditto.
	Romesh Chunder Lahoory	...	Berhampore College.
	Russick Laul Ghose	...	Hooghly College.
110	Sati Nauth Roy	...	Presidency College.
	Saugor Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Saut Cowry Chatterjea	...	Civil Engineering College.
	Serajul Islam	...	Dacca College.
	Sham Chund Dhur	...	Hooghly College.
	Sham Loll Bysack	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Sham Loll Dutt	...	Ditto.
	Shama Churn Mookerjea	...	Medical College.
	Shama Churn Mozoomdar	...	Berhampore College.

	Sheo Sunkur Sahai	...	Patna College.
120	Shib Chunder Boidic	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Shib Chunder Naug	...	Dacca College.
	Shoodangshoo Bhoosun Roy	...	Presidency College.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Seh	...	Dacca College.
	Shyama Churn Chakrabarti	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Siddessur Banerjea	...	Hooghly College.
	Sochee Coomar Bose	...	Presidency College.
	Soorunjun Paul	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Sreekristo Mookerjea	...	Hooghly College.
130	Surdharee Lall	...	Presidency College.
	Tara Prosonno Banerjea	...	Ditto.
	Trolockya Nauth Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Umesh Chunder Mitter	...	Ditto.
	Unnoda Prosad Banerjea	...	Ditto.
135	Woqpender Chunder Bose	...	Ditto.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Entrance Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Adhar Sing Gour	...	Private Student.
	Adityaram Bhuttacharjea	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Aubinash Chunder Bhuttacharjee	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Aubinash Chunder Mookerjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Aukhoy Coomar Mookerjea	...	Bullagur Aided School.
	Aushootosh Roy	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Bama Churn Bose	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Baneymadub Doss	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Beereshur Chatterjee	...	Sanscrit College.
10	Behary Laul Banerjea	...	Santipore Aided School.
	Behary Laul Gupta	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Bepin Behary Bose	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Bhuggobutty Churn Gangooly	...	Bally Seminary.
	Blochmann, J.	...	Doveton College.
	Brindabun Chunder Ghose	...	Seal's Free College.
	Brojendro Coomar Gooho	...	Tagoria Aided School.
	Brojendro Mohun Doss	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Brojo Gopal Muttylaul	...	Hindu School.
	Bykunt Nath Mookerjea	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
20	Cally Prosonno Moulic	...	Burrisaul School.
	Chunder Canto Pyne	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Chunder Shekor Sircar	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Chundra Kissore Dey	...	Mymensingh School.
	Degumbur Moitry	...	Sham Bazar Preparatory School.
	Dhurronee Dhur Dey	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Dissent, H.	...	Doveton College.
	Doorgaram Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Eshur Pershaud	...	Lahore Mission School.
	Forbes, E. A.	...	Doveton College.
30	Gobindo Chunder Mohapatro	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Goberdhone Doss	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Gokul Chand	...	Teacher.
	Goluck Nauth Dhur	...	Mymensingh School.
	Gomez, Domingo	...	Teacher.
	Gopaul Chunder Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Gopaul Chunder Roy	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Gossi Krishn	...	Patna College.
	Grish Chunder Bhor	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Grish Chunder Singh	...	Hindu School.
40	Gunga Pershaud	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Haran Chunder Banerjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Herumbo Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Barrackpore School.
	Hidayet Ullah	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
	Hill, E. C.	...	Doveton College.
	Hurdial Singh	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
	Hurry Prosaud Doss	...	Burrisaul School.
	Ishwar Chunder Bhuttacharjea	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Jadubendro Nauth Roy Chowdry	...	Cossipore Aided School
	Jogendro Chunder Bose	...	Hindu School.

50	Jogendro Nauth Mookerjea	...	Seal's Free College.
	Jogendro Nauth Sircar	...	Colootollah Branch School
	Johore Laul Nundy	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Joygopaul Banerjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Jwala Pershaud	...	Agra College.
	Kally Coomar Bose	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Kally Coomar Chuckerbutty	...	Chittagong School.
	Kally Kissen Ghosal	...	Ooterparah School.
	Kally Mohun Surmah	...	Pogose School.
	Kapoor Singh	...	Agra College.
60	Kartic Chunder Mitter	...	Midnapore School.
	Kashi Nath	...	Victoria College.
	Kedar Nauth Buckshee	...	Paikparah School.
	Kedar Nauth Chatterjea	...	Hindu School.
	Kedar Nauth Roy	...	Noral Aided School.
	Kedar Nauth Sircar	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Kheroda Coomar Sing	...	Ditto.
	Kishory Mohun Banerjea	...	Ditto.
	Koilas Nauth Kor	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Koonjo Behary Bose	...	Barripore Aided School.
70	Koonjo Behary Mullick	...	Hindu School.
	Krishn Rao Pundit	...	Teacher.
	Kristo Dhone Chatterjea	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Kristo Laul Dutt	...	Hindu School.
	Kumud Bundhu Bose	...	Mymensingh School.
	Lakshmi Shankara	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Luckhee Narain Doss Goopta	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Mahomed Yehia	...	Patna College.
	Manick Chunder Ghose	...	Pubna School.
	Mohanundo Gupta	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
80	Mohendro Chunder Mitter	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Mohendro Loll Goshamy	...	Ooterparah School.
	Mohendro Nauth Dutt	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Mohendro Nauth Roy	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Mohim Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Pogose School.
	Mohit Chunder Bose	...	Hindu School.
	Mokhoda Churn Sen	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Mon Mohun Mitter	...	Bullagur Aided School.
	Mon Mohun Sircar	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Moorary Mohun Seal	...	Chinsurah ditto ditto.
90	Mukhun Lall	...	Agra College.
	Mukhun Lall	...	Teacher.
	Murli Dhur	...	Victoria College.
	Mutty Laul Roy	...	Hindu School.
	Mutty Laul Mookerjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instution.
	Nil Madub Banerjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Nilmoney Ghose	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Nitta Nundo Dey	...	Midnapore School.
	Nogendro Nauth Roy	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Norrendro Coomar Roy Chowdhry	...	Barripore Aided School.
100	Nritto Gopaul Chatterjea	...	Kistonogur Aided School at Mohestollah.
	Nundo Laul Ghose	...	Midnapore School.
	Okhil Churn Mullick	...	Hindu School.
	Okhoy Coomar Chatterjea	...	Patna College.
	Opendro Narain Mozoomdar	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Opendro Nauth Sen	...	Ditto.
	Pearay Lall	...	Bareilly College.
	Peary Mohun Gooho	...	Bangla Bazar School.
	Poorno Chunder Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Pran Kissen Coomar	..	Ootterparah School.
110	Priya Nauth Bose	...	Khanakool Kishnagur A. S. School.
	Prosonno Nauth Goopta	...	Nizamut School.
	Radha Bullub Paul	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Rajkristo Dutt	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Raja Gopal Bose	...	Seal's Free College.
	Rajender Nauth Sett	...	Hindu School.
	Rajendro Nauth Chatterjea	...	Ooterparah School.
	Rajendro Nauth Ghose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Ram Chunder Roy Chowdhry	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Ram Loll Lahiree	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
120	Read, A. J.	...	La Martiniere College.
	Romesh Chunder Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.

	Roy Buns Kishore	... Patna College.
	Rye Churn Ghose	... Hooghly Branch School.
	Shama Churn Banerjea	... Patna College.
	Shama Churn Roy	... Mymensing School.
	Shama Doss Roy	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Shib Chunder Banerjea	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Shib Nath Banerjea	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Shib Nauth Bhuttacharjea	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
130	Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjea	... Ooterparah School.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Sircar	... Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School.
	Shusti Doss Roy	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Sutto Krishen Bose	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Tarini Churn Ghose	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Taruck Bundhu Chuckerbutty	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Thompson, J. B.	... Doveton College.
	Troilokho Nauth Bose	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	Umbica Churn Dutt	... Oriental Seminary.
	Upendro Nauth Doss	... Sanscrit College.
140	Wooma Cally Mookerjea	... Bulluty Aided School.
	Wooma Churn Ghose	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
142	Woomesh Chunder Chutterjea	... Hooghly Branch School.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdool Jubber Chowdry	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Abdoor Rusheed	... Colingah Branch School.
	Ajoodhia Pershaud	... Bareilly College.
	Amritto Laul Dutt	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Anundo Chunder Mookerjea	... Boroe Aided School.
	Anundo Chunder Sing	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Anundo Nauth Roy	... Pogose School.
	Anundo Ram Burrooah	... Gowhatty School.
	Aubinash Chunder Ghosal	... Ooterparah School.
10	Audhor Chunder Mookerjea	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Audhor Chunder Sircar	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Audoito Nauth Mundol	... Barrackpore School.
	Aughore Chunder Dutt	... Jehanabad School.
	Aukhoy Coomar Gangooly	... Howrah School.
	Aushootosh Laha	... Konnugger Seminary.
	Aushootosh Mitter	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Aushootoosh Mookerjea	... Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School.
	Bahadur Singh	... Bareilly College.
	Balmokund Purohit	... Saugor School.
20	Bama Churn Banerjee	... Taltollah Preparatory School.
	Bama Churn Chatterjea	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Bama Churn Roy	... Serampore College.
	Bama Churn Sen	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Baney Madub Banerjea	... Bansbariah Free Church Branch School.
	Baney Madub Banerjea	... Teacher.
	Baney Madub Doss	... Allipore School.
	Baney Madub Doss	... Howrah School.
	Baney Madub Mookerjea	... Goburdangah School.
	Baney Madub Paul	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
30	Baranoshee Benerjea	... Tumlook School.
	Batuk Nath Dubee	... Teacher.
	Beereshur Bose	... Mozufferpore School.
	Beereshur Mitter	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Behary Laul Banerjea	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Behary Laul Bose	... Ditto.
	Behary Laul Bose	... Shambazar Preparatory School.
	Behary Laul Bysack	... Calcutta College.
	Behary Laul Coondoo	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Behary Laul Mozoomdar	... Oriental Seminary.
40	Benjamin Goluck Nauth	... Lahore Mission School.
	Benode Behary Banerjea	... Ilsoba Mondlye Aided School.
	Benode Behary Doss	... Colootollah Branch School.
	Benode Behary Ghose	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Benode Laul Pattuck	... Hooghly Branch School.
	Bepin Behary Bose	... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
	Bepin Behary Chowdry	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Bepin Behary Sircar	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Bepin Chunder Roy	... Barrisaul School.

	Bhobani Churn Bhadoory	...	Howrah School.
50	Bhobani Churn Ghuttuck	...	Pubna School.
	Bhobani Churn Mitter	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Bhoirub Chunder Dey	...	Bancoorah School.
	Bhoirub Chunder Dey	...	Chittagong School.
	Bholanath	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Bhola Nauth Doss	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Bhoobun Mohun Bose	...	Juggutbullubpore Aided School.
	Bhoobun Mohun Mitter	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Bhoobun Mohun Moitro	...	Beauleah School.
	Bhoobun Mohun Soor	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
60	Bhoosun Chunder Lahiree	...	Howrah School.
	Bhoot Nauth Mookerjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Bhuggoban Chunder Dutt	...	Ampta Aided School.
	Bhuggobutty Churn Bose	...	Hindu Institution, Jorasanko.
	Bippro Dass Dutt	...	Burrisaul School.
	Bishoow Purshaud	...	Patna College.
	Boido Nauth Chatterjea	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Boido Nauth Dutt	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Bolly Chunder Ghose	...	Hindu Metropolitan Institution.
	Boroda Churn Mookerjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
70	Boroda Prosaud Chutto	...	Juggutbullubpore Aided School.
	Boroda Prosaud Mozoomdar	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Boroda Gobind Bagchee	..	Beauleah School.
	Bosunto Coomar Mookerjee	...	Teacher.
	Bosunto Coomar Gooho	...	Pogose School.
	Bosunto Coomar Moitry	...	Beauleah School.
	Bradley, R.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Brij Paul Dass	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Brojo Loll Sircar	...	Seal's Free College.
	Brojo Nauth Dey	...	Sanscrit College.
80	Brojendro Coomar Gupto	...	Ditto.
	Brojendro Chunder Banerjea	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Bucerashur Mitter	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Buddy Nauth Mullick	...	Pubna School.
	Bungsheedhur Roy	...	Nizamut School.
	Bunsee Dhur	...	Teacher.
	Burroughs, J.	...	Doveton College.
	Bykunt Chunder Naug	...	Burrisaul School.
	Bykunt Nauth Mookerjee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Cally Comul Gooho	...	Burrisaul School.
90	Cally Coomar Chuckerbutty	...	Khajah Abdool Guney's Free School.
	Cally Coomar Gangooly	...	Pogose School.
	Cally Kishore Doss	...	Ditto.
	Cally Nauth Sen	...	Ditto.
	Cally Prosunno Chowdry	...	Midnapore School.
	Cally Prosunno Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Cally Prosunno Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
	Cally Puddo Banerjea	...	Baraset School.
	Cally Puddo Roy	...	Hindu School.
	Cartland, F.	...	Serampore College.
100	Chatelier, E. J.	...	Cuttack School.
	Chintamoney Chowdry	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Chintamoney Gangooly	...	Oriental Seminary.
	Chooney Laul Seal	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Chosuck Ram	...	Umritsur School.
	Chundee Churn Ghose	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Chunder Coomar Gangooly	...	Ooterparah School.
	Chunder Kanto Dutt	...	Noral Aided School.
	Chunder Kanto Roy	...	Furreedpore School.
	Chunder Mohun Gangooly	...	Mohespore Aided School.
110	Chunder Nauth Banerjea	...	Teacher.
	Chunder Nauth Chowdhry	...	Satragachee Evening School.
	Chunder Shekur Roy	...	Taltollah Preparatory Seminary.
	Dabee Pershaud	...	Agra College.
	Daya Narain	...	Delhi College.
	Debender Chunder Sen	...	Furreedpore School.
	Debendro Coomar Roychowdry	...	Barripore Aided School
	Debendro Nath Banerjee	...	Bullagur Aided School.
	Debendro Nath Roy	...	Takey Aided School
	Deno Nath	...	Lahore Misson School.
120	Deno Bundho Mitter	...	Singarcone Badla A. V. School.
	Deno Bundho Roy	...	Pogose School.
	Deno Nath Banerjee	...	Serampore College.
	Deno Nath Bose	...	Konnogur School.

	Deno Nath Chowdry	...	Satragachee E. School.
	Dila Ram	...	Barielly College.
	Doorga Churn Banerjee	...	Sanscrit College.
	Doorga Churn Sen	...	Hindoo Institution, Jorasanko.
	Doorga Dass Banerjee	...	Santipore Aided School.
	Doorga Nath Pakrashee	...	Beauleah School.
130	Dost Mahomed Khan	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Doyal Chunder Banerjee	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
	Dwarka Nath Bagchee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Dwarka Nath Banerjee	...	Beauleah School.
	Dwarka Nath Ghose	...	Hamidpore School.
	Dwarka Nath Goohoo	...	Furreedpore School.
	Dwarka Nath Mookerjee	...	Pogose School.
	Dwarka Nath Patro	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Dwarka Nath Sen	...	Seal's Free College.
	Dwarka Nath Surma	...	Tagoria Aided School.
140	Dhunee Ram	...	Umritsur School.
	Elahi Buksh	...	Patna College.
	Eshan Chunder Gupta	...	Burrisaul School.
	Eshan Chunder Sing	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Eshwar Chunder Bhuddro	...	Burrisaul School
	Eshwar Chunder Chatterjea	...	Ajoodhia Aided A. V. School.
	Ewing, R C.	...	La Martiniere College.
	Faiz Ullah	...	Umritsur Mission School.
	Fleming, W. E.	...	La Martiniere College.
	Foid, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
150	Futtick Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Burrisaul School.
	Galestin, G.	...	Bishop's College.
	Ganput Giri Gossain	...	Joy Narain's College, Benares.
	Girendro Nauth Nundy	...	Ranaghat School.
	Gobindo Chunder Bose	..	Burrisaul School.
	Gobindo Chunder Coomar	..	Colootollah Branch School.
	Gobindo Chunder Dey	...	Baraset School.
	Golam Ahmud	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
	Gomez, J.	...	Teacher.
	Goopee Nauth Mattay	...	Patna College.
160	Goordit Sing	...	Umritsur Mission School.
	Gooroo Gobind Ghose	...	Pogose School.
	Gooroo Nauth Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
	Gooroo Prosad Chuckerbutty	...	Bograh School.
	Gopal Chunder Banerjea	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Gopal Chunder Banerjea	...	Mamjoaan Aided School.
	Gopal Chunder Banerjea	...	Santipore Aided School.
	Gopal Chunder Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Noral Aided School.
	Gopal Chunder Sen	...	Bansbariah Free Church Institution.
170	Gopal Lall Mitter	...	Seal's Free College.
	Gopal Prosaud Bose	...	Mymensing School.
	Gopal Prosunno Mozoomdar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gopee Churn Dutt	...	Sylhet Mission School.
	Gree Bhoosun Neogy	...	Barrackpore School.
	Grey, J.	...	Doveton College.
	Gridhary Dutt	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Grish Chunder Doss	...	Pogose School.
	Grish Chunder Ghose	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Grish Chunder Ghose	...	Noral Aided School.
180	Grish Chunder Mookerjea	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Grish Chunder Sen	...	Ditto.
	Grish Chunder Tolapatro	...	Beauleah School.
	Gunga Dhur Mozoomdar	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Gunga Ram	...	Lahore College.
	Haradhone Mookerjea	...	Hindu School.
	Haran Chunder De	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Hem Chunder Banerjea	...	Howrah School.
	Hem Chunder Banerjea	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Hem Chunder Kur	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
190	Hem Chunder Mitter	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Hem Chunder Paul	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Hem Nauth Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Hem Nauth Doss	...	Ditto.
	Hem Nauth Dutt	...	Hindu School.
	Hera Laul Hatti	...	Maldah School.
	Hera Lall Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Hera Lall Nundy	...	Konnugger School.
	Hur Coomar Sen	...	Pogose School.

	Hurish Chunder Bhutto	...	Bullute Aided School.
200	Hurish Chunder Chatterjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Hurish Chunder Mookerjea	...	Cuttack School.
	Hurish Chunder Sen	...	Commillah School.
	Hurro CoomarsDoss	...	Pogose School.
	Hurro Coomar Ghose	...	Burrisaul School.
	Hurro Loll Singh	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Hurro Nauth Banerjea	...	Jonye Training School.
	Hurro Nauth Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Hurry Churn Mookerjea	...	Kishnaghur Anglo Vernacular School.
	Hurry Mohun Banerjea	...	Burrisaul School.
210	Hurry Mohun Chand	...	Dinagepore School.
	Hurry Mohun Surmah	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
	Hurry Nauth Chatterjea	...	Hindu School.
	Hurry Prosonno Mookerjea	...	Santipore Aided School.
	Inayat-ul-Ruhomun, M.	...	Delhi College.
	Indro Mohun Chatterjea	...	Hindu School.
	Ishan Chunder Bagchee	...	Bograh School.
	Ishan Chunder Banerjea	...	Sanscrit College.
	Ishan Chunder Mitter	...	Boroe Aided School.
	Ishan Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
220	Ishan Chunder Sircar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ishwar Chunder Ghose	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Ishwar Chunder Paul	...	Kallypara Aided School.
	Jadub Lall Sen	...	Pogose School.
	Jagadishur Gupto	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Jaggan Nath	...	Lahore Mission School.
	Jancky Nath Saha	...	Calcutta College.
	Jodoo Nath Banerjee	...	Sulkea Anglo Vernacular School.
	Jodoo Nath Bose	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Jodoo Nath Bysack	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
230	Jodoo Nath Chuckerbutty	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Jodoo Nath Mitter	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Jodoo Nath Mookerjee	...	Khanacool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
	Jodoo Nath Seal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Jodoo Nath Sreemoney	...	Oriental Seminary.
	Jogendro Chunder Banerjee	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Jogendro Chunder Mookerjee	...	Bullagur Aided School.
	Jogendro Nath Banerjee	...	Hindu School.
	Jogendro Nath Deb	...	Ditto.
	Jogendro Nath Roy	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
240	Jogesh Chunder Bagchee	...	Beauleah School.
	Jogesh Chunder Dutt	...	Oriental Seminary.
	Jogesh Chunder Sircar	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Jogeshur Mookerjee	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Jogeshur Mookerjee	..	Mozufferpore School.
	Jogeshur Shome	...	Hindu Institution, Jorasanko.
	Johur Lall Banerjee	...	Hindu School.
	Jollodhur Seal	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Jossada Nundon Sircar	...	Private Student.
	Jotirinder Nath Tagore	...	Calcutta College.
250	Joy Chundra Chowdry	...	Mymensing School.
	Juggobandhu Bose	...	Noral Aided School.
	Jugguth Chunder Sen	...	Tagoria Aided School.
	Jumna Doss	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
	Jwala Pershad	...	Barielly College.
	Kally Churn Sein	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Kally Kristo Sircar	...	Shambazar Preparatory School.
	Kally Prusunno Chatterjee	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Kally Prusunno Gangoolly	...	Barripore Aided School.
	Kally Sohoy Roy Chowdry	...	Colootollah Branch School.
260	Kamal Krishna Bhuttacharjee	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Kamoda Nath Bhuttacharjee	...	Paikparah Aided School.
	Kamokha Nath Roy	...	Coomercolly Aided School.
	Kanti Chunder Banerjee	...	Howrah School.
	Kanti Chunder Mookerjee	...	Hindu School.
	Kanye Lall Paul	...	Pogose School.
	Kedareshur Mookerjee	...	Kallyparah Aided School.
	Kedar Nath Acharjee	...	Ootterparah School.
	Kedar Nath Banerjee	...	Howrah School.
	Kedar Nath Burma	...	Juggutbullubpore Aided School.
270	Kedar Nath Chatterjee	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Kedar Nath Dey	...	Seal's Free College.
	Kedar Nath Ghose	...	Calcutta College.

	Kedar Nath Mookerjee	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Kedar Nath Panjee	...	Bullutty Aided School.
	Kedar Nath Roy	...	Oriental Seminary.
	Keshub Chunder Bose	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Kheroda Coomar Banerjee	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Khetter Chunder Ghose	...	Sanscrit College.
	Khetter Mohun Chatterjee	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
280	Khetter Mohun Doss	...	Hallyshuhur School.
	Khetter Mohun Ghose	..	Sodepore Aided School.
	Khetter Mohun Mitter	...	Ootterparah School.
	Khetter Mohun Roy Chowdry	...	Seal's Free College.
	Khurgeshur Bose	...	Patna College.
	Kishen Lall	..	Teacher.
	Kishory Lall Bhur	..	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Kishory Chand Ghose	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Kishory Mohun Gungoolly	..	Jonye Training School.
	Koolo Chunder Burmun	...	Pogose School.
290	Koonjobehary Bhuttacharjee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Koylash Chunder Banerjee	...	Commercolly Aided School.
	Koylash Chunder Roy	...	Medical College.
	Koylash Chunder Sen	...	Chittagong School.
	Koylash Chunder Sircar	...	Oriental Seminary.
	Koylash Nauth Banerjee	...	Bagnaparah Aided School.
	Krishna Gopal Bhuckto	...	Howrah School.
	Krishna Gopal Sircar	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Kristo Chunder Banerjee	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Kristo Dhun Bagchee	...	Beauleah School.
300	Krishto Coomar Gooho	..	Pogose School.
	Lala Gunga Prosaud	..	Beerbhoom School.
	Lall Mohun Chuckerbutty	..	Serampore College.
	Lall Mohun Dass	...	Nizamut School.
	Loke Nauth Nundy	...	Ilsoba Mondlye Aided School.
	Lolit Mohun Dhur	...	Pogose School.
	Lowther, C.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Luchmee Narain	...	Agra College.
	Lulful Kubeer	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
	Madub Chunder Burdohoye	...	Gowhatty School.
310	Madho Narain	...	Delhi College.
	Madho Rao Venaik	...	Barreilly College.
	Mohomud Luteef	...	Lahore College.
	McGowan, S.	...	Doveton College.
	Mehar Chand	..	Umritsur School.
	Mehir Lall Chatterjee	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Modhoosudun Banerjea	...	Teacher.
	Mudhoosudun Doss	...	Cuttack School.
	Modhoosudun Mohapatra	...	Ditto.
	Modhoosudun Mookerjea	...	Beerbhoom School.
320	Modhoosudun Mookerjea	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Modhoosudun Roy	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Mohadeb Banerjea	...	Juggnthbullubpore Aided School.
	Mohendro Coomar Bose	...	Tagoria Aided School.
	Mohendro Lall Chatterjea	...	Serampore College.
	Mohendro Nath Bannerjea	...	Kally Ghat Hindu Academy.
	Mohendro Nath Bhuttacharjea	...	Howrah School.
	Mohendro Nath Chatterjea	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Mohendro Nath Ghose	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Mohendro Nath Mitter	...	Calcutta College.
330	Mohendro Nath Mookerjea	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Mohendro Nath Mozoomdar	...	Cossipore Aided School.
	Mohendro Nath Mullick	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Mohendro Nath Naug	...	Garden Reach School.
	Mohendro Nath Seal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Mohammud Hussan	...	Jullundur Mission School.
	Mohammud Saud	...	Barrielly College.
	Mohesh Chunder Dey	...	Chittagong School.
	Mohim Chunder Sircar	..	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Mohima Chunder Bhadoory	...	Beauleah School.
340	Mohun Lall	...	Agra College.
	Monendro Coomar Dutt	...	Shambazar Preparatory School.
	Monnee Lall	...	Teacher.
	Monohary Lall Shome	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Monohur Doss	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.

	More, H. S. G.	...	Serampore College.
	Mothoora Nath Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
	Muddon Gopal Sing	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Muddon Mohuf	...	Agra College.
	Mudden Mohun Doss	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
350	Mudden Mohun Mitter	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Mutti, B. F.	...	Victoria College.
	Mutty Lall Neogy	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mutty Lall Sircar	...	Santipore Aided School.
	Muzuhur Ali	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
	Nanuck Pershad	...	Purneah School.
	Nilmadub Roy	...	Patna College.
	Nilmoney Doss	...	Private Student.
	Nilmoney Koer	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Nilmoney Paul	...	Ditto.
360	Nitto Gopal Lahiry	...	Kunnogur School.
	Nizam Din	...	Jullunder Mission School.
	Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Nobin Chunder Mookerjee	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Aided School.
	Nobo Coomar Dey	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Nobodip Chunder Seal	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Nobokristo Hazra	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Nrisingha Moorary Panja	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Nuffer Chunder Roy	...	Jerate Aided School.
	Nundo Lall Dey	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
370	Nundo Lall Doss	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
	Nundo Lall Mookerjee	...	Howrah School.
	Nundo Lall Paul	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Nundo Lall Sen	...	Ditto ditto.
	Nussyram Seal	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Obhoy Churn Chatterjee	...	Oriental Seminary.
	Odhur Chunder Chunder	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Okhoy Coomar Bhur	...	Paikparah Aided School.
	Omesh Chunder Bose	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Omesh Chunder Sircar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
380	Omirto Lall Banerjee	...	Baraset School.
	Omirto Lall Dose	...	Ditto.
	Omirto Lall Halder	...	Hindu School.
	Omirto Lall Kurmokar	...	Bally Seminary.
	Omirto Lall Mozumdur	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Omirto Nath Mitter	...	Hindu School.
	Ooma Nath Doss	...	Commillah School.
	Opendro Nath Bose	...	Hindu School.
	Opendro Nath Dutt	...	Howrah School.
	Opendro Nath Roy	...	Ditto.
390	Opendro Narion Paul	...	Ilsoba Mondlye Aided School.
	Otool Chunder Mookerjee	...	Ootterparah School.
	Otool Krishen Mitter	...	Gya School.
	Parbutty Churn Wopdhy	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Peary Lall Mitter	...	Seal's Free College.
	Peary Lall Sircar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Peary Mohun Banerjee	...	Pogose School.
	Pereira, W.	...	Burrisaul School.
	Poolin Behary Dey	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Poorno Chunder Chatterjee	...	Hindu School.
400	Poorno Chunder Chatterjee	...	Kunnogur School.
	Poorno Chunder Chatterjee	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Poorno Chunder Doss	...	Mymensing School.
	Poorno Chunder Ghose	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Poran Chunder Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Poresh Nauth Mookerjee	...	Krishnaghur Anglo Vernacular School.
	Poresh Nath Roy	...	Jessore School.
	Prankristo Roy	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Preo Nath Banerjee	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Preo Nath Dutt	...	Noral Aided School.
410	Preo Nath Mookerjee	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Priya Nath Goshamy	...	Khanacool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
	Prosonno Coomar Bose	...	Pogose School.
	Prosonno Coomar Mookerjee	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Prosonno Coomar Sen	...	Pogose School.
	Prosonno Nath Chuckerbutty	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Protab Chunder Bose	...	Colootollah Branch School.

	Punchanun Bose	...	Midnapore School.
	Punchanun Palodhi	...	Khannacool Kishnaghûr A. S. School.
	Pundit Beharry Lall	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
420	Pundit Birj Nath	...	Lahore College.
	Pundit Dwarka Nath	...	Ditto.
	Pundit Pran Nath	...	Ditto.
	Purmeshur Dhan	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Radhabulub Seal	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Radhakissore Sett	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Radha Kristo Dutt	...	Mozufferpore School.
	Radharomun Nundy	...	Oriental Seminary.
	Radhica Prosaud Moitro	...	Calcutta College.
	Rahas Behary Naik	...	Pooree School.
430	Rajendro Coomar Ghose	...	Barripore Aided School.
	Rajendro Nath Mookerjee	..	Bhaugulpore School.
	Rakhal Chunder Dey	...	Oriental Seminary.
	Rakhal Chunder Sen	...	Hindu School.
	Rakhal Doss Chatterjee	...	Serampore College.
	Rakhal Doss Gangooly	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Rakhal Doss Sircar	...	Puruliah School.
	Ram Chunder Mookerjee	...	Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
	Ram Churn Paul	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ram Cumul Mitter	...	Boroe Aided School.
440	Ram Coomar Chuckerbutty	...	Teacher.
	Ram Coomar Doss	...	Calcutta College.
	Ram Coomar Dutt	...	Bangla Bazar School.
	Ram Doyal Muzomdar	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Ram Gopal Khan	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Ram Gopal Sanial	...	Kishnaghur Anglo Vernacular School.
	Ramjeebun Ghose	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Ram Lall Bhoomic	...	Pubna School.
	Ram Lall Bose	...	Noral Aided School.
	Ram Lall Ghose	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
450	Ram Lall Mookerjee	...	Jonye Training School.
	Ram Narion, P.	...	Lahore Mission School.
	Ram Prosunno Roy	...	Seal's Free College.
	Ram Puddo Sing	...	Ditto.
	Ramsoonder Bhoomic	...	Mymensing School.
	Ramtunnoo Chowdry	...	Bogra School.
	Ramjee Mull	...	Barrielly College.
	Roghoo Nath Chuckerbutty	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Roghoonundon Sohai	...	Private Student.
	Rojonicanto Bhuttacharjee	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
460	Rojonicanto Ghuttuck	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Rojoni Canto Sen	...	Burrisaul School.
	Rojoni Nath Mookerjea	...	Jonye Training School.
	Rojoni Nath Bose	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Roma Nath Mitter	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Ruhim Buksh	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Russell, G.	...	Doveton College.
	Russick Lall Samunto	...	Sulkea Anglo Vernacular School.
	Rutty Canto Ghose	...	Alipore School.
	Salig Ram	...	Agra College.
470	Saroda Prosaud Banerjea	...	Culna Free Church Branch School.
	Saroda Prosaud Chatterjea	...	Hindu School.
	Saroda Prosaud Chatterjea	...	Sanscrit College.
	Saroda Prosaud Mookerjea	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Saroda Prosaud Sen	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Saroda Prosaud Sircar	...	Kunnuggur School.
	Shadhoo Churn Rukhit	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Shaikh Dedar Buksh	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Shaikh Zalmoor-Ali-Ahmed	...	Gowhatty School.
	Sham Chand Roy	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
480	Shama Churn Banerjea	...	Cuttack School.
	Shama Churn Doss	...	Andool School.
	Shama Churn Gooho	...	Commillah School.
	Sheo Narain	...	Jeypore Moharaja's College.
	Sheo Pershaud	...	Gya School.
	Shere Ali	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Shib Chunder Ghose	...	Mymensing School.
	Shib Kissen Dutt	...	Serampore College.
	Shiboram Burrah	...	Gowhatty School.
	Shiboo Prosonno Mookerjee	...	Colootollah Branch School.

490	Shookh Deo Singh	...	Teacher.
	Shookmoy Mullick	...	Singarcone Badla Anglo-Vernacular School.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Bhoomic	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Chatterjee	...	Kunnuggur School.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Chatterjea	...	Bullutee Aided School.
	Shoshee Bhoosun Mookerjee	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Shoshee Sheker Sanyal	...	Joy Narain's College, Benares.
	Shumbhoo Chunder Dey	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Siddessur Banerjea	..	Ditto.
	Siddessur Mitter	...	Hallishuhur School.
500	Sitta Nath Chatterjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Smith, C. J.	...	La Martiniere College.
	Soorendro Nath Mookerjea	...	Teacher.
	Soorendro Nath Paul Chowdhry	...	Ranaghat School.
	Sooresh Chunder Bose	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Soorj Bul	...	Delhi College.
	Soorjoo Coomar Chuckerbutty	...	Pogose School.
	Soruth Chunder Banerjea	...	Hindu School.
	Soruth Chunder Paul	...	Ditto.
	Sree Gopaul Chatterjea	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
510	Sree Hursho Bhuttacharjea	...	Baucoorah School.
	Sree Kanto Surmah	...	Teacher.
	Sree Krishna Mullick	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Sree Kristo Bose	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Sree Nauth Bhuttacharjea	...	Sanscrit College.
	Sree Nauth Mitter	...	Jerat Aided School.
	Sree Nauth Shadoo	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Sree Ram Moitro	...	Pubna School.
	Sreesh Chunder Chowdhry	...	Gossi Doorgapore Anglo-Vernacular School.
	Sukh Dyal	...	Umritsur Mission School.
520	Surrut Chunder Doss	...	Chittagong School.
	Sustibur Chuckerbutty	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Susti Doss Magila	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Suttish Chunder Ghose	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Sutto Kinkur Sen	...	Hindu School.
	Tarra Puddo Ghose	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Tariny Canto Sen	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Tariny Churn Bhuttacharjee	...	Howrah School.
	Tariny Prosaud Sen	...	Gowalparah School.
	Taruck Chunder Gooho	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
530	Taruck Nath Gangoolly	...	Ootterparah School.
	Thomson, J. F.	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Tin Cowry Banerjee	...	Beerbhoom School.
	Tin Cowry Sircar	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Toolsey Pershad	...	Bhaugulpore School.
	Tripoorah Churn Deb	...	Kunnuggur School.
	Troilokho Nath Chatterjee	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Troilokho Nath Dutt	...	Colootollah Branch School.
	Troilokho Nath Nundy	...	Midnapore School.
	Troilokho Nath Sen	...	Hooghly Branch School.
540	Umbica Churn Chutto	...	Jugguthbullubpore Aided School.
	Umbica Churn Ghose	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Umbica Churn Gooho	...	Pogose School.
	Umbica Churn Sen	...	Seal's Free College.
	Umba Pershad	...	Agra College.
	Unnoda Prosaud Aich	...	C. M. S. Institution, Burdwan.
	Wahaboodeen	...	Lahore College.
	Womesh Chunder Sen	...	Hindu School.
	Wooma Nath Mozumdar	...	Bogra School.
	Woomesh Chunder Chatterjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
550	Woomesh Chunder Sircar	...	Gya School.
	Wopendro Kissen Banerjea	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Wopendro Nath Mookerjea	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Younan, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
554	Yousuf Ali	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 2nd January 1865.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Offg. Registrar

The result of the Entrance Examination held in Ceylon is not included in the above.

SENIOR SCHOLARS, 1865.

FIRST GRADE.

Anundo Mohun Bose, *Presidency College.*
Koroonomoy Banerjee, *Presidency College.*
Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, *Presidency College.*
Beroja Prosad Bose, *Berhampore College.*
Jogendra Nath Bose, *Berhampore College.*
Sharat Chunder Banerjee, *Presidency College.*
Ram Churn Mitter, *Presidency College.*
Promoda Churn Banerjee, *Presidency College.*
Baikantho Nath Roy, *Dacca College.*

SECOND GRADE.

Calcutta Circle.

De Rhè Philipe, G. W., *Doveton College.*
Bani Madhub Dutt, *Presidency College.*
Tara Prosono Banerjee, *Presidency College.*

Hooghly Circle.

Tara Prosad Roy, *Hooghly College.*
Ameer Ali, *Hooghly College.*
Nundo Lal Chatterjee, *Hooghly College.*

Kishnaghur Circle.

Jodoo Nath Mookerjee, *Kishnaghur College.*
Kedar Nath Ghose, *Kishnaghur College.*
Jodoo Nath Bhuttacharjee, *Kishnaghur College.*

Berhampore Circle.

Janaki Nath Pauray, *Berhampore College.*
Obaydal Ruhman, *Berhampore College.*
Romesh Chunder Lahooree, *Berhampore College.*

Dacca Circle.

Raj Mohun Dey, *Dacca College.*
Mohim Chunder Chatterjee, *Dacca College.*
Shoshee Bhoosun Sen, *Dacca College.*

The 24 Students to whom Senior Scholarships have been awarded will hold them in the following Institutions:—

Presidency College	9
Doveton College	1
Hooghly College	3
Kishnaghur College	3
Berhampore College	4
Dacca College	4

A Senior Scholarship of Rupees 24 a month instituted for Mahomedan Students by His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, is awarded to Mohammed Yasoof, of the Patna College, tenable for two Sessions in the Presidency College.

A Senior Scholarship of Rupees 16 a month, on the foundation of Ranee Katiani, is awarded to Mitter Chunder Chatterjee, of the Hooghly College, tenable in the same College for two Sessions.

W. S. Atkinson,
Director of Public Instruction.

JUNIOR SCHOLARS, 1865.

FIRST GRADE.

Beereshur Chatterjee, *Sanscrit College.*
J. Blochman, *Doreton College.*
Shoshee Bhoosun Sircar, *Kishnaghur Aided School.*
Goluck Nath Dhur, *Mymensing School.*
Bykunt Nath Mookerjee, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Kristo Lal Dutt, *Hindu School.*
Brojendro Mohun Doss, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Mohendra Chunder Mitter, *Hooghly Branch School.*
Rajendra Nath Sett, *Hindu School.*
Shibnath Banerjee, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*

SECOND GRADE.

Calcutta Circle.

Romesh Chunder Dutt, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Opendro Narain Mozoomdar, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Troylokho Nath Bose, *Calcutta Training Academy.*
Kedar Nath Chatterjee, *Hindu School.*
Degambur Moitry, *Shambazar Preparatory School.*
A. J. Read, *La Martiniere.*
Mohit Chunder Bose, *Hindu School.*
Okhil Chunder Mullick, *Hindu School.*
Grish Chunder Bhor, *Calcutta Training Academy.*
Jogendra Chunder Bose, *Hindu School.*
Mutty Lal Roy, *Hindu School.*
Jogendro Nath Sircar, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Brojo Gopal Mutteelal, *Hindu School.*

Hooghly Circle.

Aukhoy Coomar Mookerjee, *Bullaghur Aided School.*
Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjee, *Ooterpara School.*
Nritto Gopal Chatterjee, *Kristonagor Aided School.*
Mohendro Lal Goswami, *Ooterpara School.*
Wooma Kally Mookerjee, *Bullati Aided School.*
Joharee Lal Nundy, *Hooghly Branch School.*
Kally Kissen Ghosal, *Ooterpara School.*
Bepin Behary Bose, *Hooghly Branch School.*
Jadubendro Nath Roy Chowdhry, *Cossipore Aided School.*
Joy Gopal Banerjee, *Chinsurah Free Church Institution (Aided.)*
Kartick Chunder Mitter, *Midnapore School.*

Kishnaghur Circle.

Chunder Kant Pine, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Manick Chunder Ghose, *Pubna School.*
Behary Lal Banerjee, *Santipore Aided School.*
Ram Lal Lahoory, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Kedar Nath Roy, *Noral Aided School.*
Susty Doss Roy, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*

BERHAMPORE CIRCLE.

Mohamed Yehia, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Gossi Krishna, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Neelmony Ghose, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Krishna Dhone Chatterjee, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Cally Coomar Bose, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Shama Churn Banerjee, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Nogendro Nath Roy, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Shib Nath Bhuttacharjee, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Shoitto Kristo Bose, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*

DACCA CIRCLE.

Taruck Chunder Chuckerbutty, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Callee Mohun Surma, *Dacca Pogose School (Aided.)*
Kaimud Bundhoo Bose, *Mymensing School.*
Peary Mohun Gooho, *Dacca Bangla Bazar School (Aided.)*
Shama Churn Roy, *Mymensing School.*
Mohin Chunder Chuckerbutty, *Dacca Pogose School (Aided.)*
Hurry Prosad Doss, *Burisal School.*
Brojendro Coomar Gooho, *Tugooria Aided School.*
Kali Kumar Chuckerbutty, *Chittagong School.*
Ishwar Chunder Bhuttacharjee, *Dacca Collegiate School.*

THIRD GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Brindabun Chunder Ghose, *Seal's Free College.*
Shama Doss Roy, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Behary Lal Goopto, *Colootollah Branch School.*
J. B. Thompson, *Doreton College.*
Bany Madhub Doss, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Aubinash Chunder Bhuttacharjee, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*
Rajendro Nath Ghose, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Doorga Ram Bose, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Gopal Chunder Ghose, *Colootollah Branch School.*
Jogendro Nath Mookerjee, *Seal's Free College.*
Koilas Nath Kor, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*

HOOGHLY CIRCLE.

Bama Churn Bose, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Priya Nath Bose, *Khanakul Krishnaghur School.*
Monmohun Mitter, *Ballaghur Aided School.*
Radha Bullub Paul, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Moorary Mohun Seal, *Chinsurah Free Church Institution (Aided.)*
Norendro Coomar Roy Chowdry, *Baripore Aided School.*
Mohanundo Goopto, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Wooma Churn Ghose, *Chinsurah Free Church Institution (Aided.)*
Gopal Chunder Roy, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Koonjo Behari Bose, *Baripore Aided School.*
Womesh Chunder Chatterjee, *Hooghly Branch School.*
Nityanundo Dey, *Midnapore School.*
Nundolal Ghose, *Midnapore School.*
Bhagobutty Churn Gangooly, *Bali School.*
Kedar Nath Bagchee, *Parkpara Aided School.*
Herumbo Chunder Chuckerbutty, *Barrackpore School.*
Sharoda Persad Sircar, *Konnagor Aided School.*
Gopal Chunder Sen, *Bansbaria Free Church School (Aided.)*
Kissory Mohun Gangooly, *Jonye Aided School.*
Rajendro Coomar Ghose, *Baripore Aided School.*
Kally Puddo Banerjee, *Barasat School.*
Modhu Sudun Mahapatra, *Cuttack School.*

KISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty, *Noral Aided School.*
Poresh Nath Mookerjee, *Kishnaghur Aided School.*
Grish Chunder Ghose, *Noral Aided School.*
Ram Lal Bhoomic, *Pubna School.*
Rakhal Doss Gangooly, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Modun Gopal Sing, *Beerbhoom School.*
Gopal Chunder Banerjee, *Mamjoan Aided School.*
Gopal Chunder Banerjee, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Ram Gopal Sanyal, *Kishnaghur Aided School.*
Kamokha Nath Roy, *Comerkhali Aided School.*
Kissory Chund Ghose, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Abdool Jubbar Chowdhry, *Burdwan Rajah's School.*
Sharoda Persad Banerjee, *Culna Free Church School (Aided.)*
Shuste Doos Majila, *Burdwan Rajah's School.*
Girendro Nath Nundy, *Ranaghat Aided School.*
Unnoda Prosad Aytch, *Burdwan Ch. Missionary School (Aided.)*
Modhu Sodun Mookerjee, *Beerbhoom School.*
Poresh Nath Roy, *Jessore School.*
Lalla Gunga Prosad, *Beerbhoom School.*
Sreehurso Bhuttacharjee, *Bancoora School.*
Sreeram Moitry, *Pubna School.*
Bhoyrub Chunder Dey, *Bancoora School.*
Rakhal Doss Sircar, *Purulya School.*

BERHAMPORE CIRCLE.

Khurgeshur Bose, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Bykant Nath Mookerjee, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Sharoda Prosad Mookerjee, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Shoo Prosad, *Gya School.*
Lal Mohun Doss, *Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.*
Monohur Doss, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Ram Lal Ghose, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Mohima Chunder Bhadoory, *Bauleah School.*
Koonjo Behary Bhuttacharjee, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*

Khristo Dhun Bagchee, *Bauleah School.*
Dwarka Nath Banerjee, *Bauleah School.*
Nilmadhub Roy, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Gopi Nath Mattay, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Hurry Mohun Chand, *Dinagepore School.*
Elahi Buksh, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Radha Krishto Dutt, *Mozufferpore School.*
Ottool Kissen Mitter, *Gya School.*
Jogessur Mookerjee, *Mozuffe pore School.*
Toolsy Prosad, *Bhaugulpore School.*
Nanuk Prosad, *Purneah School.*
Heeralal Hatti, *Maldah School.*

DACCA CIRCLE.

Chundro Kissore Dey, *Mymensing School.*
Kally Prosono Mullick, *Burisal School.*
Jadub Lal Sein, *Dacca Pogose School (Aided.)*
Gobind Chunder Bose, *Burisal School.*
Jogut Chunder Sein, *Tagooria Aided School.*
Anund Nath Roy, *Dacca Pogose School (Aided.)*
Lalit Mohun Dhur, *Dacca Pogose School (Aided.)*
Mohendro Coomar Bose, *Tagooria Aided School.*
Bossunt Coomar Gooho, *Dacca Pogose School (Aided.)*
Madhub Chundra Bordoloye, *Gowhatti School.*
Kally Komul Gooho, *Burisal School.*
Gooroo Prosad Chuckerbutty, *Bogra School.*
Debendro Chunder Sein, *Furreedpore School.*
Tarini Prosad Sein, *Gowalpara School.*
Bhyrub Chunder Dey, *Chittagong School.*
Shama Churn Gooho, *Comillah School.*
Zalmour Ali Ahmad, *Gowhatti School.*
Kedareshur Mookerjee, *Kalipara Aided School.*
Siboram Burwa, *Gowhatti School.*
Woma Nath Doss, *Comillah School.*
Anundo Ram Burwa, *Gowhatti School.*
Gopee Churn Dutt, *Sylhet Mission School (Aided.)*

The 160 Students to whom Junior Scholarships have been awarded will hold them in the following Institutions :—

Presidency College	53
Sanscrit College	3
Doveton College	2
La Martiniere College	1
Free Church Institution, Calcutta	6
General Assembly's Institution	1
Hooghly College	12
Kishnaghur College	16
Berhampore College	14
Patna College	10
Dacca College	26
Medical College	10
Engineering Department, Presidency College	6

A Junior Scholarship of Rupees 10 a month, instituted for Mahomedan Students by His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, is awarded to Luthful Khabeer, of the Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Mudressa, tenable for two Sessions in the Medical College.

A Junior Scholarship of Rupees 8 a month, on the Zemindari foundation in the Hooghly College, is awarded to Rye Churn Ghose, of the Hooghly Branch School, tenable for two Sessions.

W. S. ATKINSON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Notice

THE following Prizes for the Burdwan Agricultural Exhibition have been offered by the residents of Tumlook :—

Rajah Radhakshamanund Baboo Bhudder.

	Rs.	As.	P.
For Barley ...	5	0	0
For best collections of Millet ...	5	0	0
For best Sugarcane ...	10	0	0
For best Sweet Potatoes ...	5	0	0

Baboo Shama Churun Chatterjee.

For best country-bred Bull calculated to improve the breed of draught cattle in Midnapore District ...	20	0	0

Baboo Gour Bullub Ghose.

For the best Cow Ghee in Midnapore	10	0	0

Baboo Joy Narain Geree.

For the best Buffalo ...	25	0	0
For the best pair of Ponies ...	25	0	0

Baboo Hurry Narain Dey.

For the best sample of (Sunn) Hemp.	5	0	0
For the best Jute ...	5	0	0

Baboo Mothoor Mohun Bhuddro.

For best Silk Koa ...	10	0	0

Moulovy Wajed Ally.

For best Flour ...	5	0	0

Baboo Shamapodo Bannerjee.

For Jute ...	5	0	0
For Cotton ...	5	0	0

Baboo Sree Nauth Ghose.

For *Maun Cochoo* ...	10	0	0

Baboo Amur Nauth Ghose.

For Pigeon ...	10	0	0

Mohunt Hur Narain Doss.

For Muslund ...	5	0	0

Baboo Goopee Nath Turkopunchanun.

For Cow Ghee in Midnapore District	5	0	0

Baboo Luckmun Churun Kur.

For *Moolah* and *Oal* ...	5	0	0

Baboo Ram Chand Kotal.

For Rice and Kullie ...	5	0	0

Baboo Roop Narain Doss.

For Cane ...	20	0	0

Baboo Kadar Nath Bannerjee.

For a seer of best Crystalized Sugar...	5	0	0

H. C. SUTHERLAND,
Secy. to the Burdwan Agricultural Exhibition.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 31st December 1864.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
December ...	25	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	26	30·181	79·0	60·2	18·8	69·2	62·2	56·6	0·66	W. & N.	...	...
	27	·109	78·4	61·2	17·2	69·1	61·7	55·8	·65	N. & N. W.	...	...
	28	·187	74·4	58·2	16·2	65·8	57·9	51·6	·62	N. W.	...	...
	29	·167	74·9	56·2	18·7	64·6	56·9	50·7	·63	N. W. & N.	...	...
	30	·109	75·4	57·2	18·2	65·2	58·7	53·5	·69	N. & N. W.	...	...
	31	·155	75·8	57·4	18·4	66·2	59·8	54·7	·68	N. W. & N·	...	...

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwhich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	22·8
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	79·0
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	77·0
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·65
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 31st ultimo	...	84·20
The total fall of rain during the correspondence period of the past year	...	61·15

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd January 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 7th January 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
January ...	1	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	2	30·138	77·4	59·2	18·2	68·0	61·6	56·5	0·69	N.		
	3	·155	77·8	59·2	18·6	68·4	62·4	57·6	·70	S. E. & N. E. & E.		
	4	·214	78·8	61·2	17·6	69·4	62·8	57·5	·67	N. W. & N.		
	5	·238	77·8	60·4	17·4	68·8	61·6	55·8	·65	N. & N. W.		
	6	·202	77·8	60·5	17·3	68·2	61·7	56·5	·68	N.		
	7	·137	77·5	59·8	17·7	68·7	62·5	57·5	·69	E. & N.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	19·6
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	78·8
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	76·4
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·68
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·68
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 7th current	...	Nil
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	Nil

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 9th January 1865.

Notification.

The Chumparun Committee offer the following Extra Prizes for competition at the Agricultural Show to be held at Mozufferpore on 17th proximo and following days:—

For Saltpetre produced in Chumparun, refined, 1 maund to be exhibited as certified sample of 100 maunds:—

1st Prize ... Rs. 50
2nd „ ... „ 40

Crude.

1 maund ditto ditto of 50 maunds:—
1st Prize ... Rs. 40
2nd. „ ... „ 25
3rd „ ... „ 15

Total ... Rs. 160

For Fruits, Vegetables, and Flowers produced in Chumparun:—

		Rs.
For the best basket of Vegetables and Fruits...		50
Ditto	basket of Flowers	25
Ditto	Red Cabbage	5
Ditto	common Cabbage	5
Ditto	Cauliflower	5
Ditto	Peas, 5 seers, unshelled ...	5
Ditto	six Lettuces	5
Ditto	three Beetroot	5
Ditto	plant of Celery	5
Ditto	bunch of 10 Carrots	5
Ditto	six Turnips	5
Ditto	twelve Tomatoes	5

G. F. Cockburn,
Commissioner.

Patna Commr.'s Office;
Camp Mozufferpore,
The 28th December 1864.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Notice is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (50) fifty Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Ramsaha, Mouzahs Gotanuggur and Burragawn, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 4th April 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

Thos. Lamb,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

Revenue Department;
Zillah Kamroop,
The 8th December 1864.

Boundaries of Lot.

On the North by cultivated lands of Mouzah Gotanuggur.

On the South by Burragong Mouzah's Hill and Seel Dooar.

On the East by Mr. Philipp's Koboolah land.

On the West by cultivated lands of Mouzah Gotanuggur and Hill.

Thos. Lamb,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Notice is hereby given that two Lots of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (600) six hundred Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Chillabandha and Solall, in Zillah Nowgong in Assam, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 3rd day of April 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. C. B. C. Raban,
Deputy Commissioner.

Zillah Nowgong;
Depy. Commr.'s Office,
The 6th December 1864.

Boundaries of Lot.

Lot No. I.—In Mouzah Chillabandha, area about 200 Acres.

On the North by the southern boundary of Mr George Williamson's Kuliahbur grant.

On the South by a high embankment planted with bamboos as far as the Juree tree shewn on the plan.

On the East by the Kamykhya Lakhiraj land from a post on the north-east to another at the Josah Hollah, and by the Josah Hollah.

On the West by a continuation of the embankment which formed the southern boundary.

Lot No. II.—In Mouzah Solall, area about 400 Acres.

On the North by Bihusua Ahut tree (or tree under which the festival of the Bihu is held) and posts; by marshes known as Bhogoneea Hollah and Law Bhooi Dullone.

On the South by the Dullong Jooree from a post on the south west to another on the south-east.

On the East by Burtamolee and Pahkotah Hollahs.

On the West by Muhmora Hollah and Posts.

H. C. B. C. Raban,
Deputy Commissioner.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorised Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business Observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Ally Dugman, of No. 2-10, Amratollah Street, in Calcutta, Cargo Boat Supplier, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 23rd day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of February next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Moses, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Charles Edward Blechynden, at present of No. 14, Strand, in Calcutta, but late of Rampore Boleau, Manager of the Silk Filatures of C. R. Jennings, Esq., at that place, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 21st day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of February next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Watkins and Stokoe, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 23rd December 1864.

In the matter of Prankisto Dutto, of Chandernagore, carrying on trade and business at No. 61, Rada Bazar, in Calcutta, as Cloth Merchant and Order Suppliers with Rajchunder Paul and Gopaulchunder Dutt, under the name, style, and firm of Toylucknauth Paul and Co., but at present a Prisoner confined for debt in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 16th day of January instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous "of opposing such application must appear before the "said Court at the time and place aforesaid."*

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 7th January 1865.

In the matter of Prankisto Dutto, of Chandernagore, carrying on trade and business at No. 61, Rada Bazar, in Calcutta, as Cloth Merchant and Order Suppliers with Rajchunder Paul and Gopaulchunder Dutt, under the name, style, and firm of Toylucknauth Paul and Co., but at present a Prisoner confined for debt in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 5th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Prankisto Dutto, of Chandernagore, carrying on trade and business at No. 61, Rada Bazar, in Calcutta, as Cloth Merchant and Order Suppliers with Rajchunder Paul and Gopaulchunder Dutt, under the name, style, and firm of Toylucknauth Paul and Co., but at present a Prisoner confined for debt in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 5th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Invent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Henry Hutchison Atkinson, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 4th day of February next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 4th day of February next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Leslie, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Frederic Robert Vanspall, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Gungagovind Sein, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Edwin Alexander George Hudson, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Joseph Julius Maximilian Kaas, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that the petitions of the said Insolvents seeking for relief under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., be dismissed.

Sims, *Attorney.*

Hechle, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Kissenchand Mitter, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge, under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., as to all persons named in his Schedule as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively, except the debts of Beharry Loll Doss for Rupees 28-12, Mohanund Shaha for Rupees 12-4, and Doorgachurn Chuttopadhia for Rupees 78-15, who appear not to have been served with the notice of the day of hearing in this matter.

Strong; *Attorney*.

In the matter of Francis Pereira, an Insolvent.

In the matter of George Mylne, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, by two several orders of this Court the said Insolvents were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge, under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., as to all persons named in their Schedules as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively.

Sims *Attorney*.

Shircore, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Nobogopaul Mookerjee, of No. 15, Champatolla Seddessur Chunder's Lane, late salaried Banian of the late Firm of Messrs. W. C. Stewart and Co., of New China Bazar, in Calcutta, Merchants, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 16th day of January instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous "of opposing such application must appear before "the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."*

Mackertich, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Nobogopaul Mookerjee, of No. 15, Champatolla Siddessur Chunder's Lane, late salaried Banian of the late Firm of Messrs. W. C. Stewart and Co., of New China Bazar, in Calcutta, Merchants, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 9th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Mackertich, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Sheik Shameerudden, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Jadubchunder Shaw, an Invent. } On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that the hearing of these several matters do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 4th day of February next, and that the said Insolvents do then respectively attend to be examined before the said Court.

Anley, Pittar, and Dhur, *Attorneys*.

Pearson, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Odoytchurn Roy, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 4th day of March next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 4th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Downing and Mookerjee, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Erik Bollmaun Gordon McDougall, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the first Court day in October next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be withdrawn, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Downing, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Ezra Ezekiel Musleah, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Friday, the 3rd day of February next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carapiet, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Roopchund Chuckerbutty, late of Baug Bazar, in Calcutta, Inhabitant, but at present a Prisoner confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Wednesday, the 4th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of February next, and that the Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, being served with an order of this Court, do bring up the Insolvent on the said 4th day of February next to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Roopchund Chuckerbutty, late of Baug Bazar, in Calcutta, Inhabitant, but at present a Prisoner confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 4th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 10th January 1865.

To be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in cause Hajee Sajun Rohomotollah *vs.* Gocooldoss Soonderjee and others, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Court House, at noon on Saturday, the 14th day of January next, the Ship *Sir Edward Parry* as she now lies in the stream off Hautcollah Ghât, with all her stores, masts, rigging, sails, &c.

The *Sir Edward Parry* is of 575 tons burthen, and was built in 1847 at Sunderland.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Fergusson, 7, Hastings' Street.

R. Belchambers,
Registrar.

High Court;
Registrar's Office,
The 23rd December 1864.

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

The twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 28th January 1865, at 3 P M., to receive the Report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

Published by Order of the Directors,
R. C. Tulloh,
Secretary.

Uncov. Service Family Pension Fund Office,
The 3rd December 1864.

The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company "Limited" will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Church Lane, on Tuesday, the 31st day of January 1865, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of increasing the Capital of the Company, or of otherwise providing Funds necessary for carrying on the Gardens; and also for the purpose of passing a special Resolution (should it be deemed expedient so to do) empowering the Directors to borrow, on security of the Estates of the Company, such further sums, in excess of the sum they are at present empowered to borrow under Clause 8 of the amended Articles of Association of the Company, as may be necessary for the requirements of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,
Gordon, Stuart & Co.,
Secys. and Calcutta Managers.

Calcutta,
The 31st October 1864.

Bengal Tea Company, "Limited."

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on Friday, the 24th of February 1865, at noon, at the Registered Office, No. 14, Strand, to take into consideration certain alterations in the Deed, *viz.*,—In respect to the application of Regulations Nos. 70 and 71 in Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857 to this Company; and to provide that the extent of Tea cultivation be limited to two thousand acres.

A. H. Blechynden,
Secretary.

The 15th November 1864.

Victoria Tea Company, "Limited."

Borradaile, Schiller & Co., Secretaries.

Notice is hereby given that the Third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Victoria Tea Company, "Limited," will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on Monday, 16th January 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the Half-year ending 31st October 1864; receiving the Directors' Report; declaring a Dividend, and considering proposals for altering, amending, or dispensing with the several Clauses of the Articles of Association of the Company having reference to the following subjects, *viz.*: Dates of Half-yearly General Meetings; Quorum of Shareholders required to be present at General Meetings; length of notice required to be given in advertising such Meetings, and Clause appointing Bankers to the Company.

Jas. Greig Hicks,
Deputy Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 13th December 1864.

Bengal Printing Company, "Limited."

Notice.

The Tenth Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 17th January 1865, at 12 o'clock at noon, to submit the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts of the Company for the Half-year ending 31st October 1864, and for any other business.

By Order,
Geo. F. Copley,
Secretary.

Durrung Tea Company, "Limited."

THE adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Durrung Tea Company, "Limited," will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on Tuesday, the 17th day of January, at 1 P. M.

MACKEY & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 30th December 1864.

Notice.

JOHN ELLIOTT and Henry Mortlock Aitken, hitherto carrying on business together under the Firm of John Elliott and Co., and William Edward Jenkins, also carrying on business under the Firm of Jenkins, Dearman and Co., as Merchants and Agents, have, from 1st January 1865, associated themselves together in partnership under the style or Firm of John Elliott and Co. All outstanding balances due to or from the late Firms will be adjusted and settled by the present Firm of John Elliott and Co.

Notice.

HUNTER AND COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE Third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at their Offices, Nos. 23, 24, and 25, Dhurrumtollah, on Monday, the 30th instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and declaring an *ad interim* Dividend for the Half-year ending the 31st October 1864.

JOHN SHERRIFF,
Manager.

Nos. 23, 24, 25, DHURRUMTOLLAH,
The 6th January 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that from the 31st day of last October 1864 the Merchant Tailors Company, G. Jeffery, Company, "Limited," ceased to exist and is now in hands of Liquadators in accordance with the voluntary winding up Clause. All Creditors will send in their claims, by the 31st of January 1865, to the undersigned for adjustment, and all those indebted thereto will make an early arrangement for settlement.

J. H. WALKER.

UMBALLA,
The 29th December 1864.

Lost or Stolen in transit,

FIRST-halves of the following Government Currency Notes: No. $\frac{A}{13}$53584 for Rupees 100, and Nos. $\frac{A}{7}$66977 and 87471 to 10 Rupees each, payment of which has been stopped.

Notice.

ALL persons having any pecuniary claims on J. K. WALTER, Surgeon, Opium Department, Patna, are required to forward Statements of such claims before the end of March 1865.

1860-64.

SEVESTRE'S Reports of Privy Council cases heard and determined in appeal by the Judicial Committee, Vol. VII., Parts 1 to 7.

1840-60.

SEVESTRE'S Reports of Sudder Dewanny cases heard and determined in appeal, Vols. I to VI.

THACKER, SPINK & Co.,
Calcutta.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE

OF THE

DISTRICT REGISTRAR OF CALCUTTA,

No. 9, Hare Street,

Price 2 Annas.

A GUIDE TO THE ACT FOR THE REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES,

Act No. XVI. of 1864.

Lost or Stolen,

IN Calcutta, two Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{11}$60345 and $\frac{A}{11}$74254, for Rupees 50 each, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

OMES CHUNDER DUTT.

Kishnaghur.

Notice.

THE following Government Currency Notes having been stolen from the Bhullooah Treasury between the 11th and 16th February 1864, parties are cautioned against receiving the same, payment of which has been stopped:—

No. 19454 for Rs. 1,000
„ 17367 „ „ 1,000
„ 17949 „ „ 1,000

G. A. PEPPER,
Collector.

BHULLOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 17th February 1864.

Fifty Rupees reward has been offered for every Note recovered.

G. A. PEPPER.

Postal Notice.

From and after this date the limit of the weight of the Overland Express from Calcutta to Bombay will be extended to ten seers. The Express Postage to be paid in addition to the ordinary Postage will be one Rupee per half ounce, or fraction of half an ounce, instead of one Rupee per quarter ounce.

H. B. Riddell,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta,
The 5th January 1865.

Postal Notice.

The Public are informed that Letters, Newspapers, and Books can now be received for transmission to Batavia, the Seychelles, Reunion, and Mauritius by the French Mail Packets (Messageries Imperiales.) The Table of Postage Rates attached to the Postal Notice of the 7th December 1863 is herewith re-published—Batavia, the Seychelles, Reunion, and Mauritius being added to the list of places to which Mails can be forwarded by the abovementioned line of Steamers:—

Rates of Postage chargeable in India on Letters, Newspapers, and Books transmitted by the French Mail Packets from the Indian Ports by them (Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, and Aden) to any of the undermentioned places:—

To	LETTERS. Prepayment optional except in respect of the places marked*			NEWSPAPERS. Prepayment compulsory.		BOOKS, &c. Prepayment compulsory.		
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Exceeding ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	For every additional oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Exceeding 4 ozs. and and not exceeding 8 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Exceeding 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs. (½ lb.)	For every additional 8 ozs. (½ lb.) up to the limit of 3 lbs.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Calcutta ...								
Madras ...								
Singapore ...								
Aden ...								
*Point de Galle ...								
*Hong-Kong ...								
*Mauritius ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 0 8	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
*Seychelles ...								
Pondicherry ...								
Saigon ...								
Shanghai ...								
Batavia ...								
Reunion ...								

Note—In addition to the above rates, Newspapers will be charged with Indian Inland Postage (to be prepaid) if dispatched from any but a Presidency Post Office.

N. B.—Letters, &c., addressed to the places marked with an asterisk* must be prepaid: but the Indian Post Office is not aware if any further charge is made on delivery.

The Mails dispatched by the French Steamers, which leave Calcutta on the 3rd of each month, are timed to reach their destination as follows:—

Madras	... 6th.
Pondicherry	... 7th.
Point de Galle	... 10th.
Singapore	... 20th.
Saigon	... 23rd.
Hong-Kong	... 28th.
Shanghai	... 2nd of next month.
Aden	... 21st.
Seychelles	... 30th.
Mauritius	... 6th of next month.

Calcutta,
The 9th January 1865.

H. B. Riddell,
Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the Dates fixed for the dispatch of the Overland and Rangoon and Moulmein, &c., Mails from Calcutta and China and Australia Mails from Bombay during the year 1865.

Dates of departure from Calcutta of the P. & O. Company's Steamers during the year 1865.	Monthly.	Mid-monthly.	Dates of departure from Bombay of the P. & O. Company's Steamers with the Overland Mails to Suez during the year 1865.	Monthly.	Mid-monthly.	Dates of departure from Bombay of the P. & O. Company's Steamers with Mails to China and Australia during the year 1865.	Monthly.	Mid-monthly.	Dates of departure from Calcutta of the Services Maritimes Messageries Imperiales' Overland French Mail Steamers.
January 1865	9th	23rd	January 1865	14th †	29th †	January 1865	14th	30th	3rd January 1865
February „	9th	23rd	February „	14th	1st March	February „	15th	2nd March	3rd February „
March „	9th	23rd	March „	14th	29th	March „	15th	30th	3rd March „
April „	9th	23rd	April „	14th	29th	April „	15th	30th	3rd April „
May „	9th	23rd	May „	14th	24th	May „	15th	30th	3rd May „
June „	9th	23rd	June „	9th	24th	June „	15th	30th	3rd June „
July „	9th	23rd	July „	9th	24th	July „	15th	30th	3rd July „
August * „	9th	23rd	August „	9th	24th	August „	15th	30th	3rd August „
September „	9th	23rd	September „	9th	29th	September „	15th	30th	3rd September „
October „	9th	23rd	October „	14th	29th	October „	15th	30th	3rd October „
November „	9th	23rd	November „	14th	29th	November „	15th	30th	3rd November „
December „	9th	23rd	December „	14th	29th	December „	15th	30th	3rd December „

Calcutta and Burman Steam Navigation Company's Contract Steamers.

Chittagong and Akyab Line. †	Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein Line.	Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore line *	Bombay, calling at Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Mussulipatam, Madras, Negapatam, Columbo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Carwar. *
Leave Calcutta on the 6th and 22nd of each month.	Leave Calcutta on the 1st and 16th of each month.	Leave Calcutta on the 7th of each month.	Leave Calcutta on the 1st and 15th of each month.
Chittagong about 8th and 24th.	Akyab about 3rd and 19th of each month.	Do. Rangoon about 12th do.	Leave Bimlipatam about 4th and 18th of each month.
Arrive Akyab 9th and 25th.	Rangoon, about 9th and 25th of each month.	Do. Moulmein „ 14th do.	Leave Vizagapatam about 4th and 18th of each month.
Leave Akyab about 10th and 26th of each month.	Arrive Moulmein 10th and 26th of each month.	Do. Penang „ 19th do	Leave Coconada 5th and 19th of each month.
Chittagong, 12th and 28th of each month.	Leave Moulmein 12th and 28th of each month.	Do. Malacca „ 21st do.	‡Leave Mussulipatam 20th of each month.
Arrive Calcutta 14th and 30th.	Rangoon, 14th and 30th of each month.	Arrive at Singapore about 22nd do.	Leave Madras 10th and 24th do.
	Akyab, 17th and 3rd of each month.	Leave Singapore, 26th do.	Do. Negapatam 11th and 25th of each month.
	Arrive Calcutta 19th and 5th of each month.	Do. Malacca about 27th do.	‡ Do. Columbo 28th do.
		Do. Penang „ 29th do.	Do. Tuticorin 15th and 29th do.
		Do. Moulmein „ 3rd do.	Do. Cochin 16th and 30th do.
		Do. Rangoon „ 5th do.	Do. Calicut 17th and 1st do.
		Arrive Calcutta on 10th of each month.	Do Cannanore 18th and 2nd.
			Do. Mangalore 19th and 3rd.
			Do. Carwar 19th and 3rd.
			Arrive Bombay 21st and 5th.
			Leave Bombay on the 1st and 15th of each month.
			Do. Carwar about 3rd and 17th.
			Do. Mangalore 4th and 18th.
			Do. Cannanore 5th and 19th.
			Do. Calicut 5th and 19th.
			Do. Cochin 6th and 20th.
			Do. Tuticorin 7th and 21st.
			‡ Do. Columbo 23rd.
			Do. Negapatam 12th and 26th.
			Do. Madras 15th and 29th.
			‡ Do. Mussulipatam 30th.
			Do. Coconada 17th and 1st.
			Do. Vizagapatam 18th and 2nd.
			Do. Bimlipatam 18th and 2nd.
			Arrive Calcutta 21st and 5th.

* When the date of departure falls on a Sunday according to the above Table, the Steamers will leave on the Monday following.
† The Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the above dates at 10 A. M.
‡ The Steamer of 1st does not call regularly at Mussulipatam and Columbo, but that of 15th calls at all the Ports as shewn in the above Table.

Circular 66.

Copy forwarded for the information and guidance of all Postal Officers.

Calcutta,
The 30th December 1864.

C. K. Dove,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

Latest safe Dates for the Overland Mails from Calcutta to Bombay during the year 1865, *subject, however, to revision on extension of the Railway lines.*

From Calcutta.	From Bombay.*
6th January 1865.	14th January 1865.
21st „ „	29th „ „
6th February „	14th February „
21st „ „	1st March „
6th March „	14th „ „
21st „ „	29th „ „
6th April „	14th April „
21st „ „	29th „ „
6th May „	14th May „
16th „ „	24th „ „
1st June „	9th June „
16th „ „	24th „ „
30th „ „	9th July „
15th July „	24th „ „
31st „ „	9th August „
15th August „	24th „ „
31st „ „	9th September „
21st September „	29th „ „
6th October „	14th October „
21st „ „	29th „ „
6th November „	14th November „
21st „ „	29th „ „
6th December „	14th December „
21st „ „	29th „ „

* The Mail Steamers will leave Bombay at 10 A. M. on the dates shewn in this list.

C. K. Dove,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 30th December 1864.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 6895.

The Public are hereby informed that an experimental Post Office has been opened at Muddhoobanee, about 21 miles north-east of Durbangah.

C. K. Dove,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 7th January 1865.

No. 6907.

The Public are hereby informed that an experimental Post Office has been opened at Kissoriah, about 21 miles south of Moteharry.

C. K. Dove,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 7th January 1865.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 842.

The 31st December 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 15th January, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 843.

The 31st December 1864.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 22nd December and the Safe Dâk of the 21st idem arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 844.

The 4th January 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Muslipatam, Madras, Negapatam, Colombo, Tuticorin, Carwar, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 6 P. M.

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 26th of November 1864, *and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.*

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Golconda	10-55 A. M., 4th January 1865.	¼ P. M., 4th Jan. 1865.	3 P. M., 4th Jan. 1865.	3¼ P. M., 4th Jan. 1865.	2h. 45m.	3	4	7	31	35	69 7
										Total	76
										France	2 Boxes.
										Madras	2 „
										Melbourne	6 „
										Sydney	1 „
										Ceylon	1 „
										Hong-Kong	1 „
										Singapore	1 „
										Penang	1 „
										Malta	1 Bag.
										Alexandria	1 „
										Hobart Town	1 „
										Launceston	1 „
										Dunedin	1 „
										Auckland	2 „
										Pictou	1 „
										Adelaide	1 „
										Campbell Town	1 „
										Nelson	1 Pkt.
										Bagdad	1 „
										Sydney	1 „
										Narplymouth	1 „
										Mauritius	1 „
										Brisbane	1 „
										Williamstown	1 „
										Geelong	1 „
										Gibraltar	1 „
										Suez	1 „
										Aden	1 „
										Natal	1 „
										St. Helena	1 „
										Hong-Kong	1 „
										Bombay	1 „
										Ceylon	1 „
										Grand Total	117

The 10*th January* 1865.

Printed and Published for the Government by Thomas Jones, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st*.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th*.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on Monday, the 16th January 1865, corresponding with 4th Maugh 1272 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.

No. of Statement of Government Estates.	No. on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
87	2673	Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bhaugulpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore ...	618 1 13	100 0 0	1 0 0	101 0 0	200 0 0
193	2630	Jageer Joy Sing Sepoy and others, Thannah Nuseebabad, Pergunnah Colgong ...	56 1 0	14 1 0	0 2 3	14 3 3	28 2 0
216	2024	Jageer Lawaris Deen Mohamed Sepoy, Thannah Colgong, Pergunnah Colgong.	19 3 8	4 8 0	0 0 9	4 8 9	9 0 0
5 Supplement Statement of 1861-62.	3421	Arazee Killah Colgong, Pergunnah Colgong	6 1 19	20 0 0	0 3 0	20 3 0	40 0 0
1 Supplement Statement of 1862-63.	3460	Khannahbary Lawaree, Hoolas Roy Soobedar, Thannah Pealopore, Pergunnah Colgong	2 0 5	2 0 0	0 0 4	2 0 4	4 0 0

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Zillah Bhaugulpore,
The 7th December 1864.

H. MADDOCKS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, in the Monghyr Collectorate, on Thursday, the 16th February 1865, corresponding with 24th Magh, 1272 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
9	587	Arazie Gungberar Muksoospoor Goorha *alias* Raghoonathpoor, Pergunnah Bulha ...	3791 3 30	1,882 2 0	18 14 0	1,901 0 0	3,764 4 0	
5	590	Arazie Gungberar Mulheepoor, Pergunnah Bullia ...	405 2 18½	192 5 0	1 15 0	194 4 0	384 10 0	
65	1296	Arazie Amanut Sircar Gungapershad, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	17 0 33	33 7 0	0 5 0	33 12 0	66 14 0	
50	1349	Towteer Busdeopoor, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	6604 3 30	4,412 11 0	44 2 0	4,456 13 0	8,825 6 0	
66	3079	Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun Duroon, Mouzah Soultanpoor Dhunye, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	6 1 15	21 0 0	0 4 0	21 4 0	42 0 0	
21	3081	Arazie Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	150 1 27	110 8 0	1 2 0	111 10 0	221 0 0	
20	3087	Arazie Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	15 3 0¼	16 0 0	0 3 0	16 3 0	32 0 0	
6	3310	Arazie Gungberar Mulheepoor, Pergunnah Bullia ...	351 2 16	263 14 0	2 11 0	266 9 0	527 12 0	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Zillah Monghyr,
The 1st September 1864.

C. E. LANCE,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhullooah, will be put up to sale, in the Bhullooah Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 15th February 1865 *A. D.*, corresponding with 5th Falgooh 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.*:—

1. That the purchase will have effect from 1271 *B. S.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			6.	7.
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
39	1423	Chur Siddhee, Pergunnah Sundeep..	22,881 0 12	8,742	87	8,829	17,484	Chur Siddhee is the joint undivided property of Government and private individual, *viz.* 5*a.* 7*g.* 8*c.* 2*k.* belongs to Bhawanee Churn Zemindar and rest to Government. The Area and Revenue shewn in columns 4 and 5 represent the Government share only.

BHULLOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 22nd November 1864.

G. A. PEPPER,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands made under Rule 8 of the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of entry in Register No. 70 of Waste Lands under which the lands are included.	Number of the Application in Register A. and Name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by Survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Date of possession being given.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearance, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.
									Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
41	...	35 J. J Craddock, Esq.	Saikwah ..	Megela ...	About 1,500 Acres. N —Dangaree River. S —Dibroo River. E —Koohes Gram. W.—Kothal Jan.	2nd Dec. 1864.	J. J. Craddock, of Suddeah.	2nd Dec. 1864.	391 0 0	3,750 0 0, at Rs 2-8 per Acre
42	...	0 J. J. Haly, Esq	Dibrooghur ..	Khoncokor	About 200 Acres. N.—Doobah Pothar S.—Saugamarree Pothar. E —Dooleeah Pothar. W —Borborocah Baree.	Ditto ...	Messrs. Barry and Haly, of Borborocah.	Ditto ..	91 0 0	1,400 0 0, at Rs. 7 per Acre.
43	..	55 J J Haly, Esq	Jameerah ...	Kachares Gram.	About 500 Acres. N.—Gabhoroo Jan. S.—Khaporah Beel. E —Sopra Jan. W —Jogrow and Soom Trees.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	203 8 0	2,093 12 0, at Rs. 4-3 per Acre.

LUCKIMPORE;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 2nd December 1864.

A. K. COMBER,

Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

No. 39.

Extract from the Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule 8 of the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in December 1864

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of the Application in Register A.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by Survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearances, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
4	5	Thannah Futtickcherry.	Jooskhollah	1,430 Acres. Bounded on the North by Goojeeree Serra and Monzah Doolea Serra. South, Goojeeree Serra and certain Lakes East, Ramgur road. West, Goojeeree Serra.	2nd December 1864.	Chundy Churn Ghose for Mr. D. Fuller.	Cost for advertisement. 16 0 0 Cost of Survey 111 14 5	3,597 8 0 at 2 Rs 8 annas per Acre.
5	13	Ditto ...	Harrooal Cherree and PatealCherree.	2,228 Acres. Bounded on the North by the Hurgooal Cherree Stream. South by the Putteal Cherree. East by assessed lands at the Village of Hurgooal Cherree.	Ditto ...	Mr. William Minto.	Cost for advertisement. 16 0 0 Cost of Survey 183 5 9	5,570 0 0 at 2 Rs 8 annas per Acre.
6	16	Ditto ...	Dhormo Cherree and Barromasea.	1,401 Acres. Bounded on the North by the Barromasea Stream. South by the Dhrum Cherra Stream and by the assessed lands. East by the Paddy cultivation and villages. West by the Seetacoond Range and Jungle.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Cost for advertisement. 16 0 0 Cost of Survey 109 5 4	3,502 8 0, at 2 Rs. 8 as. per Acre.
7	17	Ditto ...	Chandpoor, Edilpoor, Shoiloopa.	2,150 Acres. Bounded on the North by Loodoos Stream and Chandpoor Village. South by Koosa Serra Dallah and Barromasea Stream. East by Julalpore and Seolcope. West by a line drawn from the Sonree of the Loodoos to that of the Barromasea.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Cost for advertisement. 16 0 0 Cost of Survey 155 4 0	5,575 0 0 at 2 Rs. 8 as. per Acre.
8	18	Ditto ...	Chandpoor..	1,649 Acres. Bounded on the North by Golmanea Dallah and the Kouree Stream. South by Loodoos Stream. East by Chandpore Village. West by a line drawn from the Sonree of the Kouree to that of the Loodoos.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Cost for advertisement. 16 0 0 Cost of Survey 108 7 5	4,123 8 0 at 2 Rs. 8 as. per Acre.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 24th December 1864.

No. 39.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule 8 of the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of entry in Register No. 70 of Waste Lands under which the lands are included.	Number of the Application in Register A. and Name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by Survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Date of possession been given.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearance, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.
									Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
9	...	20 Mr. W. H. Smith.	Wooderhund, Sudder Thannah.	Doyapore..	Not surveyed, about 200 Acres. E.—Application No. 75 and settled lands of Meerasdars W.—Settled and Khass lands. N.—Mouzah Doorganogur. S.—Application No. 75.	2nd Dec. 1864.	Mr. R A. Wood, Doodputtee.	2nd Dec 1864.	111 0 0	512 8 0
10	91	21 Messrs. W. Hays and Co.	Jellalpoor, Kettigurah Thannah.	Ditto ,..	Not surveyed, about 500 Acres. E —Bullassur Nuddie. W.—Sylhet boundary. N.—As far as will complete the area. S.—Application No. 241.	Ditto.	Messrs. W. Hays and Co, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	253 8 0	1,280 0 0
11	...	22 Jeree Tea Co.	Luckeepoor, Sudder Thannah.	Ditto ...	Not surveyed, about 3,000 Acres. E.—Jeree Nuddie. W.—As far as will complete the area. N.—Applications Nos. 256, 257, and 258. S.—Application No 251 and lands applied for in settlement case No. 29.	Ditto.	Jeree Tea Co., Calcutta.	Ditto ...	1,066 0 0	7,500 0 0

CACHAR;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 8th December 1864.

J. F. SHERER,
Assistant Commissioner in Charge.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 3.] [77]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1865.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 31st December 1864, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th January 1865, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1865.

An Act to render valid certain acts and proceedings of the Judge of the Court of Session of the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by an Order of the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, made on the 27th day of February 1843, a certain tract comprising the Thannah Divisions known as Ompta, Ooloobariah, Kotra, Rajapore, and Bugwan, and part of the Thannah Division of Bydabattee, on the western Bank of the River Hooghly, was transferred from the Zillah of Hooghly to the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs in regard to all matters of Police and the administration of Criminal Justice; and whereas by an Order of the Governor-General in Council notified in the Calcutta Gazette on the 13th of July 1863, the River Hooghly was constituted the western boundary of the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs and of the local Jurisdiction of the Sessions Court of the said Zillah; and whereas, without adverting to such last mentioned Order, the Judge of the said Court continued to exercise Criminal Jurisdiction in regard to the said Thannah Divisions, and it is necessary to give validity to acts and proceedings so done and held without Jurisdiction; It is enacted as follows :—

Certain orders, decisions, and proceedings of the Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs rendered valid.

No order or decision passed, and no proceeding held, prior to the passing of this Act, by the Judge of the Court of Session of the 24-Pergunnahs, nor any order that may have been or may hereafter be passed on appeal from such order, decision, or proceeding, shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of such order or decision having been passed, or such proceeding having been held, after the date of the said Order of the Governor-General in Council, and being contrary to the provisions thereof.

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 31st December 1864, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th January 1865, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1865.

An Act to repeal Act IX of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council (An Act to amend the law relating to the appointment of Registers of Deeds, and to provide for the establishment of Deputy Register Offices).

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal Act IX of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council; It is enacted as follows :—

Act IX of 1862 repealed.

Act IX of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council *(An Act to amend the law relating to the appointment of Registers of Deeds, and to provide for the establishment of Deputy Register Offices)* is hereby repealed from the date on which Act XVI of 1864 passed by the Governor-General of India in Council *(An Act to provide for the Registration of Assurances)* shall have come into operation within the Provinces subject to the control of the Government of Bengal.

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 358.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 1st December* 1864.—The Reverend Thomas Jones, of Cherrapoonjee, is authorized, under Section XLI, Part V., of Act XXV. of 1864, to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians being converts from any religion in India.

The 20th December 1864.—Dr S. G. Chuckerbutty to the Medical Charge of the new Small Pox Hospital at Chitpore.

The 28th December 1864.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Haughton is vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge in Cooch Behar.

The 29th December 1864.—The Reverend Frederick Charles Dodt, of Durbhunga, in Tirhoot, is licensed to solemnize marriages under Clause 4, Section II., Part I., of Act XXV. of 1864.

The following gentlemen are authorized, under Section XLI., Part V., Act XXV. of 1864, to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians being converts from any religion in India, *viz.*:—

The Reverend Frederick Charles Dodt of Durbhunga, in Tirhoot.

The Reverend Edmond Edwards, of Monghyr.

The 6th January 1865.—Dr. A. Christison, Officiating Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Benares, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. T. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Govindpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in Maunbhoom.

The 7th January 1865.—Mr. W. Cornell to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Noacolly, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. A. Pepper, or until further orders.

The Reverend F. C. Viret to be Chaplain of Dacca

The 9th January 1865.—Dr. R. F Hutchinson to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Patna.

Dr. J. J. Durant to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Shahabad.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Paulit to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Midnapore.

Mr. J. Belchambers to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police of Cachar, with effect from the 30th September last.

Mr. A. C. Brett to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr, Mr. Brett is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector in that District.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Municipal Committee at Kishnaghur, *viz.*:—

Mr. E. E. Lowis.
„ C. C Quinn.
Baboo Sunjeeb Chunder Chatterjee.

The 10th January 1865.—Shahebzada Ahmed Ali Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Terrai Sub-Division, Darjeeling, is transferred to Maldah, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee to be Assessor of Income Tax in the Presidency Town of Calcutta from the 1st instant to the 30th April next, or until further orders.

Moulvy Mahomed Abdoollah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is transferred from Balasore to Bogra, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the latter District, with effect from the date on which he may return from the leave granted to him under separate orders of this date.

The 11th January 1865.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Pubna, *viz.*:—

Mr. T. Norman.
„ H. Bamber.
Moulvy Abdool Jubber.
Baboo Hurrish Chunder Surma.

Mr. T. Norman will also be Secretary to the Committee.

Mr. H. Beveridge is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in Cooch Behar for the trial of offences under Act I. of 1849.

The 12th January 1865.—Mr. R. T. Sevestre, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, is temporarily transferred to the Sub-Division of Baraset.

Mr. E. C. Mason, Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, is posted to the 5th or Chittagong Division, with effect from the 23rd November last.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 6th January* 1865.—Dr. T. Parker, Medical Officer of Pubna, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave, making over-charge of his duties to the Native Doctor of the Station.

Mr. H. W. Barber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Noacolly, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. J. D'Cruz, Deputy Magistrate of Serampore, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 10th January 1865.—Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Barripore, for fifteen days, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may have availed himself of the leave.

Mr E F. G. Lingham, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Maldah, for one year, without pay, under the Financial Resolution, dated 4th June 1864, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Moulvy Mahomed Abdoollah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Balasore, for six months, from the 1st proximo, under paragraph 12, Clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 12th January 1865.—Mr. C. W. Hawes, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Commissioner of Cuttack, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the 1st instant, or any other date, on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. E. P. Armstrong, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Furreedpore, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Baboo Soorjonath Sircar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Baraset, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 13th January 1865.—Mr. H. Dawson, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Maldah, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. W. G. Deare, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Magoorah, for fifteen days, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may have availed himself of the leave making over charge of his duties to Baboo Kally Chunder Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. This leave is granted in supersession of that sanctioned under Orders of the 14th ultimo.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 9th January* 1865—Dr. G. A. Watson was in charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Station of Dacca from the 15th November to the date on which he was relieved by Dr. Archer.

The 10th January 1865.—The services of Baboo Rungololl Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cuttack, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue, for the special duty of taking up lands in the Province of Cuttack for the East India Irrigation and Canal Company.

Moulvy Fyzoollah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, having resumed his duties on the 28th of September last, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 8th July last, is cancelled.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information :—

No. 363.—*The 12th January* 1865.—The services of Assistant Surgeon C. E. W. Bensley, M. D., Civil Surgeon of Raepore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 366.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. T. N. Wilson, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department are re-published for information :—

No. 41.—*The 10th January* 1865.—The services of Lieutenant P. H. M. Wynter, of the late 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 50.—*The 12th January* 1865.—With reference to Government General Order No. 1004 of the 9th instant, the services of Surgeon W. B. Beatson, M. D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 51 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Edward G. Lillingston, of Her Majesty's 71st Foot, Assistant Commissioner of Lohardugga ...	17th Nov. 1863.

No. 53.—Second Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Neelmadhub Mookerjee, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Hooghly, having been pronounced qualified for advancement, is, under the rules passed by Government in the Home Department, dated 6th January 1849, promoted to the 1st Class, with effect from the 4th instant.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department.—Bengal.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 14.

The 11th January 1865.

Notification.—The following Orders issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief are republished for information :—

Dated the 24th October 1864.—The undermentioned men are transferred to the Unattached List for employment in the Public Works Department :

Gunner E. McCarthy, F. Troop, 16th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Corporal J. Porter, 21st Hussars.

Private J. Patterson, 79th Regiment.

Dated the 24th November 1864.—With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to grant Furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate, for one year, to Serjeant William Rowe, (Royal Artillery), employed in the Department Public Works

Dated the 7th December 1864.—The undermentioned Soldiers, of the Unattached List, employed in the Department Public Works, are promoted to the rank of Serjeant, under operation of Government General Order No. 151 of 1863 :—

Corporal D. Dallas, Sappers and Miners.

Private C. Chisholm, 93rd Highlanders.

Dated the 9th December 1864.—Serjeant Denis McCarthy, of the Unattached List, employed in the Department Public Works, Upper Assam, is remanded in his proper Regimental Rank to his Corps (20th Hussars) for misconduct

Dated the 3rd January 1865.—With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments to the Doosr Field Force :—

Captain A. Perkins, Royal Engineers, to be Commanding and Field Engineer.

* * * * * *

No. 15.

Transfers.—Lieutenant J. Dundas, R. E., Assistant Engineer of the Second Class, attached to the Damoodah Division, is transferred, as a temporary measure, from the Imperial to the Local Establishment for employment under the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police on the works for improving the Strand Bank.

No. 16.

The 16th January 1865.

Mr. H. W. Stevens, Local Assistant Engineer of the Second Class, from the Behar (Local Road) to the Tirhoot Division.

Mr. J. Robinson, Probationary Assistant Engineer, from the Burrakur to the Behar (Local Road) Division.

No. 17.

Notifications.—The leave of absence granted* to Mr. H. W. Stevens, Local Assistant Engineer of the Second Class, attached to the Behar (Local Road) Division, to proceed to the Presidency preparatory to obtaining sick leave to Europe, is cancelled.

* Notification by the Bengal Government Public Works Department, No. 400 of the 24th December 1864.

No. 18.

Serjeant W. Rowe, Overseer, attached to the Hidgellee Division, having obtained leave to Europe for one year, on Medical Certificate, availed himself of that leave from the 1st current.

No 19.

Erratum.—In the Notification from this Department, No. 6 of the 4th current, for *Ganges and Darjeeling Road* Division, read *Rajshahye* Division.

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept.

No. 12.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 10th February 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	... ...	2,920
Benares „	... ...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th February respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M of Wednesday, the 15th February 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 25th February 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 10th March 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 7th April „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 10th May „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 12th June „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. „	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ..	29,197	24,360	53,557

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 9th January 1865.

Ecclesiastical.

THE VEN'BLE JOHN HENRY PRATT, Archdeacon and Commissary, having returned to Calcutta on the 14th instant, the functions of the Reverend A. B. Spry as Commissary, during the absence of the Bishop and Archdeacon of this Diocese, ceased from that date.

W. H. ABBOTT,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1865.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE following additions are made to the List of successful Entrance Candidates published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th and 11th instants.

FIRST DIVISION.

J. J. Thiedeman	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

De Alwis, B.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
DeSilva, S.	... Ditto ditto.
Ephraims, P.	... Queen's College, Colombo.
Marshall, H.	... Ditto ditto.
Woodoy Chunder Sen	... Commillah School.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Offg. Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.
The 17th January 1865.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Names of Districts.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1864.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 30th November 1864.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st December 1864.	Remarks.
		Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	
Godavery ...	Coringa ...	1,00,000	6,206	93,794	Boats are easily procurable.
Nellore ...	Iskapalli ...	57,204	.....	57,204	Boats are easily obtainable.
	Varini ...	50,000	.....	50,000	
	Kristnapatam ...	30,000	.....	30,000	
Madras ...	Madras ...	1,00,000	39,124	60,876	
	Ennore ...	4,03,950	1,39,897	2,64,053	
	Covelong ...	75,879	6,000	69,879	
Madura ...	Kelakarai ...	14,400	.....	14,400	
	Davi Pattanum ...	54,000	.....	54,000	
	Thondy ...	36,000	.....	36,000	
	Total ...	9,21,433	1,91,227	7,30,206	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 18 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

R. A. Dalyell,
Sub-Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 20th December 1864.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 12th January 1865.

Notification.

The following Rules, extracted from the letter of the Financial Secretary to Government of India, No. 3850, dated 10th December, to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, are published for the information and guidance of Officers in charge of Treasuries:—

1*st.*—That Officers in charge of Treasuries should receive Currency Notes in payment of all Government dues, and should issue them on tender of Silver, or to persons having claims upon the Government if those persons make no objection to take them. As a rule, every one who comes to receive money from a Local Treasury should be asked how he would like to be paid, in Silver, in Notes, or partly in Silver and partly in Notes, and if so, in what proportion; and if wholly or partly in Notes, the number and denomination of the Notes required. But no one must be obliged or pressed to take Notes against his free consent.

2*nd.*—That when a supply of Notes is required for the use of a Treasury, the Collector should apply to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General for a remittance in Notes of the requisite amount and denominations.

3*rd.*—That the exchange of Specie for Notes should be confined to the limits prescribed in the second of the five Rules at the close of the Notification of the 19th of March 1862.

J. L. Lushington,
Depy. Audtr. and Acctt.-Genl., Bengal.

The 30th December 1864.

Notification, No. $\frac{7}{1111}$

The Resident at Hyderabad having represented that some of the Treasuries drawing Transfer Receipts on the Hyderabad Treasury continue to direct their Advice Lists to *Secunderabad*, which is productive of considerable delay and inconvenience, all Officers in charge of Treasuries are requested to forward, for the future, such Advices direct to the Resident, *Hyderabad*, (Deccan,) as all Transfer Receipts are now drawn upon him instead of on the Pay-Master, Secunderabad.

J. L. Lushington,
Depy. Audtr. and Acctt.-Genl., Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 4th January 1865.

Notification.

With reference to the alterations consequent upon the introduction of the new system of Account as laid down in Government Notification of the 26th November 1864, it requested that all applications for leave, pension, or gratuity from Officers serving under the Government of India or Bengal, which have been hitherto passed through the Civil Pay-Master's Office, may now be made through the Accountant-General to the Government of India or Bengal, as the case may be.

H. Sandeman,
for Accountant-General, Bengal.

Fort William,
The 30th December 1864.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 6th January 1865.

	4 per Cent. of 1824-25.	4 per Cent. of 1828-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent. of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 24th December 1864.	53,000	300	25,87,400	22,89,400	93,77,700	66,54,100	31,79,800	4,73,51,400	2,33,87,400	17,600	16,000	9,51,14,100
ADD:												
Amount enfaced at Madras as per Registers received up to date.	.....	....	....	....	7,300	8,500	27,000	53,000	1,06,100	....	....	2,01,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay as per Registers received up to date.	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	16,000	.....	....	.. ..	16,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date.	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	9,100	70,000	1,29,500	....	.....	2,08,600
Total ...	53,000	300	25,87,400	22,89,400	95,85,000	66,62,600	32,15,900	4,74,90,400	2,36,23,000	17,600	16,000	9,55,40,600
DEDUCT:												
Amount removed from the London Books as per Registers received up to date.	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	5,000	15,000	....	....	.....	20,000
Total ...	53,000	300	25,87,400	22,89,400	95,85,000	66,62,600	32,10,900	4,74,75,400	2,36,23,000	17,600	16,000	9,55,20,600

FORT WILLIAM;
Loan Office,
The 11th January 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accountant-General to the Government of India.

Notification.

List of Persons entitled to the "India Medal" whose Medals iie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

If these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State.

T. E. Goldrick ... ... *Lucknow.*
Achille Geoffroi, Volunteer ... *Defence of Lucknow.*

J. T. Wheeler,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Foreign Office,
The 18*th August* 1864.

Police Office Notification.

The Commissioner of Police will be happy to receive any information regarding one Joseph Frank, a Native of Hoíhet, in Prussia. He formerly belonged to the Naval Police Brigade on duty in Sylhet during the disturbances in 1857-58.

V. H. Schalch,
Commissioner of Police.

Calcutta Police Office,
The 10*th January* 1865.

Police Office Notification.

Notice is hereby given that a temporary Hospital for the reception of Small-pox patients has been established by Government on the piece of ground, just north of the entrance to the Canals, which was lately occupied by the Contractors of the Eastern Bengal Railway. On application to any Police Station a dooly will be provided for the conveyance of Small-pox patients to the Hospital.

An appeal is hereby made to the public for articles of old clothing for the use of the Small-pox patients, European and Native, and the Commissioner of Police will thankfully receive all such articles which may be sent to the Police Office, Lall Bazar.

V. H. Schalch,
Commissioner of Police.

Calcutta,
The 13*th January* 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that, with the concurrence of Government, the Oolooberea Canal will be closed from the 20th instant for repairs.

G. W. Boothby,
Agent and Manager, East India Irrigation and Canal Company

East India Irrn. & Can. Comy.;
Agent and Manager's Office,
Calcutta, the 10*th January* 1865.

Notice.

The Public are hereby informed that Act No. 16 of 1864 will come into operation from the 1st proximo. All deeds, documents, &c., will be received for registration from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Chundermohun Chatterjee,
District Registrar of Assurances.

Registrar's Office;
No. 9, *Hare Street,*
The 31*st December* 1864.

Notice.

The next Half-yearly Examination for appointment and promotion in the Department of Public Works will be held in the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College, Tank Square, on Thursday, the 2nd February 1865, and following days. Applications from Canditates will be received till 28th January.

J. Sutcliffe,
Principal, Presidency College.

Civil Engineering Department;
Presidency College,
The 16*th January* 1865.

Notice.

Certain Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Edward McLean, of Virginia, in America, in the employ of the East India Railway Company, who died intestate at Jumalpore, Mongbyr, during June 1864, have been placed under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person who may be legally authorized to receive the same.

J. W. Dalrymple,
Judge.

Zillah Bhaugulpore;
Judge's Office,
The 9*th January* 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that all the Khas Forests in Cachar containing Cautchouc trees, bounded on the East by Moneepoor; West by Sylhet; North by Assam, and South by Independent Tipperah, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder for a period of one year, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866, on the 31st March 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

J. F. Sherer,
Asst. Commissioner, in charge.

Cachar;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 6*th December* 1864.

Sheriff's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its ordinary Original Jurisdiction, for the year 1865, will be held on the undermentioned dates, *viz*:—

1st	Criminal	Sessions,	Thursday, 19th January.
2nd	ditto	ditto,	Friday, 10th March.
3rd	ditto	ditto,	Tuesday, 25th April.
4th	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 5th June.
5th	ditto	ditto,	Tuesday, 18th July.
6th	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 14th August,
7th	ditto	ditto,	Thursday, 14th September
8th	ditto	ditto,	Friday, 24th November.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th January 1865.

Sheriff's Office, the 21st December 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Court will open every day of the Sessions precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

সরিপ আফিষ ২১ ডিসেম্বর ১৮৬৪ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ১৯ জানআরি ১৮৬৫ সাল বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় কলিকাতার ফোট উইলিএমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান তন্নিমিত্ত বঙ্গদেশের ফোর্ট উইলিএমের হাই কোর্ট টৌউনহালে আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়েরটারমিনের এবং এডমিরেল্‌টি অর্থাৎ মহাসমুদ্রসম্পর্কীয় নোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান যত কালপর্য্যন্ত থাকিবেক প্রতিদিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় আরাম্ভ হইবেক এবিষয় সকলে স্মরণ রাখুন।

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

Notice.

MR. J. A. HOPKINS, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Treasury of Behar on the 10th November 1864, and has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

PATNA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Camp Chuprah,
The 19th December 1864.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 3rd to 9th January 1865.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 11	
On the Entrance Shoal ...	0 6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles ...	0 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	0 3	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ..	4 0	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance Bar ...	4 3	
Below do. ...	2 0	
Thence to Jeagunge ...	2 4	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 7	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	3 0	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance ... Thence to Kureempore, 10 miles ...	Closed.	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	2 9	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 6	

Height on Guage at Berhampore, on the 12th January 1865, + 4 inches above zero.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 12th January 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 14th January 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
January ...	8	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	9	30·156	76·8	62·0	14·8	68·6	61·9	56·5	0·67	N.	...	...
	10	·148	73·4	59·0	14·4	65·7	58·7	53·1	·66	N. & N. W.	...	...
	11	·132	73·2	57·0	16·2	64·6	57·7	52·2	·66	N. & N. W.	...	...
	12	·120	75·7	58·6	17·1	66·4	59·1	53·3	·65	W. & N. W.	...	...
	13	·136	76·4	59·2	17·2	67·2	60·4	55·0	·67	N. W. & W.	...	...
	14	·178	79·6	60·6	19·0	69·7	61·9	55·7	·63	N.	...	...

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	22·6
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	79·6
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	77·4
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·66
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 14th current	...	Nil
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	Nil

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 16th January 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

Notice under Section XXX. of Act III. (B. C.) of 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the valuations and measurements of Grand Division IV. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

A. Tiljallah.
B. Entally.
C. South Entally.
D. Entally, Kamardangah.
E. West Entally, West Gobrah, S.
F. South Gobrah.
G. Niz Entally.
H. Gobrah.
I. Neeunichpokhu.
J. Pagladangah.
K. Tangrah.
L. South.
N. East Gobrah.
O. West Gobrah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 20th January, sit daily (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

H. A. Cockerell,
Magistrate and Chairman.

Office of the Munpl. Commrs. for the Suburbs of Calcutta,
The 5th January 1865.

Notice.

Under Section IV., Act VI. of 1857.

The piece or parcel of land in the Town of Calcutta, measuring 9 beegahs, more or less, extending from Jackson's Ghaut Street in a south direction to Clive Street, and averaging 200 feet in breadth, has, by a Declaration under Section II. of the Act made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 2nd day of November 1864, been pronounced to be required by Government and to be taken, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of a new Road connecting Clive Street with Jackson's Ghaut Street and for frontages thereon. I accordingly give notice, under Section IV., Act VI. of 1857, that the land is to be taken by Government for the purpose specified above, and hereby call on all persons interested in the above described land to appear personally, or by a duly authorized Agent, at the Calcutta Collectorate, within 15 days from the date of this Notice, and to state their interests in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for the same.

W. Heysham,
Deputy Collector.

Calcutta;
Collector's Office,
The 24th December 1864.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Goods lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, May 28th ...	1 Case, N P C, No. 1 ...	Str. Candia.
„ 28th ...	1 Case, B M, J B D, No. 4068 ...	Ditto.
Sept. 12th ...	1 Case, D D C, No. 809 ...	Str. Nemises.
„ 12th ...	1 Case, A. J. Paterson, 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment ..	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	1 Case, A. Boissaye ...	Ditto.
Oct. 18th ..	126 Casks, [L and L] ...	Agra.
„ 24th ...	1 Cask, Lieutenant Walker, 98th Regiment ...	Latona.
„ 24th ...	32 Casks, J. S. and Co., R ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	6 Casks, None ...	Ditto.
Nov. 4th ...	1 Case, [M] ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ..	2 Packages, W. and Co., A ...	Lord Lyndhurst.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 17th January 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 26th January 1865, will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Oct. 10th ...	1 Cask, B. T. and Co., S ...	Medusa.
„ 10th ...	1 Cask, [G D] ...	Ditto.
„ 26th ...	1 Case, W H, G. C. and Co. ...	Hindustan.
„ 28th ...	1 Case, [L and W, W C] ...	Str. Reiver.
„ 28th ...	2 Cases, P G ...	Ditto.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 17th January 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each they will be advertized for sale:—

	Alumbaugh.	
1864, Feb. 25th ...	[C B] P P, 9 Cases.	
	Robert Lees.	
„ 25th ...	G F K, 171 Packages ... [L M] 99 Cases ...	[G F R] C and B, 1 Case.
	Lord Lyndhurst.	
„ 25th ...	W. and Co., A, 2 Packages.	
	City of Calcutta.	
„ 25th ...	K M, [11] D 1 Crate,	
	Str. Lawrence.	
„ 25th ...	M. and Co., F. J. S. and Co., 1 Case, B. L. and Co., 2 Cases.	

Calcutta Custom House,
The 17th January 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

Notice.

INDIA Medals for the undermentioned Volunteers of the late Behar and Shahabad Police are *still* available at the Office of the undersigned, to whom early application is requested: –

Andrews, G.	...	Trooper late Behar and European Mounted Police.		Shahabad
Anthony, Peter	...	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Banks, J.	...	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Bingham, J. B.	...	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Booty, W.	...	Corporal	ditto	ditto.
* Brenaly, G.	...	Trooper	ditto	ditto.
Cavanagh, A. G.	...	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
* Clemmens, J. C.	...	Serjeant	ditto	ditto.
Clinton, J.	...	Trooper	ditto	ditto.
* Cole, W.	...	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Crabble, A. S.	...	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Gamel, S.	...	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
* Garside, Joseph	...	Corporal	ditto	ditto.
Huper, G.	...	Trooper	ditto	ditto.
Kent, Robert	...	Veterinary Surgeon	ditto	ditto.
* Kent, Thomas	...	Serjeant	ditto	ditto.
Kuhree, Andrew	...	Trooper	ditto	ditto.
* Lingford, R. S.	...	Serjeant	ditto	ditto.
MacGregor, J.	..	Trooper	ditto	ditto.
Maugay, S.	...	Corporal	ditto	ditto.
Marsh, C.	..	Trooper	ditto	ditto.
* Painter, J.	...	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Pereira, Thomas	...	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Tazby, W. H.	...	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Webber, J.	...	Trumpeter	ditto	ditto.
Wood, Jeffrey	...	Trooper	ditto	ditto.
Wood, John	...	Ditto	ditto	ditto.

Those marked* are reported to be dead. Any information in regard to the addresses of the above or of the relatives or friends of those who are dead or absent from India will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

PATNA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 7th January 1865.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (50) fifty Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Ramsaha, Mouzahs Gotanuggur and Burragawn, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 4th April 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

THOS. LAMB,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT;
Zillah Kamroop,
The 8th December 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

On the North by cultivated lands of Mouzah Gotanuggur.

On the South by Burragong Mouzah's Hill and Seel Dooar.

On the East by Mr. Philipp's Kobdolah land.

On the West by cultivated lands of Mouzah Gotanuggur and Hill.

THOS. LAMB,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two Lots of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (600) six hundred Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Chillabandha and Solall, in Zillah Nowgong in Assam, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 3rd day of April 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH NOWGONG;
Depy. Commr.'s Office,
The 6th December 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

LOT No. I.—In Mouzah Chillabandha, area about 200 Acres.

On the North by the southern boundary of Mr George Williamson's Kuliahbur grant.

On the South by a high embankment planted with bamboos as far as the Juree tree shewn on the plan.

On the East by the Kamykhya Lakhiraj land from a post on the north-east to another at the Josah Hollah, and by the Josah Hollah.

On the West by a continuation of the embankment which formed the southern boundary.

LOT No. II.—In Mouzah Solall, area about 400 Acres.

On the North by Bihusua Ahut tree (or tree under which the festival of the Bihu is held) and posts; by marshes known as Bhogoneea Hollah and Law Bhooi Dullone.

On the South by the Dullong Joorce from a post on the south west to another on the south-east.

On the East by Burtamolee and Pahkotab Hollahs.

On the West by Muhmora Hollah and Posts.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, situated in Zillah Seebsagur, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas an acre on the 2nd May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, at 11 A. M., should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXII. of 1863.

The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. Sconce,
Deputy Commissioner.

Dy. Commr.'s Office;
Revenue,
Assam, Zillah Seebsagur,
The 19th November 1864.

Lot I.—About 500 acres in Mouzah Ghilladharee, bounded as follows :—

North—A straight line from Ghilladharee Nuddee, at a point 700 feet from the north-east corner of Mr. Beckett's Ghilladharee Grant, held under the old Rules, to a large cotton tree on the bank of the Mukrung Nuddee.

South—A straight line from the south-east corner of the Ghilladharee Grant to the south-west corner of the Mukrung Grant.

East—Mukrung Grant and Mukrung River as far as the large cotton tree mentioned in the north boundary.

West—Ghilladharee Grant and the Ghilladharee Nuddee.

Lot II.—About 500 acres in Mouzah Dhopabur, bounded as follows :—

North Dhodur Alli, 500 feet, west of Mr. Vanqulin's Myhebellea Grant.

South—Ladoighur (Road.)

East—Mr. Vanqulin's Grant and the Suffry Nuddee, from that Grant to where it intersects the Ladoighur.

West—A line drawn due south from the western termination of the north boundary to the Ladoighur.

H. Soonce,
Deputy Commissioner.

Depy. Commr's. Office;
Zillah Seebsagur,
The 19th November 1864.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Prankisto Dutto, of Chandernagore, carrying on trade and business at No. 61, Rada Bazar, in Calcutta, as Cloth Merchant and Order Suppliers with Rajchunder Paul and Gopaulchunder Dutt, under the name, style, and firm of Toylucknauth Paul and Co., but at present a Prisoner confined for debt in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 5th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Frederic Robert Vanspall, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Gungagovind Sein, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Nobogopaul Mookerjee, of No. 15, Champatolla Siddessur Chunder's Lane, late salaried Banian of the late Firm of Messrs. W. C. Stewart and Co., of New China Bazar, in Calcutta, Merchants, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 9th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Mackertich, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Roopchund Chuckerbutty, late of Baug Bazar, in Calcutta, Inhabitant, but at present a Prisoner confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 4th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of February next, and that the Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, being served with an order of this Court, do bring up the Insolvent on the said 4th day of February next to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 10th January 1865.

In the matter of Bhoobunnessur Chunder, late of No. 9, Hautkhollah, in Calcutta, heretofore carried on the trade and business of a General Dealer and Trader at No. 9, Hautkhollah, aforesaid.

On Monday, the 16th day of January instant, it was on the petition of Sumboonauth Shaha Chowdry, a Creditor of the said Insolvent, adjudged that the said Bhoobunnessur Chunder hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Temple and Fenn, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Gooroochurn Dutt, late of New China Bazar, in Calcutta, carrying on trade and business as Stock Dealer, and at present residing at Harkatah Lane, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 23rd day of

January instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous "of opposing such application must appear before the "said Court at the time and place aforesaid."*

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Gooroochurn Dutt, late of New China Bazar, in Calcutta, carrying on trade and business as Stock Dealer, and at present residing at Harkatah Lane, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 11th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Gooroochurn Dutt, late of New China Bazar, in Calcutta, carrying on trade and business as Stock Dealer, and at present residing at Harkatah Lane, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 11th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Invent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Ezra Ezekiel Musleah, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 12th day of January instant, it was ordered that the adjourned hearing of this matter be fixed for Friday, the 20th day of January instant, and that the Sheriff of Calcutta being served with an order do bring up the body of the said Insolvent before this Court.

Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Alfred Dumat and others, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 7,500 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvents as a Dividend at the rate of 8 annas per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvents, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of William James Cockell, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 13,923-1-7 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent as a Dividend at the rate of Company's Rupees 15-8 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of James Winser and William Harrowell, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 15,274-6-9 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvents as a Dividend at the rate of Company's Rupees 32 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvents, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of James Winser, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 1,837-15-9 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent as a Dividend at the rate of Company's Rupees 12-8, per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of John Leonhard Reuss, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that the first Court day in January 1866 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

J. Heckle, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Rajee Moorajee, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that the petition filed by the said Insolvent, seeking for relief under the provisions of the Act XI., Vic., cap. XXI., be dismissed, but this order is not to affect or annual any act or thing heretofore done by the Official Assignee; and it is further ordered that the said Official Assignee do deliver over to the said Insolvent all the Estate and Effects, Books, Papers and Documents now remaining in the hands of the said Assignee belonging to the Estate of the said Insolvent after deducting his Commission.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 17th January 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorised Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No.* 12, *Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 10th January 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	31,37,210 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	0 0 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,72,46,608 0 0
Reserve Fund ...	...	...	17,63,547 13 6	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	19,41,175 9 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 42,93,464 2 5		Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto	...	...	1,21,08,600 13 1
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	,, 84,18,705 14 4	1,27,17,170 0 9	Dead Stock ditto	...	...	3,75,437 0 9
				Stamps ditto	...	...	10,303 5 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,22,51,853 2 3	Balances with other Banks ...	...	...	6,94,327 1 7
Bank Post Bills, &c. ...	...	...	2,89,920 9 9	Sundries ...	...	...	10,51,174 0 2
Bank Notes Outstanding ...	...	...	3,78,050 0 0				
Sundries ...	...	...	9,45,653 3 7				3,64,64,798 10 6
				Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	...	... Rs. 0 0 0
				Ditto at Branches	...	...	,, 8,55,917 4 9
							8,55,917 4 9
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	...	... Rs. 1,63,48,456 4 10
				Ditto at Branches	...	...	,, 71,77,021 9 9
							2,30,25,477 14 7
	Rupees	...	... 6,03,46,193 13 10			Rupees	... 6,03,46,193 13 10

D. Woods,
Chief Accountant and Depy. Secy.

By Order of the Directors,
Geo. Dickson,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and General Treasury will be closed on the 31st instant and 1st proximo on account of the Hindoo Festival Sreepunchoomy.

By Order of the Directors,
Geo. Dickson,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Calcutta,
The 14th January 1865.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, dated the Thirteenth day of January One Thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-five, a Court will be holden on Saturday, the Twenty-eighth day of January One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon before Her Majesty's Justices of the said Court, at the Court House in the Town of Calcutta, in execution of a *Mandamus* issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer of Pleas at Westminster for the examination *viva voce* of Mr. William Tadman on the part of the Defendants, and for receiving other proofs in a certain action now pending in the said Court of Exchequer of Pleas between Isaac Denson, Plaintiff, and the British Gas Light Company, Limited, Defendants. Dated this 16th day of January 1865.

W. Theobald,
Prothonotary.

Watkins and Stokoe,
Defendants' Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale ; Calcutta, the 12th January 1865.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the second day of February next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of two several Writs of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Sreemutty Kameeney Dossee,—

1. The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Sreemutty Kameeney Dossee of and into all that Talook called Turruff Kallikopore, &c., Turruff Gurraul and Mouzah Gurraul, part of the Zemindary called Pergunnah Madenmullah No. 109.

2. And also the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Sreemutty Kameeney Dossee of and into all that Talook called Sasone, in Pergunnah Magoorah, which is the part of the Zemindary Madenmullah.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

Assam Company.

INCORPORATED BY ACTS XIX. OF 1845, XIV. OF 1854, AND IV. OF 1855.

Notice of Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that an *ad interim* Dividend of 8 per Cent., free of Income Tax, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be payable to proprietors in India on and after the 23rd instant.

By Order,

R. S. STAUNTON,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
4, *Chowringhee Road;*
The 13*th January* 1865.

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Fourth Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Lyons' Range, on Tuesday, the 14th February next, at noon, precisely to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Secretaries.

The 14*th January* 1865.

The British India Tea Company, "Limited."

IN accordance with instructions received from the London Board, notice is hereby given that a 4th Call, at the rate of Rupees 30 per Share, is payable at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Church Lane, on or before the 16th February next. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls not paid on due date.

GORDON, STUART AND Co.,
Agents, British Indian Tea Co., "Limited."

CALCUTTA,
The 16*th January* 1865.

Notice.

UNION STEAM TUG COMPANY, "LIMITED."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Sukeas' Lane, on Wednesday, the 15th February next, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 7th instant, *viz.*:—

That the Company be voluntarily wound up and that a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed for that purpose.

M. GREGORY & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 11*th January* 1865.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE

OF THE

DISTRICT REGISTRAR OF CALCUTTA,

No. 9, Hare Street,

Price 2 Annas.

A GUIDE TO THE ACT FOR THE REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES,

Act No. XVI. of 1864.

Notice.

JOHN ELLIOTT and Henry Mortlock Aitken, hitherto carrying on business together under the Firm of John Elliott and Co., and William Edward Jenkins, also carrying on business under the Firm of Jenkins, Dearman and Co., as Merchants and Agents, have, from 1st January 1865, associated themselves together in partnership under the style or Firm of John Elliott and Co. All outstanding balances due to or from the late Firms will be adjusted and settled by the present Firm of John Elliott and Co.

Notice.

ALL persons having any pecuniary claims on J. K. WALTER, Surgeon, Opium Department, Patna, are required to forward Statements of such claims before the end of March 1865.

1860-64.

SEVESTRE'S Reports of Privy Council cases heard and determined in appeal by the Judicial Committee, Vol. VII., Parts 1 to 7.

1840-60.

SEVESTRE'S Reports of Sudder Dewanny cases heard and determined in appeal, Vols. I to VI.

THACKER, SPINK & Co.,
Calcutta.

Notice.

THE following Government Currency Notes having been stolen from the Bhullooah Treasury between the 11th and 16th February 1864, parties are cautioned against receiving the same, payment of which has been stopped:—

No. 19454 for Rs. 1,000
„ 17367 „ „ 1,000
„ 17949 „ „ 1,000

G. A. PEPPER,
Collector.

BHULLOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 17*th February* 1864.

Fifty Rupees reward has been offered for every Note recovered.

G. A. PEPPER.

Bengal Oil Company "Limited."

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Oil Company Limited will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 2, Fairlie Place, on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 4 o'clock after noon, to receive the Directors' Report, and transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

PURRIER AND Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1865.

Lost,

YESTERDAY in Cossitollah Street, facing to Mangoe Lane, a Government 5 per cent. Loan, No. 42334, dated 28th February 1857, for Rupees 1,000, endorsed for renewal by Harran Chunder Ghose. Any person bringing the same to him either at the Mauritius Emigration Agency, Bhowanipore, or at No. 14-3, Mangoe Lane, to Poteet Paubun Doss, will be liberally rewarded.

Notice.

THE following Bank of Bengal Notes have been stolen from the Firm, in Burra Bazar, Calcutta, of Ram Ratan and Goberdhan Dass, Mahajans, of Mirzapore:—

No.	30123,	for Rupees 1,000.
„	31581,	„ 1,000.
„	28079,	„ 1,000.
„	29638,	„ 1,000.
„	34194,	„ 1,000.
„	33079,	„ 1,000.
„	26233,	„ 1,000.
„	58702,	„ 100.
„	29011,	„ 100.
„	47635,	„ 100.
„	46434,	„ 100.
„	70076,	„ 50.

Payment of the above has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

Lost,

Two halves of Government Currency Notes' No. $\frac{A}{5}$06195, for Rupees 20, and No. $\frac{A}{1}$14180, for Rupees 50.

Lost,

THE left-halves of Bank of Bengal Notes, Nos. 26785B, 27024B, for Rupees 25 each. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

HALVES of Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{7}$26787, $\frac{A}{7}$30306, $\frac{A}{7}$30307, $\frac{A}{7}$30308, $\frac{A}{7}$30309, and $\frac{A}{7}$30310, for Rupees 10 each. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Stolen.

THE halves of the Government Currency Notes, Nos. 25281 and 23843, for Rupees 1,000 each, and No. 11087, for Rupees 500. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

THE Left-hand half of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{5}$42113, for Rupees 20. Payment of the Note has been stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

LEFT-HALVES of Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{7}$ 25348, for Rupees 10, and $\frac{A}{10}$ 29713, for Rupees 20. Payment of which have been stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

LEFT-HALF Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{10}$22163, for Rupees 20. Payment stopped at the Bank.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 849.

The 11th January 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 850.

The 11th January 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Bengal* will be closed on Sunday, the 22nd January 1865, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	Viâ Marseilles.	Viâ Southampton.
Postage.	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

No. 851.

The 11th January 1865.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 29th instant will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. on Saturday, the 21st idem, *viâ* Marseilles and Southampton.

Letters and papers for transmission *viâ* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 21st, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *viâ* Trieste.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

	Viâ Southampton.	Viâ Marseilles.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Under ½ Ounce ...	0 4 0	0 6 8
„ 1 „ ...	0 8 0	0 13 4

No. 852.

The 11th January 1865.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet will be sent to Bombay on Sunday, the 22nd instant, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

The Express Postage must be paid in cash at the window at one Rupee per ½ ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 853.

The 11th January 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Coringa*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 6th February, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *viâ* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 854.

The 14th January 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Fusiyama*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 855.

The 14th January 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Clan Alpine*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 20th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 856.

The 16th January 1865.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 7th instant, and the safe Dâk of the 6th idem, arrived at Bombay, both in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 857

The 17th January 1865.—Notice is herby given that the Mails for Madras, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 858.

The 17th January 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Cochin, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Cashmere*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 6. P. M.

No. 859.

The 17th January 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 10th of December 1864, *and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.*

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Simla ...	4-25 P. M., 11th January 1865.	5-25 P. M., 11th Jan. 1865.	7-45 P. M., 11th January 1865.	8-35 P. M., 11th Jan. 1865.	2h. 20m.	3	4	7	37	33	70 7
										Total	77
										France	2 Boxes
										Mauritius	1 „
										Madras	2 „
										Ceylon	1 „
										Singapore	1 „
										Hong-Kong	1 „
										Malta	1 Bag.
										Alexandria	1 „
										Ceylon	1 Pkt.
										Hong-Kong	1 „
										Penang	1 „
										Bombay	1 „
										Aden	1 „
										Gibraltar	1 „
										Suez	1 „
										Bagdad	2 „
										Grand Total	96

The 17th January 1865.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government Estate of Hooda Ramdasspore, Pergunnah Assudnuggur, bearing No. 582 on the Rent Roll in the District of Moorshedabad, will be put up to sale, in the undermentioned Lots, in the Moorshedabad Collectorate, on Monday, 13th February 1865, at noon, corresponding with 3rd Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of the Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Conditions:—

1. Each Lot is to be possessed according to the boundaries to be fixed after demarcation agreeably to the Survey Map.
2. The purchase is to have effect from 1st May 1864.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number of Lots.	Name of Lot.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
2	1	Turuf Ramdasspore ...	363 3 25	849 14 5	8 8 0	858 6 5	1,699 12 10	
	2	„ Noormohamedpore ...	358 1 11	1,870 1 7	13 11 2	1,383 12 9	2,740 3 2	
	3	„ Kanyeepara ...	321 1 21	1,949 9 5	13 8 0	1,363 1 5	2,699 2 10	
	4	„ Oordoo Bazar ...	44 2 5	778 0 3	7 12 6	785 12 9	1,556 0 6	
	5	„ Katra Azeemnuggur...	130 0 12	438 15 9	4 6 2	443 5 11	877 15 6	
	6	„ Shusheedhurpore ...	779 1 32	1,363 0 0	13 10 1	1,376 10 1	2,726 0 0	
	7	„ Runshagur ...	423 1 6	1,234 14 5	12 5 6	1,247 3 11	2,469 12 10	
	8	„ Chytunpore ...	433 2 37	649 1 6	6 7 11	655 9 5	1,298 3 0	
	9	„ Hazeegunge ...	329 3 22	656 6 3	6 9 0	662 15 3	1,312 12 6	
	10	„ Rambhuddropore ...	482 2 16	1,017 15 7	10 3 0	1,028 2 7	2,035 15 2	
	11	„ Jafrabad ...	156 1 22	289 9 10	2 14 3	292 8 1	579 3 8	
	12	„ Ghunshampore ...	350 2 32	470 5 11	4 11 3	475 1 2	940 11 10	
	13	„ Kadeergunge ...	238 2 12	408 3 4	4 1 3	412 4 7	816 5 8	
	14	„ Koomarapore ...	345 0 15	2,060 8 9	20 9 6	2,081 2 3	4,121 1 6	

COLIN MACKENZIE,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, in the Monghyr Collectorate, on Thursday, the 16th February 1865, corresponding with 24th Magh 1272 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
3	587	Arazie Gungberar Muksoospoor Goorha *alias* Rughoonathpoor, Pergunnah Bullia ..	3791 3 30	1,882 2 0	18 14 0	1,901 0 0	3,764 4 0	
5	590	Arazie Gungberar Mulheepoor, Pergunnah Bullia ...	405 2 18½	192 5 0	1 15 0	194 4 0	384 10 0	
68	1296	Arazie Amanut Sircar Gungapurshad, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	17 0 33	33 7 0	0 5 0	33 12 0	66 14 0	
50	1348	Towteer Basdeopoor, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	6604 3 30	4,412 11 0	44 2 0	4,456 13 0	8,825 6 0	
60	3079	Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun Duroon, Mouzah Soultanpoor Dhunye, Pergunnah Moughyr ...	6 1 15	21 0 0	0 4 0	21 4 0	42 0 0	
21	3083	Arazie Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	150 1 27	110 8 0	1 2 0	111 10 0	221 0 0	
20	3087	Arazie Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	15 3 0½	16 0 0	0 3 0	16 3 0	32 0 0	
6	3316	Arazie Gungberar Mulheepoor, Pergunnah Bullia ...	351 2 16	263 14 0	2 11 0	266 9 0	527 12 0	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Zillah Monghyr,
The 1st September 1864.

C. E. LANGE,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhullooah, will be put up to sale, in the Bhullooah Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 15th February 1865 *A. D.*, corresponding with 5th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.*:—

1. That the purchase will have effect from 1271 *B. S.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			6.	7.
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
39	1423	Chur Siddhee, Pergunnah Sundeep..	22,881 0 12	8,742	87	8,829	17,484	Chur Siddhee is the joint undivided property of Government and private individual, *viz.* 5*a.* 7*g.* 3*c.* 2*k.* belongs to Bhawanee Churn Zemindar and rest to Government. The Area and Revenue shown in columns 4 and 5 represent the Government share only.

BHULLOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 22nd November 1864.

G. A. PEPPER,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1865.

Register of Sale of Waste Lands in the Chittagong "Hill Tracts" up to the 31st December 1864.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Consecutive number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Area of the plots ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of the Purchaser.	Price for which sold.	Remarks.
	Acres R. P.			Rs. As. P.	
1	2,702 3 17	2nd May 1864 ...	F. Baumgarten ... Chittagong ...	2 8 0 per Acre.	
2	2,408 1 17	2nd August 1864 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
3	1,200 0 0	2nd October 1864 ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
4	1,600 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
5	2,000 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
6	2,000 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
7	2,000 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
8	2,200 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
9	2,000 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
10	1,000 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
11	2,000 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
12	2,500 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
13	2,660 0 0	Ditto ...	D. Fuller, Chittagong ...	Ditto.	
14	1,900 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
15	1,700 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
16	1,480 0 0	Ditto ...	W. Sarson, Chittagong ...	Ditto.	
17	2,358 0 0	2nd November 1864...	F. Baumgarten, Chittagong	Ditto.	
18	3,000 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
19	2,000 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
20	3,000 0 0	Ditto ...	D. Fuller, Chittagong ...	Ditto.	
21	3,000 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
22	1,500 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
23	2,500 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
24	2,500 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
25	3,000 0 0	2nd December 1864...	F. Baumgarten, Chittagong	Ditto.	
26	3,000 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Chittagong.

W. GORDON YOUNG,
Commissioner.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 2] [11]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Report on the State of the Salt Market during the Second Quarter of 1864-65.

From T. BRUCE LANE, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1181, dated the 14th December 1864.)

A. GROTE, ESQ.

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to submit the following Report on the state of the Salt market during the second quarter of 1864-65 :—

2. The quantity of Government Salt sold under Rowanahs issued by the Board amounted to maunds 61,860 as shewn in the margin, giving a monthly average of maunds 20,620, or about maunds 17,500 less than the previous quarter's average, and maunds 23,614 less than the average of the corresponding quarter of 1863-64. This falling off in the sales is attributable probably to the great decrease in the price of the Liverpool Salt.

	Mds.
August	21,885
September	28,930
October	11,045
Total	61,860

3. The sales of Government Salt from the Ghoosery Golahs amounted to maunds 1,100 against maunds 2,985 in the previous quarter, and maunds 14,200 in the second quarter of 1863-64. The sales at Tumlook aggregated maunds 46,800 against maunds 90,565 in the last quarter, and maunds 1,02,175 in the second quarter of 1863-64; while those in Hidgelee amounted to maunds 13,960 against maunds 15,775 in the previous quarter, and maunds 8,982 in the corresponding quarter of 1863-64.

4. The sales of Excise Salt during the quarter under review aggregated maunds 8,625 against maunds 11,835 in the previous quarter, and maunds 8,720 in the second quarter of 1863-64.

5. The quantities of Salt which have been dispatched into the interior of the country *vid* the border Chowkeys of Ballikhal up the Hooghly, and Goraghat *en route* to the Gorai, and by the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways are shewn in the following comparative Statements :—

PERIOD.	Quantity of Salt which has passed Ballikhal up the Hooghly.	Quantity of Salt which has passed Goraghat *en route* to the Gorai.
	Mds.	Mds.
Second quarter of 1862-63	10,78,389	5,625
,, 1863-64	12,06,548	300
,, 1864-65	11,72,018	4,350

PERIOD.	Quantity dispatched by the East Indian Railway.	Quantity dispatched by the Eastern Bengal Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.
Second quarter of 1862-63	99,435	.....
,, 1863-64	93,350	1,860
,, 1864-65	1,16,272	4,112

6. Importations and Clearances of Sea-imported Salt during the quarter are shewn comparatively in the following Statement:—

Kind of Salt.	Second Quarter of 1862-63.		Second Quarter of 1863-64.		Second Quarter of 1864-65.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	5,97,269	10,43,921	15,25,804	12,37,056	16,25,385	15,15,086
Foreign Kurkutch ...	4,10,393	2,93,264	5,51,978	3,02,955	4,15,843	1,72,460
Indian ditto ...	3,52,038	2,87,939	3,79,233	2,34,123	3,34,656	2,84,527
Ceylon ditto ...	.....	3,150	.....	10,550	.....	.....
Total ...	13,59,700	16,28,274	22,57,015	17,84,684	23,75,884	19,72,073

Both importations and clearances, it will be seen, are steadily improving. The apparent falling off in the importations of Indian Kurkutch in the quarter under review, as compared with the corresponding quarters of 1862-63 and 1863-64, is doubtless attributable to the cyclone of the 5th October last, the effects of which upon the Ships entering the Harbour—many of them with Salt on board—were very serious. Thus in October 1864 the importations from Bombay (which supplies the largest quantity) amounted to maunds 35,240 only, against maunds 66,010 in October 1863; while those in the first and second months of the second quarter of 1864-65 were severally maunds 48,134 and 1,52,977, against maunds 68,478 and 65,853 in the first and second months of the corresponding quarter of 1863-64.

7. The Board desire especially to notice this improvement in the importations of Indian Kurkutch into this Province, as the consumption of the country must, now that the manufacture on account of Government has ceased, be supplied by importations from other ports, the local Excise manufacture being very limited. The following Statement will shew the quantities of Indian Kurkutch Salt imported and cleared during the periods stated:—

Exporting Ports.	1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Importations.	Clearances.	Importations.	Clearances.	Importations.	Clearances.
First Quarter.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay ...	96,088	2,02,658	87,325	1,68,615	2,24,990	1,90,675
Kurrachee ...	10,952	21,650	16,333	2,24,020	...	...
Scinde ...	...	...	...	...	...	38,024
Madras ...	...	57,446	5,000	27,920	69,249	76,186
Covelong ...	...	...	...	12,276	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	..	...	37,150	...
Total ...	1,07,040	2,81,754	1,08,658	2,32,831	3,31,389	3,04,885
Second Quarter.						
Bombay ...	1,77,795	1,60,630	2,00,341	1,77,886	2,36,351	1,32,226
Kurrachee ...	27,972	13,500	14,972	15,867	7,336	...
Scinde ...	...	...	...	...	...	24,856
Madras ...	80,377	1,08,429	73,972	37,546	64,292	1,27,445
Covelong ...	60,094	2,950	39,472	2,824	...	...
Coringa ...	5,800	400	...	...	...	...
Ennore ...	...	...	...	...	26,677	...
Coconada ...	...	2,030	42,316	...	...	...
Pondichery ...	...	...	8,160	...	...	...
Total ...	3,52,038	2,87,939	3,79,233	2,34,123	3,34,656	2,84,527

8. The shipments of Liverpool Salt appear, from published Market Reports, to have been in

July	1864	...	Tons	14,487
August	„	...	„	11,085
September	„	...	„	11,216
October	„	...	„	11,794
Total—			Tons	48,582—or Maunds 13,22,510

9. The price of Liverpool Salt, which in the beginning of August last stood at Rupees 52, fell in the second week of that month to Rupees 45 per hundred maunds. It fell further to Rupees 40 about the 15th, but rose again about the 25th to Rupees 45, and continued there until the end of the month. Throughout September and until the 4th October it fluctuated between Rupees 45 and Rupees 35, and on the 17th October (the cyclone having meanwhile damaged a large quantity of Liverpool Salt) it stood at Rupees 65, but fell to Rupees 58 in a day or two, where it remained fixed until the close of October. Madras Kurkutch, which in the begining of August was selling at Rupees 45, fell to Rupees 40 in the second week, but rose again to Rupees 45 towards the close of the month. It so continued until the first week of September, when it fell to Rupees 40. On the 17th of October it stood at Rupees 38, but, unlike the Liverpool Salt, instead of falling, went up to Rupees 45 about the 24th October.

10. The quantities of Salt available on private trade at the several Madras Depôts on the first day of each of the three months of the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarter of the two previous years, are exhibited below:—

Date.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1st August ...	10,54,050	10,12,086	5,97,584
1st September ...	11,38,402	6,66,978	6,01,984
1st October ...	8,34,988	6,08,689	6,11,863

11. In concluding this Report, I am directed to explain that its submission has been delayed on account of the Board's desire to make special allusion to all the damage done by the cyclone of the 5th October last (which occurred during the quarter under review) to the several Depôts and Salt Ships in the harbour. The detailed information called for by this Office has not, however, been yet received, and it being inexpedient to delay this Report any longer, a separate Statement of the injuries caused by the cyclone, as called for in your letter No. 5285, dated 26th ultimo, will be hereafter submitted.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th January 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 23 of 1864.

A Bill to legalize, under certain circumstances, the re-marriage of Native Converts to Christianity.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to legalize, under certain circumstances, the re-marriage of Native Converts to Christianity, deserted or repudiated, on religious grounds, by their wives or husbands; and to relieve Ministers of religion from the penalties to which they are now liable for solemnizing such re-marriages; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as "The Re-marriage of Converts' Act, 1865."

Commencement of Act. 2. This Act shall commence and take effect on and from the first day of December 1865.

3. In this Act—

Interpretation of terms.

"Native Husband." "Native Husband" shall mean a married man domiciled in British India who shall have completed the age of sixteen years, and shall neither be a Christian nor a Jew.

"Native Wife." "Native Wife" shall mean a married woman domiciled in British India who shall have completed the age of thirteen years, and shall neither be a Christian nor a Jewess.

"Native Law." "Native Law" shall mean any law, or custom having the force of law, of any persons domiciled in British India other than Christians and Jews.

"Month" and "year." "Month" and "year" shall respectively mean month and year according to the British calendar.

"Number." And, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, words importing the singular number shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular.

Convert deserted by his wife on religious grounds may sue for conjugal society. 4. If a Native Husband change his religion for Christianity, and if solely in consequence of such change his Native Wife, for the space of six continuous months, desert or repudiate him, he may sue her for conjugal society.

Convert deserted by her husband on religious grounds may sue for conjugal society. 5. If a Native Wife change her religion for Christianity, and if solely in consequence of such change her Native Husband, for the space of six continuous months, desert or repudiate her, she may sue him for conjugal society.

Court in which suit shall be brought. 6. If the respondent, at the time of the commencement of such suit, reside within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature, the suit shall be commenced in such Court; otherwise it shall be commenced in the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction of the District in which the defendant shall reside at the commencement of the suit.

Suit to be commenced by verified petition. 7. The suit shall be commenced by a petition in the form in the first schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will allow. The statements made in the petition shall be verified by the petitioner in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and the petition shall bear a stamp of ten rupees, and may be amended by permission of the Court.

On petition, citation issued to respondent to appear and answer. 8. A copy of the petition shall be served upon the respondent, and the Court shall thereupon issue a citation under the seal of the Court and signed by the Judge, enjoining the respondent to appear in Court on a day to be named in such citation, not less than one month after the service of a copy thereof on the respondent, and answer whether she or he refuses to cohabit with the petitioner.

Form of citation.

9. The citation shall be in the form in the second schedule to this Act or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will allow.

Service of citation.

10. A copy of the citation sealed with the seal of the Court shall be served on the respondent; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as to the service and endorsement of summonses shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to citations under this Act.

Procedure where respondent does not appear.

11. If the respondent shall not appear personally in obedience to such citation, and on every other occasion on which the respondent's appearance shall be required under the provisions of this Act, she or he shall be liable to punishment under the hundred and seventy-fourth Section of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court may authorize the Magistrate of the District to proceed under such Section against the respondent.

Points to be proved on appearance of parties.

12. On the day fixed in the citation the parties shall appear in Court and the following points shall be proved:—

(1.) The identity of the parties:

(2.) The marriage between the petitioner and the respondent:

(3.) That the male party to the suit has completed the age of sixteen years, and that the female party to the suit has completed the age of thirteen years:

(4.) The desertion or repudiation of the petitioner by the respondent:

(5.) That such desertion or repudiation was solely in consequence of the petitioner's change of religion;

(6.) And that such desertion or repudiation had continued for the six months next before the commencement of the suit.

First interrogation of respondent.

13. The Judge, if such points be proved to his satisfaction, shall thereupon ask the respondent whether she or he refuses to cohabit with the petitioner, and if so, what is the ground of such refusal.

Interrogations may be public or private.

14. Such interrogation and every other interrogation mentioned in this Act may, at the discretion of the Judge, take place in open Court or in his private room. If any such interrogation take place in open Court, the Judge may, so long as it shall continue, exclude from the Court all such persons as he shall think fit to exclude.

Adjournment for a month if respondent refuses to cohabit on account of petitioner's conversion.

15. If the respondent, in answer to the Judge's interrogatories, shall refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, and allege, as the sole ground for such refusal, that the petitioner has changed his or her religion, the Judge shall make an order adjourning the case for one month, and directing that in the interim the parties shall, at such place and time as he shall deem convenient, have a private interview of not less than one hour in length, with the view of ascertaining whether or not the respondent freely and voluntarily persists in such refusal. Such interview shall be subject to any conditions as to privacy which the Judge shall think fit: Provided that no condition which might interfere with the ascertainment of the respondent's wishes respecting such refusal shall be imposed upon such interview.

Parties in the interim to have a private interview.

Second interrogation of respondent.

16. At the expiration of such adjournment, the parties shall again appear in Court, and if the respondent, on being interrogated by the Judge, again refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, and allege, as the sole ground for such refusal, the petitioner's change of religion, the suit shall be adjourned for one year.

Adjournment for a year.

Point to be proved on expiration of adjournment.

17. At the expiration of such adjournment the parties shall again appear in Court, and the petitioner shall prove that the said desertion or repudiation had continued up to the time last hereinbefore referred to.

Proof of marriage, and the desertion or repudiation of petitioner in consequence of conversion.

18. In any such suit proof of cohabitation as man and wife shall be sufficient presumptive evidence of the marriage of the parties, and proof of the respondent's refusal or voluntary neglect to cohabit with petitioner, after his or her change of religion and after knowledge thereof by the respondent, shall be sufficient evidence of the respondent's desertion or repudiation of the petitioner; and shall also be sufficient evidence that such desertion or repudiation was solely in consequence of the petitioner's change of religion, unless some other sufficient cause for such desertion or repudiation be proved by the respondent.

Provisions of Civil Procedure Code as to witnesses to apply in suits under this Act.

19. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as to the summoning and examination of witnesses shall apply in suits instituted under this Act.

On proof of the requisite points, suit to be adjourned for a month and parties to have another interview.

20. If the points mentioned in the twelfth and seventeenth Sections of this Act shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge, he shall adjourn the suit for a month, and direct that in the interim the parties shall have another interview of such length and subject to such condition as he shall think fit.

At expiration of adjournment, if respondent refuse to cohabit, decree to pass permitting petitioner's remarriage.

21. At the expiration of such adjournment the parties shall again appear in Court, and if the respondent, on being interrogated by the Judge, again refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, and allege the petitioner's conversion as the sole ground for such refusal, the respondent shall be taken to have finally deserted or repudiated the petitioner, and the Judge shall, by a decree under his hand and sealed with the seal of his Court, declare that it shall be lawful for the petitioner to marry again: Provided that it shall not be lawful for the petitioner so to marry any person standing in such a degree of relationship to the respondent as that, if but one of them had been a male, such person and the respondent could not have intermarried.

The parties' children under the age of three years may be delivered to their mother on her application.

22. If there shall be children of the petitioner and respondent, within the age of three years, in the sole custody or control of their father, or of any person by his authority, it shall be lawful for the Judge, on the application of their mother, to direct in the decree or by a subsequent order that such children shall be delivered to, and remain in, her custody until attaining such age, subject to

such regulations as the Judge shall deem convenient and just.

Dismissal of suit if either party is under the age required by the Act, or if the parties are cohabiting, or the respondent is willing to cohabit.

23. If at any stage of the suit it be proved that the male party to the suit is or was at the institution thereof under the age of sixteen years, or that the female party to the suit is or was at the same time under the age of thirteen years, or that the petitioner and the respondent are cohabiting as man and wife, or if the Court is satisfied by the evidence adduced that the respondent is ready and willing so to cohabit with the petitioner, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit, and stating the ground of such dismissal.

Revival of suit after such dismissal.

24. If at any time after a decree dismissing the suit upon any of the grounds mentioned in the last preceding Section the respondent again desert or repudiate the petitioner upon the ground of his or her change of religion, the suit may be revived by summoning the respondent; and upon proof of the former decree and of such renewed repudiation or desertion, the suit shall re-commence at the stage at which it had arrived immediately before the passing of such decree; and after the proofs, interrogations, interviews, and adjournments which may then be requisite under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the Judge shall pass a decree of the nature and subject to the proviso mentioned in the twenty-first Section of this Act.

Petitioner's cruelty or adultery to bar the suit.

25. If it any stage of the suit it be proved that the respondent has deserted or repudiated the petitioner solely or partly in consequence of the petitioner's cruelty or adultery, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit and stating the ground of such dismissal. A suit dismissed under this Section shall not be revived.

Male petitioners' cohabitation with one of several wives to bar the suit.

26. If the petitioner, being a male, has, at the time of the institution of the suit, two or more wives, he shall make them all respondents; and if at any stage of the suit it be proved that he is cohabiting with one of such wives as man and wife, or that any one of such wives is ready and willing so to cohabit with him, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit and stating the ground of such dismissal. The provisions as to revival contained in the twenty-fourth Section of this Act shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to a suit dismissed under this Section.

Male petitioner's re-marriage not to affect status or rights of his Native wife or children.

27. If the petitioner, being a male, shall marry again under the provisions of this Act, such re-marriage shall not operate to deprive the respondent, or her children (if any) by him, of the status which they would have had as his lawful wife or legitimate children or (subject to the provisions hereinafter contained) of any right or interest which she or they would then have had, according to the Native law, applicable to her or them, by way of maintenance, dower, inheritance, or otherwise, in case the petitioner had not so married again as aforesaid.

Rights of Native wife in case she and re-married Convert's wife survive him.

28. If any such petitioner predecease the respondent and the woman whom he shall have so married, the respondent (subject to the provisions hereinafter contained) shall succeed, according to the Native law applicable to her, to such interest (if any) in the whole or part of the petitioner's property as she would have been entitled to had she been his senior widow or one of his widows, as the case may be.

Intercourse between re-married petitioner and the respondent during re-marriage to be deemed adulterous.

29. If during any such re-marriage intercourse take place between the petitioner and the respondent, such intercourse shall be deemed adulterous, and the children (if any) born in consequence thereof be illegitimate.

After decree permitting petitioner's re-marriage, respondent may re-marry.

30. After the passing of a decree permitting any such re-marriage and the dismissal of the appeal (if any) against such decree, it shall be lawful for the respondent also to re-marry, and the issue of such re-marriage shall be legitimate, any Native law to the contrary notwithstanding. But upon the respondent's re-marriage, all rights and interests which she or he may then have in the petitioner's property by way of maintenance, inheritance, or otherwise, shall cease and determine as if the respondent had then died; and the petitioner, or, if the petitioner be dead, the persons entitled to such property on the respondent's death shall thereupon succeed to the same.

On such re-marriage respondent's claim on the petitioner's property to cease.

Minister of religion not bound to celebrate re-marriage legalized by this Act.

31. The celebration of any re-marriage legalized by this Act shall not be obligatory on any Minister of religion.

Power to Court to award alimony.

32. If a suit be commenced under the provisions of this Act, and it appear to the Court that the wife has not sufficient separate property to enable her to maintain hereself suitably to her station in life and to prosecute or defend the suit, the Court may, pending the suit, order the husband to furnish the wife with sufficient funds to enable her to prosecute or defend the suit, and also for her maintenance pending the suit. If the suit be brought by a husband against a wife, the Court may by the decree order the husband to make such allowance to his wife for her maintenance during the remainder of her life as the Court shall think just, and having regard to the condition and station in life of the parties. Any allowance so ordered shall cease from the time of any subsequent marriage of the wife.

Appeal against orders and decrees under this Act.

33. An appeal shall lie against any order or decree made or passed by any Court under the provisions of this Act to any Court to which an appeal would lie against an order or decree made or passed by the former Court in any Civil case. Every such appeal shall be subject to the rules relating to Regular Appeals contained in the Code of Civil Procedure so far as such rules are applicable to the case.

Extent of Act.

34. This Act shall extend to all the territories that are or shall become vested in her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca. But it may be extended, with the consent of the Governor General of India in Council, by order of the Governor of such Settlement, to all or any part of the territory subject to his Government; and he may, with such consent as aforesaid, determine the Court in which suits against residents in such territory shall be

commenced under the provisions of this Act. In case of such extension, if the Indian Penal Code shall not then apply to the said Settlement, the respondent's personal appearance pursuant to this Act may be enforced by such procedure as the said Governor, with such consent as aforesaid, shall provide in that behalf.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form of Petition.

Stamp Rs. ten.

To the Judge of the Civil Court of

The day of 18 .

The petition of A. B. of

Sheweth:—

1. That your petitioner was born on or about the day of 18 .

2. That your petitioner was on the day of in the year 18 lawfully married to C. D. at

3. That the said C. D. is now of the age of years or thereabouts.

4. That after his said marriage your petitioner lived and cohabited with his said wife at aforesaid until the day of 18 ; and that there are now living children, and no more, of such marriage, aged respectively and years.

5. That previous to the day of 18 your petitioner changed his religion for Christianity, and that on such day he was baptized and became a member of the Church of

6. That on the day of 18 [*at least six months prior to the date of the petition*] the said C. D. deserted your petitioner, and has not since resumed cohabitation with him.

That such desertion was solely in consequence of your petitioner's said change of religion.

8. That there is no collusion nor connivance between your petitioner and the said C. D.

Your petitioner therefore prays that your Honour will order the said C. D. to live and cohabit with your petitioner, or declare that it shall be lawful for your petitioner to marry again.

A. B.

Form of verification.

I, A. B., the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of citation.

To C. D. of

Whereas A. B. of claiming to have been lawfully married to you, the said C. D. has filed his petition against you in the Civil Court of praying that you may be ordered to live and cohabit with him, or that it may be declared that it shall be lawful for him to marry again, and alleging that you the said C. D. have deserted him for six months solely in consequence of his having changed his religion for Christianity: Now this is to command you that, at the expiration of days [*at least one month*] from the date of the service of this on you, you do appear in the said Court then and there to make answer to the said petition, a copy whereof, sealed with the seal of the said Court, is herewith served upon you.

And take notice that in default of your so appearing you will be liable to punishment under the hundred and seventy-fourth Section of the Indian Penal Code.

Dated the day of 18

(Signed) E. F.

Judge of the Civil Court of

Endorsement to be made after service.

This citation was duly served by G. H. on the within-named C. D. of at on the day of 18 .

(Signed) G. H.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to legalize, under certain circumstances, the re-marriage of Native Converts to Christianity whose wives or husbands have deserted or repudiated them exclusively on religious grounds. The question has been before the Government of India for a very long time, but the settlement of it has been delayed chiefly on account of the great difference of opinion which has proved to exist between the religious bodies and persons most strongly interested in the matter as to the circumstances under which the re-marriage of a Convert, before the death of the first wife or husband, may be considered permissible.

The present Bill attempts to solve the difficulty by an interposition of the secular power, leaving missionaries and ministers of religion to act on their own views of duty in re-marrying their Converts. The secular character of the measure is marked by the recital in the Preamble, that it is no longer expedient to impose penalties on Ministers of religion solemnizing such marriages, and by the provision that no Minister of religion shall be compellable to avail himself of the liberty permitted by the Bill.

The persons entitled to relief under the Bill are defined as "Native Husbands." and "Native Wives." A "Native Husband" is a married man domiciled in India, being neither a Christian nor a Jew, who shall have completed the age of sixteen years. A "Native Wife" is correspondingly defined, except that the limit of age is thirteen years. It may be convenient, in describing the nature of the measure, to confine the statement to the case of a Native Husband.

The ground of relief is, in conformity with the draft Bill, prepared by Sir Barnes Peacock, the "desertion or repudiation" of the Native husband by the Native wife, when such desertion or repudiation has taken place solely in consequence of the husband's having changed his religion for Christianity. The Bill further follows Sir Barnes Peacock's draft in providing (Section 18) that the wife's refusal or voluntary neglect to cohabit with her husband after his change of religion shall be sufficient evidence of the desertion or repudiation, and also, unless some other cause be shewn, that the desertion or repudiation was in consequence of the husband's change of religion.

The mode of relief is by suit for conjugal society. In the course of the suit many separate interrogatories will be addressed to the Native wife by the Judge for the purpose of conclusively ascertaining her refusal to join her husband, and various private interviews are provided for as means of conciliation. It is only after all these efforts to overcome the wife's distaste have failed that the Judge may make a decree permitting the husband to re-marry.

The desertion or repudiation must have continued for six months before the commencement of the suit. On the day fixed in the citation for the hearing the respondent must appear personally, and the petitioner must prove the identity of the parties, the marriage, the age of himself and of his wife, the desertion or repudiation, its cause, and the fact that it occurred six months before the commencement of the suit and has continued ever since. These points being ascertained, the Judge (who will be a High Court Judge in the Presidency Towns, and a Zillah Judge in the Mofussil) will interrogate the respondent, but not necessarily in open Court. If the respondent allege the petitioner's change of religion for Christianity as the sole reason for her declining to cohabit with him, the case will be adjourned for a month, and provisions will be made for a private interview between the husband and wife, subject only to such conditions as to privacy as may not interfere with the free will of the latter.

At the end of the month the parties will re-appear and the wife will be further interrogated. If she still persist in her refusal, there will be a further adjournment for a year, and at the close of the year the petitioner will be bound to prove that the desertion or repudiation has continued down to that time. The respondent will then be further interrogated, and arrangements will be made for a second interview. Should this still result in the wife's refusal to join her husband, the Judge will at length make the decree before mentioned legalizing a re-marriage.

The whole time necessarily occupied by these proceedings will be twenty months. Taking into account the preparations for the suit and the time required for the hearings, the entire interval between repudiation and re-marriage will probably be about two years. These periods of time are, however, only inserted in the Bill *pro forma*, and can be altered in Committee. The further provisions of the Bill which call for special notice are the following :—

Cruelty or adultery proved against the petitioner will bar the suit.

The children of the first marriage retain their personal and proprietary rights, and, if under the age of three years, may remain in their mother's custody until attaining that age. The wife retains the status which she would have had as lawful wife, and forfeits no right to maintenance, dower, or inheritance.

The respondent (the Native wife) is allowed to re-marry after the decree permitting the petitioner's re-marriage (Section 30) ; but if she re-marries, she forfeits all rights or interests she may have in the petitioner's property.

If the wife has not sufficient property to maintain herself, the Judge may award alimony to her ; and may also order the husband to provide her with funds to prosecute or defend the suit if she be in need of them.

A Convert married to several Native wives will have to make them all respondents in the suit.

The provisions of the Bill with reference to Native wives deserted or repudiated by their husbands on religious grounds are the converse of those just recited with the exception of the last.

The remaining provisions are of a technical character.

HENRY S. MAINE.

The 29th December 1864.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 31st December 1864, and havin been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th January 1865, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1865.

An Act to render valid certain acts and proceedings of the Judge of the Court of Session of the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by an Order of the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, made on the 27th day of February 1843, a certain tract comprising the Thannah Divisions known as Ompta, Ooloobariah, Kotra, Rajapore, and Bugwan, and part of the Thannah Division of Bydabattee, on the western Bank of the River Hooghly, was transferred from the Zillah of Hooghly to the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs in regard to all matters of Police and the administration of Criminal Justice; and whereas by an Order of the Governor-General in Council notified in the Calcutta Gazette on the 13th of July 1863, the River Hooghly was constituted the western boundary of the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs and of the local Jurisdiction of the Sessions Court of the said Zillah ; and whereas, without adverting to such last mentioned Order, the Judge of the said Court continued to exercise Criminal Jurisdiction in regard to the said Thannah Divisions, and it is necessary to give validity to acts and proceedings so done and held without Juri sdiction ; It is enacted as follows :—

Certain orders, decisions, and proceedings of the Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs rendered valid.

No order or decision passed, and no proceeding held, prior to the passing of this Act, by the Judge of the Court of Session of the 24-Pergunnahs, nor any order that may have been or may hereafter be passed on appeal from such order, decision, or proceeding, shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of such order or decision having been passed, or such proceeding having been held, after the date of the said Order of the Governor-General in Council, and being contrary to the provisions thereof.

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

The following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 31st December 1864, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th January 1865, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1865.

An Act to repeal Act IX of 1862 *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (An Act to amend the law relating to the appointment of Registers of Deeds, and to provide for the establishment of Deputy Register Offices.)*

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal Act IX of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council; It is enacted as follows:—

Act IX of 1862 repealed. Act IX of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council *(An Act to amend the law relating to the appointment of Registers of Deeds, and to provide for the establishment of Deputy Register Offices)* is hereby repealed from the date on which Act XVI of 1864 passed by the Governor-General of India in Council *(An Act to provide for the Registration of Assurances)* shall have come into operation within the Provinces subject to the control of the Government of Bengal.

G. S. FAGAN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 454.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 7th January* 1865.—Mr. W. B. Savi, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gowhatty, is temporarily transferred to the Bootan Dooars to do duty with the Police Force under Captain Macdonald.

Mr. E. O. White, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Bootan Dooars to the Assam Circle.

The 9th January 1865.—Dr. J. Fawcus to officiate as Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, during the absence on leave of Dr. Payne, or until further orders.

The 13th January 1865.—Mr. H. Muspratt to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate, Collector, and Salt Agent of Balasore.

Baboo Dwarkanath Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred, temporarily, to Howrah, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Baboo Kanti Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bogra, is transferred to Hooghly, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

The 14th January 1865.—The following appointments are made under Section VII., Act VI. of 1863:—

The Commissioner of Cuttack to be the Chief Officer of Customs in all the Ports of Orissa.

The Commissioner of Chittagong to be the Chief Officer of Customs in the Port of Chittagong.

Mr E. D. Kilburn to be a Member of the Municipal Committee for the Town of Canning.

Mr. T. N. Wilson to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Patna, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), in that District.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Dey to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Kishnaghur, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Nuddea, with effect from the 1st instant.

This cancels the appointment of Baboo Sunjeeb Chunder Chatterjee, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th ultimo.

Moulvy Mahomed Ally, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Terai Sub-Division, Darjeeling, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector and Sudder Ameen, in that Territory. Moulvy Mahomed Ally is also empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the the Code of the Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

The 16th January 1865.—The Sudder Ameen of Purneah to officiate, temporarily, as Principal Sudder Ameen of the District, with effect from the date on which he may have assumed charge of the office under the Judge's orders.

Mr. T. Norman to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Khoolnah, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in Jessore. Mr. Norman is further empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Mr. A. C. Bolst, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police of Kamroop with effect from the 29th ultimo, the date on which he received charge from Captain Fagan.

The 17th January 1865.—Moulvy Faqueer Ahmed, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Busseerhaut, is transferred to Mymensing and is posted to the Sub-Division of Jemalpore. Moulvy Faqueer Ahmed is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861,) in Mymensing.

The Reverend Robert Henderson is re-appointed to be Junior Chaplain of St. Andrews' Church, Calcutta, with effect from the 16th ultimo.

The Reverend E. H. Blyth to officiate as Chaplain of Dinapore.

The following promotions are made in the Revenue Survey Department, Lower Provinces, with effect from the 1st instant, *viz.* :—

Assistant Revenue Surveyors of the Second Class to be Assistant Revenue Surveyors of the First Class :

Mr. G. S. Swiney ... 3rd Division.
„ J. Pickard ... 5th „

Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyors of the First Class to be Assistant Revenue Surveyors of the Third Class.

Mr. W. Sinclair ... 2nd Division.
„ D. W. Burnett ... 1st „

Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyors of the Second Class to be Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyors of the First Class :

Mr. W. R. Vyall ... 6th Division.
„ J. Todd ... 6th „

Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor of the Third Class to be Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor of the Second Class :

Mr. J. D. Lynch ... 1st Division.

Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor to be Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor of the Third Class.

Mr. T. W. Nicholson ... 4th Division.

Probationary Sub-Assistants to be Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyors :

Sergeant L. G. Hill ... 6th Division.
„ H. Wray ... 6th „

The 18th January 1865.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Charitable Dispensary Committee at Kooshtea, *viz.* :—

Mr. A. Mackenzie.
Dr. J. G. Grant.
Baboo Baneemadhub Shome.
„ Denonath Addee.
„ Tarucknath Mullick.
„ Bishtoo Chunder Banerjee.

Dr. J. G. Grant will act as Secretary to the Committee.

Baboo Juggodanund Mookerjee to be a Member of the Municipal Committee for the Suburbs of Calcutta *vice* Mr. W. H. Jones, resigned.

Dr. C. E. W. Bensley to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Backergunge.

The 19th January 1865.—Mr. A. C. Mangles to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Arrah, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Shahabad.

Mr. C. D. Field to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. G. Millet, or until further orders.

Baboo Brójololl Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Leave of Absence.—*The 14th January* 1865.—Baboo Mohendernath Bose, Deputy Collector of Survey, Fourth Division, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. P. Cowley, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, First or Darjeeling Waste Land Survey Division, for one month, from the 20th ultimo, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. G. E. Nash, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Second or Northern Division, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted under orders of the 28th September last.

The 17th January 1865.—Mr. J. B. Birch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, for six days, to enable him to re-join his appointment, with effect from the 5th October last, the date of his return to the country.

Baboo Tariny Churn Dutt, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Purneah, for fifteen days, under the Financial Notification dated 31st July 1863, in extension of the leave granted under orders of the 3rd November last.

Baboo Sreenath Mookerjee, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Mozufferpore, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave, making over charge of his duties to the Native Doctor, Bunsee Lall.

Moulvy Mahomed Rafiq, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Monghyr, for two weeks, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may have availed himself of the leave, making over charge of the current duties of his office to his Head Clerk.

Mr. T. C. Pennington, Principal Sudder Ameen of Dacca, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave, making over charge of his office to the Additional Principal Sudder Ameen.

Mr. C. F. Carnac, Inspector-General of Police, for three months, under Section 6 of the revised Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, Deputy Magistrate of Khoolnah, for three months, under the Financial Notification dated 31st July 1863.

The 18th January 1865.—Mr. F. G. Millett, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah, for three months, under Section 6 of the revised Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. Field.

The 19th January 1865.—Mr. F. A. Elphinstone-Dalrymple, Additional Judge of Chittagong, for eleven days, preparatory to retiring from the service.

Erratum.—The 20th January 1865.—In the orders granting leave of absence dated 12th instant, published at page 78 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th instant, for "Mr. E. P. Armstrong" read "Mr. E. P. Amesbury."

Notifications.—*The 13th January* 1865.—Baboo Lukheenarain Mitter having started on the 1st ultimo to join his appointment as Additional Judge of Dacca, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 1st November last is cancelled.

The 16th January 1865.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bruce, C. B., received charge of the office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, from Mr. C. F. Carnac in the forenoon of the 14th instant.

Mr. E. F. Lautour, C. S., reported his departure from India per Steam-ship *Nubia*, which left the Sandheads on the 10th instant.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Military Department is re-published for information:—

No. 61.—*The* 16*th January* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty-six years' service, eight years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Lieutenant-Colonels, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Major H. C. Adlam	... 13th January 1865.
„ W. Agnew	... 14th „ „

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department.—Bengal.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 20.

The 17*th January* 1865.

Removal.—The services of Baboo Protab Chunder Roodroo, Overseer of the Second Grade, of the Local Upper Subordinate Establishment, attached to the Bhaugulpore Division, were dispensed with from the 31st December 1864.

No. 21.

The 18*th January* 1865.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. J. A. Ellis, Overseer of the First Grade, attached to the Patna Branch Road Division, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on Medical Certificate, under Sections 11 and 20, Rule 1, of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of the same.

No. 22.

The 19*th January* 1865.

Appointments.—Mr. F. M. Avern, Probationary Assistant Engineer, attached to the Berhampore Division, is permanently appointed an Assistant Engineer of the Second Class with effect from the 15th December 1864, the date on which he passed the prescribed examination.

No. 23.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Coondoo is, with the sanction of the Government of India, appointed an Overseer of the First Grade in the Upper Subordinate Establishment and posted to the Hidgellee Division.

No. 24.

Mr. L. T. Deefholts, Overseer of the Third Grade, attached to the Damooda Division, is permanently appointed an Overseer of the Second Grade in the Upper Subordinate Establishment.

No. 25.

The 20*th January* 1865.

Transfer.—Mr. G. Philipps, Overseer of the First Grade, from the Lower Assam to the Shillong Division.

No. 26.

Posting.—Mr. W. B. Trenwith, Probationary Overseer of the Second Grade, attached* to the Assam Circle, is posted to the Lower Assam Division.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 3 of the 3rd January 1865.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

No. 27.

The 20*th January* 1865.

Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of a Lock-up at Behar, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land is required, measuring 1*b.*, 7*k.*, 2*d.*, 15*d.*, more or less, situate in Mouza Chistyana, Mohulla Soris, Pergunnah Haveley, Behar, Zillah Behar, and bounded as follows:—

On the North by the bank of a pond.

On the South by fields belonging to Damree Singh and uncultivated lands and ditches.

On the East by fields belonging to Parun Koeree and Damree Singh.

On the West by fields belonging to Damree Singh.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section II., Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

LOCAL.

No. 28.

The 23*rd January* 1865.

Draft Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the site of a new Staging Bungalow at Bagoola, in the District of Nuddea, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land is required on the south-west corner of the Bagoola Railway Station, measuring about 3 beegahs, more or less, and bounded on the North by lands situated on the south of the approach to the Railway Station at Bagoola; on the West by certain lands situated to the east of the Kishnaghur and Bagoola Feeder; on the South by a mangoe garden; and on the East by a slip of land situated on the Railway.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 29.

The 24*th January* 1865.

Appointment.—Mr. J. F. Galiffe is appointed, under Sections VIII. and XIII. of Act V. of 1864, B. L. C., Collector of Tolls and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals and* Tollys' Nullah with effect from the 1st proximo.

† Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 349 of the 15th November 1864.

No. 30.

COMMUNICATIONS,—LOCAL.

The 24th January 1865.

Notification.—The following final Account Current of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Calcutta Suburban and the Howrah Station Roads' Funds is published for general information in accordance with the provisions of Section XXIII. of Act XII. of 1858 :—

Calcutta Suburban Roads' Fund in Account Current with the Government of Bengal for 1862-63, 1863-64, *and 1st Quarter of* 1864-65.

24-PERGUNNAHS.				24-PERGUNNAHS.			
1862-63.				1862-63.			
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
Horse and Carriage Tax collections	18,017	9	9	Annual repairs to metalled and unmetalled roads and to drain bridges, &c.	61,690	14	1
Deficit 57,141 12 4				Proportion of Establishment and other charges ...	13,468	8	0
1863-64.				1863-64.			
Horse and Carriage Tax collections	21,485	0	0	Petty works	694	4	4
Deficit 65,894 0 7				Annual Repairs to Roads, &c.	72,997	2	8
1864-65.				Lighting and watering Roads, &c.	1,942	9	7
				Proportion of Establishment and collection charges	11,725	0	0
Horse and Carriage Tax collections for First Quarter from May to July 1864	5,452	15	0	1864.			
Deficit in the First Quarter of 1864-65 ... ... 20,431 1 3				Petty works from May to July 1864	37	11	6
				Annual repairs to roads from ditto ditto	23,299	4	9
Total Deficit to "Profit and Loss"	1,43,168	14	2	Tools and Stores	10	0	0
				Proportion of Establishment and Collection charges from May to July 1864	2,537	0	0
Total Rupees	1,88,402	6	11	Total Rupees ...	1,88,402	6	11

Howrah Station Roads' Fund in Account Current with the Government of Bengal for 1862-63.

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
Balance on 30th April 1862	316	6	2	Annual repairs to metalled and unmetalled roads and to drain bridges, &c.	11,161	6	6
Horse and Carriage Tax collections	2,236	4	0	Proportion of Establishment and other charges ...	3,074	13	8
Toll Collections on roads	6,693	8	0				
Deficit to "Profit and Loss"	4,985	3	0				
Total Rupees ...	14,236	4	2	Total Rupees ...	14,236	4	2

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept.

No. 12.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 10th February 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.* :—

Behar Opium	... ...	2,920
Benares ,,	... ...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual : they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th February respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 15th February 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 25th February 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 10th March 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 7th April ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 10th May ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 12th June ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. ,,	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	29,197	24,360	53,557

By Order of the Board of Revenue,
T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 9th January 1865.

STATEMENT shewing the importations of Salt (private property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 16th January 1865.

Description of Salt.	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ..	7,19,421	20,18,072	3,28,250	30,65,743
Ceylon Kurkutch ...	...	.	14,872	14,872
Bombay ,, ...	.	56,369	81,638	1,38,007
Scinde ,, ...	17,600	1,610	...	19,210
Madras ,, ...	3,790	22,068	...	25,858
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch ...	30,437	1,11,688	6,112	1,48,227
Muscat Rock ...				
Total ...	7,71,238	22,09,807	4,30,872	34,11,917

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 24th January 1865.

Notification.

List of Persons entitled to the "India Medal" whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

IF these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State.

T. E. GOLDRICK ... ... *Lucknow.*
ACHILLE GEOFFROI, Volunteer ... *Defence of Lucknow.*

J. T. WHEELER,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
The 18th August 1864.

Notification, No. $\frac{T}{1111}$

THE Resident at Hyderabad having represented that some of the Treasuries drawing Transfer Receipts on the Hyderabad Treasury continue to direct their Advice Lists to *Secunderabad*, which is productive of considerable delay and inconvenience, all Officers in charge of Treasuries are requested to forward, for the future, such Advices direct to the Resident, *Hyderabad*, (Deccan,) as all Transfer Receipts are now drawn upon him instead of on the Pay-Master, Secunderabad.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Depy. Audtr. and Acctt.-Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th January 1865.

Notification.

WITH reference to the alterations consequent upon the introduction of the new system of Account, as laid down in Government Notification of the 26th November 1864, it is requested that all applications for leave, pension, or gratuity from Officers serving under the Government of India or Bengal, which have been hitherto passed through the Civil Pay-Master's Office, may now be made through the Accountant-General to the Government of India or Bengal, as the case may be.

H. SANDEMAN,
for Accountant-General, Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th December 1864.

Notice.

THE Treasury at Sholapore, in the Bombay Presidency, was abolished and a Treasury at Kulludghee, in the same Presidency, established on the 1st December last.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Accountant-General, Bengal.
The 23rd January 1865.

Notification.

BURDWAN.—BABOO ANANTA LALL MITTER to be Money Order Agent in the room of BABOO RADHA BIND BISWAS, promoted.

H. SANDEMAN,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 24th January 1865.

Police Office Notification.

THE Commissioner of Police will be happy to receive any information regarding one JOSEPH FRANK, a Native of Hoíhet, in Prussia. He formerly belonged to the Naval Police Brigade on duty in Sylhet during the disturbances in 1857-58.

V. H. SCHALCH,
Commissioner of Police.

CALCUTTA POLICE OFFICE,
The 10th January 1865.

Police Office Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that a temporary Hospital for the reception of Small-pox patients has been established by Government on the piece of ground, just north of the entrance to the Canals, which was lately occupied by the Contractors of the Eastern Bengal Railway. On application to any Police Station a dooly will be provided for the conveyance of Small-pox patients to the Hospital.

An appeal is hereby made to the Public for articles of old clothing for the use of the Small-pox patients, European and Native, and the Commissioner of Police will thankfully receive all such articles which may be sent to the Police Office, Lall Bazar.

V. H. SCHALCH,
Commissioner of Police.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1865.

Notice.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the conclusion of the business to be submitted at the Ordinary Meeting of the Justices of the Peace to be held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 6th of February 1865, a Special Meeting will be held to take into consideration an application received from Mr. Clark, Engineer to the Justices, for leave of absence for eighteen months on Medical Certificate.

By Order,

R. TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 25th January 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuations and measurements of Grand Division IV. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

A. Tiljallah.
B. Entally.
C. South Entally.
D. Entally, Kamardangah.
E. West Entally, West Gobrah, S.
F. South Gobrah.
G. Niz Entally.
H. Gobrah.
I. Neeunichpokhu.
J. Pagladangah.
K. Tangrah.
L. South.
N. East Gobrah.
O. West Gobrah.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 20th January, sit daily (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNPL. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
The 5th January 1865.

Notice.

CERTAIN Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Edward McLean, of Virginia, in America, in the employ of the East India Railway Company, who died intestate at Jumalpore, Monghyr, during June 1864, have been placed under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person who may be legally authorized to receive the same.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Judge.

ZILLAH BHAUGULPORE; *Judge's Office,*
The 9th January 1865.

Notice.

THE next Half-yearly Examination for appointment and promotion in the Department of Public Works will be held in the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College, Tank Square, on Thursday, the 2nd February 1865, and following days. Applications from Canditates will be received till 28th January.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Principal, Presidency College.

CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT; *Presidency College,*
The 16th January 1865.

Notice.

INDIA Medals for the undermentioned Volunteers of the late Behar and Shahabad Police are *still* available at the Office of the undersigned, to whom early application is requested:—

Andrews, G.	...	Trooper late Behar and European Mounted Police.	Shahabad
Anthony, Peter	...	Ditto	ditto. ditto.
Hanks, J.	...	Ditto	ditto. ditto.
Bingham, J. B.	...	Ditto	ditto. ditto.
Booty, W.	...	Corporal	ditto ditto.
* Brenaly, G.	...	Trooper	ditto ditto.
Cavanagh, A. G.	...	Ditto	ditto ditto.
* Clemmens, J. C.	...	Serjeant	ditto ditto.
Clinton, J.	...	Trooper	ditto ditto.
* Cole, W.	...	Ditto	ditto ditto.
Crabble, A. S.	...	Ditto	ditto ditto.
Gamel, S.	...	Ditto	ditto ditto.
* Garside, Joseph	...	Corporal	ditto ditto.
Huper, G.	...	Trooper	ditto ditto.
Kent, Robert	...	Veterinary Surgeon	ditto ditto.
* Kent, Thomas	...	Serjeant	ditto ditto.
Kuhree, Andrew	...	Trooper	ditto ditto.
* Lingford, R. S.	...	Serjeant	ditto ditto.
MacGregor, J.	..	Trooper	ditto ditto.
Maugay, S.	...	Corporal	ditto ditto.
Marsh, C.	...	Trooper	ditto ditto.
* Painter, J.	...	Ditto	ditto ditto.
Pereira, Thomas	...	Ditto	ditto ditto.
Tasby, W. H.	...	Ditto	ditto ditto.
Webber, J.	...	Trumpeter	ditto ditto.
Wood, Jeffrey	...	Trooper	ditto ditto.
Wood, John	...	Ditto	ditto ditto.

Those marked* are reported to be dead. Any information in regard to the addresses of the above or of the relatives or friends of those who are dead or absent from India will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

PATNA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 7th January 1865.

Notice.

THE following Prizes for the Burdwan Agricultural Exhibition have been offered by Baboo Hit Lal Missree, of Mancoor:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
For the best She Goat in the Division...	16	0	0
For fresh Butter, not less than 2 lbs. ...	8	0	0
For 20 seers of Cow Ghee ...	10	0	0
Ditto Buffalo Ghee ...	8	0	0
For Wheat	10	0	0

H. C. SUTHERLAND,
Secy. to the Burdwan Agricultural Exhibition.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The following additions are made to the List of successful Entrance Candidates published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th and 11th instants.

First Division.

J. J. Thiedeman ... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

De Alwis, B. ... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
DeSilva, S. ... Ditto ditto.
Ephraims, P. ... Queen's College, Colombo.
Marshall, H. ... Ditto ditto.
Woodoy Chunder Sen ... Commillah School.

J. Sutcliffe, M. A.,
Offg. Registrar.

Calcutta University,
The 17th January 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 21st January 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
January ...	15	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	16	30·101	78·0	61·4	16·6	69·6	61·3	55·5	0·65	N. W. & N. & S.	...	...
	17	·165	78·4	60 8	17·6	69·0	61·6	55·7	·64	W. & N. W.	...	...
	18	·181	81·0	60·8	20·2	70 0	62·5	56·5	·64	W.	...	...
	19	·181	81·0	60·8	20·2	70·7	62 6	56·1	·62	W. & N. W.	...	...
	20	·168	80·9	61·0	19 9	70·1	62 1	55·7	·62	S.	...	...
	21	·143	81·0	62 0	19·0	70·6	63·2	57·3	·64	S & N. & E.	...	...

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	20·2
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	81·0
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	76·7
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·64
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·68
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 21st current	...	Nil
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	Nil

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 23rd January 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Goods lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
	One Jolly Boat stranded by the late Cyclone at Custom House Ghaut ...	Unknown.
1864, Oct. 22nd ...	1 Cask, [A] ..	Alumbaugh.
„ 22nd ...	7 Cases, [C B] S ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Cask, Lieutenant Walker, 98th Regiment ...	Latona.
„ 24th ...	32 Casks, J. S. and Co., R ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	6 Casks, None ..	Ditto.
Nov. 4th ...	1 Case, [M] ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ..	2 Packages, W. and Co., A ...	Lord Lyndhurst.
„ 7th ...	9 Casks, None ...	Nomade.
„ 10th ...	112 Packages, Troop Stores ...	Clarence.
„ 17th ...	1 Cask, Troop Stores ...	Trafalgar.

Calcutta Custom House, *The 24th January* 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 26th January 1865, will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
	27 Bundles Rattan, None ...	Unknown.
	3 Bags Alum, None ...	Str. Punjaub.
1864, May 28th ...	1 Case, N P C, No. 1 ...	Str. Candia.
„ 28th ...	1 Case, B M, J B D, No. 4068 ...	Ditto.
Sept. 12th ...	1 Case, D D C, No. 809 ...	Str. Nemises.
„ 12th ...	1 Case, A. J. Paterson, 2nd Battalion, 19th Regiment ..	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	1 Case, A. Boissaye ...	Ditto.
Oct. 10th ...	1 Cask, B. T. and Co., S ...	Medusa.
„ 10th ...	1 Cask, [G D] ...	Ditto.
„ 28th ...	1 Case, [L and W, W C] ...	Str. Reiver.
„ 28th ...	2 Cases, P G ...	Ditto.
Aug. 19th ...	10 Cases Gunpowder, B. L. and Co., $\frac{1}{8}$ ...	Queen of the Age.

Calcutta Custom House, *The 24th January* 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

N. B.—18 Casks of empty Beer Bottles, contents of 50 Casks, destroyed by the Health Officer, *Ex*-Sir J. Lawrence, marked [S].

Sheriff's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its ordinary Original Jurisdiction, for the year 1865, will be held on the undermentioned dates, *viz*:—

1st	Criminal	Sessions,	Thursday, 19th January.
2nd	ditto	ditto,	Friday, 10th March.
3rd	ditto	ditto,	Tuesday, 25th April.
4th	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 5th June.
5th	ditto	ditto,	Tuesday, 18th July.
6th	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 14th August.
7th	ditto	ditto,	Thursday, 14th September
8th	ditto	ditto,	Friday, 24th November.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th January 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that all the Khas Forests in Cachar containing Cautchouc trees, bounded on the East by Moneepoor; West by Sylhet; North by Assam, and South by Independent Tipperah, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder for a period of one year, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866, on the 31st March 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

J. F. SHERER,
Asst. Commissioner, in charge.

CACHAR;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 6th December 1864.

Notice.

MR. J. A. HOPKINS, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Treasury of Behar on the 10th November 1864, and has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

PATNA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Camp Chuprah,
The 19th December 1864.

Wanted

AN Auditor for the current Official year's Accounts of the Medicial Retiring Fund. Remuneration, Rupees 300.

R. A. FINK,
Offg. Secretary.

BENGAL MEDL. RETG. FUND,
The 20th January 1865.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 10th to 16th January 1865.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 11	
On the Entrance Shoal ...	0 6	
Thence to Hât Boulcah, 44 miles ...	0 9	
Hât Boulcah to Alickdeah ...	0 3	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ..	4 0	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance Bar ...	4 6	
Below do. ...	3 0	
Thence to Jeagunge ...	2 6	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	3 0	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	3 0	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance ... Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...	Closed.	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	2 9	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 6	

Height on Guage at Berhampore, on the 19th January 1865, + 2½ inches above zero.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 19th January 1865.

Nuddea Rivers.

UPWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of December 1864.

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Charcoal.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugiruttee ..	Jungypore ...	..	..	...	10	3175	1325		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10	1375	338
Jellinghee ..	Nuddea ...		..	..	...	...	...	36	10575	8725	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	1375	392

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugiruttee ..	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	1	73	85	...	...	..		...	...	79	49925	23601
Jellinghee ..	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	24	6350	4225	...	...	...
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	200	100	4	300	97

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Dokers and Chowkers.	Number of Gole Batty.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugiruttee ..	Jungypore ...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhaugiruttee ..	Jungypore ...	72	21875	3850	...	.	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	31	7875	2145	Under the Head of GRAIN comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of PULSE, Gram, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c., are included.
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	211	70100	65700	..	...	..	6	2425	1975	...	...	...	159	41200	32700	
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	36	10975	5100	...	...	...	1	275	80	...	...	...	16	3100	1372	

The 17*th January* 1865.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

Nuddea Rivers.

DOWNWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of December 1864.

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Charcoal			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghoosing.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugiruttee	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	400	200	...	...	...	23	5573	1942	7	1225	435	6	873	329	4	725	285	...	...	...	142	30900	19793
Jellinghee	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	92450	75300	...	...	...	2	435	300	4	1275	1025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	20525	16890	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	31400	22600
Matabangah	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	500	2100 in No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	125	75	2	475	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	250	125

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Dokers and Chowkers.	Number of Gole Batty.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhaugiruttee ...	Jungypore ...	85	28500	19779	...	...	...	763	3395	1430	...	...	...	1	15	23	...	...	...	2	450	200	13	4075	1307	25	5550	2233	15	3000	1257	189	61300	26542	Under the Head of GRAIN comes Race, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of PULSE, Gram, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c., are included.
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	210	86550	76300	36	23925	19775	23	170	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3025	2075	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	775	525	...	...	...	38	9350	6275	
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	17	6525	3485	...	...	...	Rafts of Bamboos. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	225	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	19025	5812	

The 17th January 1865.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

No. 2.

Commissariat Notice.

I. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Darjeeling up to 2 P. M. of the 15th day of February 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the sub-joined Schedule.

II. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for ." Here specify the names of Articles.

III. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Cash or Treasury Receipt.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specified time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
1	*Barrack Bedding.*	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.		Commissariat Godown, Jullapahar. To Commissariat Gomashta.	According to Indents of Commanding Officers.	Rs. 100	Rs. 400	Equal to Muster.	
	Quilts ...		No. 450						
	Sheets ...		„ 450						
	Blankets ...		„ 225						
	Suttrunjees ...		„ 225						
2	*Hospital Clothing and Bedding.*				According to Indents of Medical Officers.	Rs. 50	Rs. 50		
	Cloak, Chintz ...		No. 5						
	Shirts, Linen ...		„ 45						
	Trowsers, „ ...		„ 15						
	„ Flannel ...		„ 45						
	Socks, Linen ...		20 pairs						
	„ Woollen ...		45 „						
	Banians ...		No. 40						
	Bedside Suttrunjees ...		„ 30						
	Gowns, Linen, double ...		„ 55						
	„ „ single		„ 25						
	Bed Linen with Loi ...		„ 5						
	Mattrasses ...		„ 5						
	Pillows, large ...		„ 10						
	„ small ...		„ 20						
	Pillow-cases, large ...		„ 20						
	„ „ small ...		„ 20						
	Quilts, Cotton ...		„ 15						
	Sheets, Linen ...		„ 55						
	Slippers ...		10 pairs						
	Towels, Patna, Hand ...		No. 25						
	Caps, Flannel ...		„ 10						
3	„ Linen ...		„ 7						
	Elephant Gear.								
	Guddellahs ...		No. 15	To Commissariat Gomashta at Julpigoree.	According to requisition of Commissariat Officer.	Rs. 50	Rs. 50		
	Guddies ..		„ 15						
	Hemp Ropes ...		„ 45						
	Chursahs ...		„ 15						
	Buckets, Leather ...		„ 15						
	Bags, Attah ...		„ 15						

Darjeeling;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 15th January 1865.

J. E. Thomson, *Major,*
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 1.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Barrackpore up to 4 P. M. of the 15th February 1865, and opened there at noon on the day following in the presence of attending parties, for the supply of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Forms of Tenders will be supplied by the undersigned on application.
3. Tenders to be superscribed—"Tenders for ."
4. Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
5. Separate Tender required for each Class and for each Station.
6. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the required Earnest Money by Government Promissory Notes, or Bank of Bengal Receipt, or in Cash.
7. Authorized Stamp Duty must be paid by the successful competitor.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Probable aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, may be more or less.			Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalment deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.			Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			Barrackpore.	Chinsurah.	Berhampore.			Barrackpore.	Chinsurah.	Berhampore.			
	Class A.							Rs.	Rs.	R.			
	Barrack Bedding.												
	Quilts		No. 500	No. 100	No. 200	To Indenting Officers direct at the different Stations free of any extra cost to Government.	To be in readiness in full on the 15th September 1865. Issued according to the indent which will be forwarded.	200	50	100	Twenty-five per cent. on the probable annual outlay.		
	Sheets		„ 500	„ 100	„ 200								
	Blankets, (Meerut)		„ 250	„ 50	„ 100								
	Suttrunjees		„ 250	„ 50	„ 100								
	Class B.												
	Cattle Gear.												
	Elephant Gear.												
	Guddies		No. 30	.....	No. 20	Cattle Yards at Barrackpore and Berhampore. To Commissariat Officers.	The whole to be delivered on the 15th September 1865.	100	...	50	Ten per cent. on the probable annual outlay.	Very Best.	
	Guddelahs		„ 30	.....	„ 20								
	Hides or Chursahs		„ 30	.....	„ 20								
	Rope, sets, 12 seers each		„ 30	.....	„ 20								
	Doles or Buckets		„ 30	.....	„ 20								
	Ration Bags		„ 30	.....	„ 20								
	Class C.												
	Draught Bullock Gear.												
	Jhools	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.	No. 152	.....	No. 28			100	...	50			
	Nose Ropes		„ 152	.....	„ 28								
	Bridle Ropes		„ 152	.....	„ 28								
	Hand Brushes		„ 152	.....	„ 28								
	Line Rope, wg. 10 seers each		„ 3	.....	„								
	Curry Combs		„ 152	.....	„ 28								
	Suffrahs		„ 152	.....	„ 28								
	Class D.												
	Pack Bullock Gear.												
	Jhools		No. 41	.....	No. 100	At Hospital to Corps in the Division. To Medical Officers.	Daily or monthly proportion as required.	50	...	100	Twenty-five per cent. on the probable annual outlay.		
	Suffrahs		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Bridle Ropes		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Nose Ropes		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Palans or Pads		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Charys or Covers		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Doomchies		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Petties		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Curry Combs		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Hand Brushes		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Class E.												
	Hospital Clothing.												
	Banians		No. 240	No. 100	No. 44			250	200	150			
	Bedside Suttrunjees		„ 70	„ 50	„ 22								
	Blankets lined with Chints		„ 120	„ 100	„ 44								
	Cloth, Khurcoah		36 yards	30 yards	5 yards								
	Gowns, Linen, double		No. 100	No. 100	No. 44								
	„ „ single		„ 120	„ 100	„ 44								
	Mattrasses		„ 100	„ 50	„ 22								
	Pillows, large		„ 80	„ 50	„ 22								
	„ small		„ 160	„ 100	„ 44								
	Pillow-cases, large		„ 160	„ 100	„ 88								
	„ „ small		„ 380	„ 200	„ 176								
	Sheets, Linen		„ 370	„ 200	„ 88								
	Shirts, Linen		„ 280	„ 200	„ 88								
	Slippers		100 pairs	50 pairs	22 pairs								
	Socks, Linen or Cotton		240 „	100 „	88 „								
	„ Worsted		120 „	100 „	88 „								

Number of Tenders.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Probable aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, may be more or less. Barrackpore.	Chinsurah.	Berhampore.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalment deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender. Barrackpore.	Chinsurah.	Berhampore.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
	Hospital Clothing.—(Concluded.)							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
	Towels, Patna, Hand ...		No. 112	No. 100	No. 22								
	„ Round ...		„ 2	„ 20	„ 1								
	„ Jack ...		„ 16	„ 1	„ 1								
	Trowsers, Linen ...		„ 140	„ 100	„ 88			250	2 0	150			
	„ Flannel ...		„ 120	„ 100	„ 44								
	Thread, Sewing ...		2 lbs.	3 lbs.	1 lb.								
	Caps, Linen ...		No. 180	No. 100	No. 10								
	„ Flannel ...		„ 100	„ 100	„ 10								
	Class F.												
	Hospital Miscellanies.												
	Copper Camp Kettle ...		No. 1	No. 1	No. 1								
	Copper Boilers, large, with covers		„ 3	„ 4	„ 4								
	„ „ „ medium „ ...		„ 4	„ 4	„ 4								
	„ „ „ small „ ...		„ 6	„ 4	„ 4								
	„ Pudding Plates ...		„ 12	„ 1	„ 8			50	50	50			
	„ Dechies ...		„ 4	„ 1	„ 1								
	„ Stool Pans ...		„ 6	„ 8	„ 6								
	„ Frying Pans ...		„ 3	„ 1	„ 1								
	Soup Ladles ...		„ 2	„ 2	„ 1								
	Chopper ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Grid Iron ...		„ 2	„ 2	„ 1								
	Class G.												
	Bamboos ...		No. 2	No. 3	No. 1								
	Basins, Brass ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Bathing Tubs ...		„ 3	„ 2	„ 1								
	Blinds or Chicks ...		„ 4	„ 1	„ 1								
	Boarded Cot for fractures ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Chairs, Dispensary ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 2								
	Camel Trunks ...		16 pairs	11 pairs	3 pairs								
	Chamber, Glazed, Utensils ...		No. 1	No. 12	No. 1								
	China Cups, Saucers ...		„ 60	„ 1	„ 22								
	China Plates ...		„ 2	„ 1	„ 23								
	Cork Screws ...		„ 4	„ 2	„ 1								
	Chillumchees, Brass ...		„ 2	„ 1	„ 1								
	Crutches ...		3 pairs	1 pair	1 pair								
	Dusters ...		No. 12	No. 300	No. 13								
	Easy Chairs ...		„ 6	„ 1	„ 4								
	Fomentation Tin ...		„ 1	„ 0	„ 1								
	Flesh Forks ...		„ 2	„ 1	„ 1								
	Fumigating Bell ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Hatchets, Iron ...		„ 1	„ 2	„ 1								
	Hip Bath ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Jackets, Straight ...		„ 1	„ 2	„ 1								
	Kadjowahs, (pairs) ...		1 pair	1 pair	1 pair								
	Knives ...		No. 60	No. 50	No. 22								
	Forms ...		„ 60	„ 50	„ 22								
	Kitchen Knives ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Lanterns ...		„ 4	„ 1	„ 1								
	Lemon Squeezers ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1			200	150	100			
	Locks and Keys ...		„ 22	„ 24	„ 16								
	Measures, Milk ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	„ Wine ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Nails, Iron ...		„ 200	„ 200	„ 22								
	Night Chairs ...		„ 2	„ 8	„ 5								
	Nutmeg Grater ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Petarrahs ...		1 pair	12 pairs	1 pair								
	Pint Measures ...		No. 2	No. 1	No. 1								
	Rope, Cotton ...		5 yards	12 yards	5 yards								
	Sauce Pan with covers ...		No. 4	No. 2	No. 1								
	Rat Trap ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Scales and Weights, up to 10 lbs ...		1 set	1 set	1 set								
	Spoons ...		No. 70	No 10	No. 10								
	Slipper Bath ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Stools ...		„ 1	„ 2	„ 2								
	Stool Pans, Glazed ...		„ 1	„ 2	„ 1								
	Tables, Bedside ...		„ 30	„ 1	„ 22								
	Tape, Broad ...		120 yards	180 yards	60 yards								
	Tin Bed Head Tickets ...		No. 70	No. 50	No. 22								
	Tin Cups ...		„ 60	„ 50	„ 22								
	„ Funnels ...		„ 4	„ 1	„ 1								
	„ Plates ...		„ 60	„ 50	„ 22								
	„ Pots ...		„ 80	„ 50	„ 23								
	Tubs for Foot Baths ...		„ 1	„ 2	„ 1								
	Trays for Dressing ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	„ Medicines ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Writing Stand ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								

From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.

At Hospital to Corps in the Division. To Medical Officers.

Daily or monthly proportion as required.

Twenty-five per cent. on the probable annual outlay.

Very Best.

Barrackpore;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 16th January 1865.

William Briggs, *Major,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lot of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 300 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannah Futtickchurry, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction, to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 2nd day of May 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The Sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG;
The 12th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 70.—In Thannah Futtickchurry, area about 300 Acres.

North.—By Lot No. 22.
South.—By Fenny River.
East.—By Pannoocah Sirrah.
West.—By Andermanick.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (50) fifty Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Ramsaha, Mouzahs Gotanuggur and Burragawn, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 4th April 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

THOS. LAMB,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT;
Zillah Kamroop,
The 8th December 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

On the North by cultivated lands of Mouzah Gotanuggur.

On the South by Burragong Mouzah's Hill and Seel Doear.

On the East by Mr. Philipp's Koboolah land.

On the West by cultivated lands of Mouzah Gotanuggur and Hill.

THOS. LAMB,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two Lots of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (600) six hundred Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Chillabandha and Solall, in Zillah Nowgong in Assam, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 3rd day of April 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH NOWGONG;
Depy. Commr.'s Office,
The 6th December 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

LOT No. I.—In Mouzah Chillabandha, area about 200 Acres.

On the North by the southern boundary of Mr George Williamson's Kuliahbur grant.

On the South by a high embankment planted with bamboos as far as the Juree tree shewn on the plan.

On the East by the Kamykhya Lakhiraj land from a post on the north-east to another at the Josah Hollah, and by the Josah Hollah.

On the West by a continuation of the embankment which formed the southern boundary.

LOT No. II.—In Mouzah Solall, area about 400 Acres.

On the North by Bihusua Ahut tree (or tree under which the festival of the Bihu is held) and posts; by marshes known as Bhogoneea Hollah and Law Bhooi Dullone.

On the South by the Dullong Jooree from a post on the south-west to another on the south-east.

On the East by Burtamolee and Pahkotab Hollahs.

On the West by Muhmora Hollah and Posts.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, situated in Zillah Seebsagur, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas an acre on the 2nd May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, at 11 A. M., should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXII. of 1863.

The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. SCONCE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Revenue,
Assam, Zillah Seebsagur,
The 19th November 1864.

LOT I.—About 500 Acres in Mouzah Ghilladharee, bounded as follows:—

North—A straight line from Ghilladharee Nuddee, at a point 700 feet from the north-east corner of Mr. Beckett's Ghilladharee Grant, held under the old Rules, to a large Cotton tree on the bank of the Mukrung Nuddee.

South—A straight line from the south-east corner of the Ghilladharee Grant to the south-west corner of the Mukrung Grant.

East—Mukrung Grant and Mukrung River as far as the large Cotton tree mentioned in the north boundary.

West—Ghilladharee Grant and the Ghilladharee Nuddee.

LOT II.—About 500 Acres in Mouzah Dhopabur, bounded as follows:—

North Dhodur Alli, 500 feet, west of Mr. Vanqulin's Myhebellea Grant.

South—Ladoighur (Road.)

East—Mr. Vanqulin's Grant and the Suffry Nuddee, from that Grant to where it intersects the Ladoighur.

West—A line drawn due south from the western termination of the north boundary to the Ladoighur.

H. SCONCE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Zillah Seebsagur,
The 19th November 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, dated the Thirteenth day of January One Thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-five, a Court will be holden on Saturday, the Twenty-eighth day of January One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon before Her Majesty's Justices of the said Court, at the Court House in the Town of Calcutta, in execution of a *Mandamus* issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer of Pleas at Westminster for the examination, *viva voce*, of Mr. William Tadman on the part of the Defendants, and for receiving other proofs in a certain action now pending in the said Court of Exchequer of Pleas between Isaac Denson, Plaintiff, and the British Gas Light Company, Limited, Defendants. Dated this 16th day of January 1865.

W. THEOBALD,
Prothonotary.

WATKINS AND STOKOE,
Defendants' Attorneys.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in cause Mariam Bebee *versus* Khajah Deenwoollah and Bunno Bebee, dated Eighteenth June last, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 28th day of January instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock (noon), the following property, *viz.*:—

Lot No. 1.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 425, in Moorghyhatta Street, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot No. 2.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 8, Nabootollah Gully, in Kalakar's Lane, in the said Town of Calcutta.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had at the Registrar's Office, or at the Office of Messrs. Hatch and Stewart, Solicitors, No. 11, Old Post Office Street.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT;
Registrar's Office,
The 20th January 1865.

HATCH and STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

THE twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 28th January 1865, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

Published by Order of the Directors,

R. C. TULLOH,
Secretary.

UNCOV. SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE,
The 3rd December 1864.

The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company "Limited" will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Church Lane, on Tuesday, the 31st day of January 1865, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of increasing the Capital of the Company, or of otherwise providing Funds necessary for carrying on the Gardens; and also for the purpose of passing a special Resolution (should it be deemed expedient so to do) empowering the Directors to borrow, on security of the Estates of the Company, such further sums, in excess of the sum they are at present empowered to borrow under Clause 8 of the amended Articles of Association of the Company, as may be necessary for the requirements of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secys. and Calcutta Managers.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st October 1864.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorised Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5 per cent. at present.*	
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 17th January 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1 ...	...	...	31,37,210 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	0 0 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,78,47,772 13 2
Reserve Fund ...	...	...	17,67,182 0 4	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	19,78,377 8 7
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 50,46,114 4 3		Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto	...	...	1,23,59,166 9 0
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	,, 78,64,228 7 5	1,29,09,342 11 8	Dead Stock ditto	...	...	3,78,287 10 9
				Stamps ditto	...	...	10,281 0 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,22,76,626 3 0	Balances with other Banks ...	...	...	6,13,698 13 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	2,83,628 15 6	Sundries ...	...	...	2,20,629 8 2
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	3,70,700 0 0				
Sundries	...	...	5,35,902 6 6	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	...	... Rs. 1,43,66,269 0 2	3,71,45,423 10 11
				Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches ...	...	,, 86,29,923 9 9	2,29,97,911 9 11
		Rupees ...	6,01,43,335 4 10			Rupees ...	6,01,43,335 4 10

D. Woods,
Chief Accountant and Depy. Secy.

By Order of the Directors,
Geo. Dickson,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal.

Calcutta, 20th January 1865.

Under the XVth Section of the Charter (Act IV. of 1862) a Meeting of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank on Wenesday, the 25th instant, at 10 A. M., to elect a Director in the room of John Cowie, Esq., who is about to depart for Europe.

The Poll will close at 3 P. M.

By Order of the Directors,

Geo. Dickson,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Frederic Robert Vanspall, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Gungagovind Sein, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 10th January 1865.

In the matter of Bhoobunnessur Chunder, late of No. 9, Hautkhollah, in Calcutta, heretofore carried on the trade and business of a General Dealer and Trader at No. 9, Hautkhollah, aforesaid. } On Monday, the 16th day of January instant, it was on the petition of Sumboonauth Shaha Chowdry, a Creditor of the said Insolvent, adjudged that the said Bhoobunnessur Chunder hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Temple and Fenn, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Gooroochurn Dutt, late of New China Bazar, in Calcutta, carrying on trade and business as Stock Dealer, and at present residing at Harkatah Lane, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Wednesday, the 11th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of John Leonhard Reuss, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that the first Court day in January 1866 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on that day the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

J. Heckle, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 17th January 1865.

In the matter of Chundernauth Ghose, lately doing business as a Medical Practitioner in Krisnagore, but at present a prisoner confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 24th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Chundernauth Ghose, lately doing business as a Medical Practitioner in Krisnagore, but at present a prisoner confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 24th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Durreah Khan and Wogeer Khan, of Kurryah, in the District, of the 24-Pergunnahs, heretofore carrying on trade and business as Hotelkeepers at No. 2, Waterloo Street, in Calcutta, under the name, style, and firm of Durreah Khan and Co., Insolvents. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 20th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Moses, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 24th January 1865.

Notice.

The 26th Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Calcutta Docking Company, Limited, will be held at the City Office, No. 7, Commercial Buildings, on Thursday, the 2nd February 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By Order of the Directors,

J. W. S. Millard,
Superintendent.

Bengal Oil Company, "Limited."

The Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Oil Company Limited will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 2, Fairlie Place, on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 4 o'clock after noon, to receive the Directors' Report, and transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

Purrier and Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

Calcutta,
The 16th January 1865.

Notice.

John Elliott and Henry Mortlock Aitken, hitherto carrying on business together under the Firm of John Elliott and Co., and William Edward Jenkins, also carrying on business under the Firm of Jenkins, Dearman and Co., as Merchants and Agents, have, from 1st January 1865, associated themselves together in partnership under the style or Firm of John Elliott and Co. All outstanding balances due to or from the late Firms will be adjusted and settled by the present Firm of John Elliott and Co.

Notice

All persons having any pecuniary claims on J. K. Walter, Surgeon, Opium Department, Patna, are required to forward Statements of such claims before the end of March 1865.

Notice.

The following Government Currency Notes having been stolen from the Bhullooah Treasury between the 11th and 16th February 1864, parties are cautioned against receiving the same, payment of which has been stopped:—

No. 19454 for Rs. 1,000
„ 17367 „ „ 1,000
„ 17949 „ „ 1,000

G. A. Pepper,
Collector.

Bhullooah;
Collector's Office,
The 17th February 1864.

Fifty Rupees reward has been offered for every Note recovered.

G. A. Pepper.

Lost,

Halves of Government Currency Notes, No. $\frac{A}{10}$15607, for Rupees 20, and No. $\frac{A}{8}$38470, for Rupees 10. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Ousaree Pattuck.

Lost,

THE Left-hand half of the Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{9}$50893, dated 11th July 1861, for Rupees 20.

Lost,

THE Left-half of Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{19}$ 49032, for Rupees 100.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Lost,

FIRST-HALF of Bank of Bengal Note No. 39723, for Rupees 50. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

FIRST-HALF of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{5}$51014, for Rupees 10. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

IN a letter between Arrah and Agra, the First-half of Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{11}$38859, for Rupees 50, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 7302.

THE Public are hereby informed that from the 1st of the present month four new experimental Post Offices have been opened at Mudeppore, Kishengunge, Lokimanpore, and Godda, in the Bhaghulpore District.

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st January 1865.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 853.

The 11th January 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Coringa*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 6th February, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 854.

The 14th January 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Fusiyama*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 858.

The 17th January 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Cochin, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Cashmere*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 6. P. M.

No. 859.

The 17th January 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st*.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th*.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. Chapman,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government Estate of Hooda Ramdasspore, Pergunnah Assudnuggur, bearing No. 582 on the Rent Roll in the District of Moorshedabad, will be put up to sale, in the undermentioned Lots, in the Moorshedabad Collectorate, on Monday, 13th February 1865, at noon, corresponding with 3rd Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of the Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Conditions:—

1. Each Lot is to be possessed according to the boundaries to be fixed after demarcation agreeably to the Survey Map.
2. The purchase is to have effect from 1st May 1864.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number of Lots.	Name of Lot.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2	1	Turuf Ramdasspore ...	363 3 25	849 14 5	8 8 0	858 6 5	1,699 12 10	
	2	„ Noormohamedpore ...	358 1 11	1,370 1 7	13 11 2	1,383 12 9	2,740 3 2	
	3	„ Kanyeepara ...	321 1 21	1,349 9 5	13 8 0	1,363 1 5	2,699 2 10	
	4	„ Oordoo Bazar ...	44 2 5	778 0 3	7 12 6	785 12 9	1,556 0 6	
	5	„ Katra Azeemnuggur...	130 0 12	438 15 9	4 6 2	443 5 11	877 15 6	
	6	„ Shusheedhurpore ...	779 1 32	1,363 0 0	13 10 1	1,376 10 1	2,726 0 0	
	7	„ Runshagur ...	423 1 6	1,234 14 5	12 5 6	1,247 3 11	2,469 12 10	
	8	„ Chytunpore ...	433 2 37	649 1 6	6 7 11	655 9 5	1,298 3 0	
	9	„ Hazeegunge ...	329 3 22	656 6 3	6 9 0	662 15 3	1,312 12 6	
	10	„ Rambhuddropore ...	482 2 16	1,017 15 7	10 3 0	1,028 2 7	2,035 15 2	
	11	„ Jafrabad ...	156 1 22	289 9 10	2 14 3	292 8 1	579 3 8	
	12	„ Ghunshampore ...	350 2 32	470 5 11	4 11 3	475 1 2	940 11 10	
	13	„ Kadeergunge ...	238 2 12	408 3 4	4 1 3	412 4 7	816 5 8	
	14	„ Koomarapore ...	345 0 15	2,060 8 9	20 9 6	2,081 2 3	4,121 1 6	

COLIN MACKENZIE,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, in the Monghyr Collectorate, on Thursday, the 16th February 1865, corresponding with 24th Magh 1272 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
8	587	Arazie Gungberar Muksoospoor Goorha *alias* Rughoonathpoor, Pergunnah Bullia .	3791 3 30	1,882 3 0	18 14 0	1,901 0 0	3,764 4 0	
5	590	Arazie Gungberar Mulheepoor, Pergunnah Bullia ..	405 2 18½	192 5 0	1 15 0	194 4 0	384 10 0	
65	1296	Arazie Amanut Sircar Gungapershad, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ..	17 0 33	33 7 0	0 5 0	33 12 0	66 14 0	
50	1348	Towleer Basdeopoor, Pergunnah Monghyr .	66.4 3 30	4,412 11 0	44 2 0	4,456 13 0	8,825 6 0	
66	3079	Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun Duroon, Monzah Sooltanpoor Dhunye, Pergunnah Monghyr ..	6 1 15	21 0 0	0 4 0	21 4 0	42 0 0	
21	3083	Arazie Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ..	150 1 27	110 8 0	1 2 0	111 10 0	221 0 0	
20	3097	Arazie Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	15 3 0½	16 0 0	0 3 0	16 3 0	32 0 0	
6	3346	Arazie Gungberar Mulheepoor, Pergunnah Bullia ...	351 2 16	263 14 0	2 11 0	266 9 0	527 12 0	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Zillah Monghyr,
The 1st September 1864.

C. E. LANCE,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhullooah, will be put up to sale, in the Bhullooah Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 15th February 1865 *A. D.*, corresponding with 5th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.*:—

1. That the purchase will have effect from 1271 *B. S.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			6.	7.
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
39	1423	Chur Siddhee, Pergunnah Sundeep..	22,881 0 12	8,742	87	8,829	17,484	Chur Siddhee is the joint undivided property of Government and private individual, *viz.* 5*a.* 7*g.* 3*c.* 2*k.* belongs to Bhawanee Churn Zemindar and rest to Government. The Area and Revenue shown in columns 4 and 5 represent the Government share only.

BHULLOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 22nd November 1864.

G. A. PEPPER,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Dinagepoor, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Tuesday, the 14th February 1865, corresponding with the 4th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*:—

Permanently-settled Estates.

Towzee No. $\frac{150}{18}$.—Mouzah Baliyadangee, Pergunnah Dehutta; recorded Proprietors Kirteechunder, Anundchunder, and Gobindchunder Burmun; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,867-13-3. The 5 annas 6*g*. 2*k*. 2*k*. share of Gobindchunder Burmun, paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 955-15-1, is to be sold according to Section 10, Regulation XI. of 1859.

No. $\frac{373}{19}$.—Mouzah Dipkhunda, Pergunnah Kurduhu; recorded Proprietors Bistooprosad Burral, Bhoobunmohun, Rajmohun, Kistomohun, Jogomohun Neogee, Maneckasoonduree Goopta, Mother of Gobindchunder and Oomeschunder Neogee, Minors; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,373-1-4. The five Dehahs (Dipkhunda, Deokhunda, Pakurtulee, Bansooree, and Monohurpoor) of this Estate, paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 559-11-1, are to be sold according to Section 11, Regulation XI. of 1859.

No. 459.—Mouzah Shiraz, Pergunnah Surhatta; recorded Proprietor Huro Gobind Chowdhooree; Sudder Jumma Rupees 5,911-7-5½.

T. TWEEDIE,
Deputy Collector.

DINAGEPOOR;
Collector's Office,
The 18th January 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Behar, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 9th February 1865, corresponding with 29th Maugh 1272 Fuslee, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865:—

Class IV.—Estates to be sold on account of demands realizable in the same manner as arrears of Revenue.

No. 230.—Mehal Indurpoor Kurrouta, &c., Pergunnah Ekil; recorded Proprietors Roop Sing Roy, Jeetbahun Sing, Bheknarain Sing, Roshun Sing, Kundhya Sing, and Gowree Sing, Maliks and and Malgoozars; Sudder Jumma Rupees 907-12.

The Rights and Interests of Ajoodhea Sing, Decree-debtor, will alone be sold to recover the amount due to Ajoodheapershad, Decree-holder.

H. F. J. KEAN,
Deputy Collector, in charge.

BEHAR COLLECTORATE;
Gya,
The 18th January 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Sarun, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 13th February 1865, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 3938.—Mehal Alhadadpoor, Pergunnah Mehsee; recorded Proprietors Shah Fukeerbux and Meer Sukhautally, &c.; Sudder Jumma Rupees 526.

J. MACLEOD,
Deputy Collector, in charge of Treasury.

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 17th January 1865.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

THIRD APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

No. 39.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule 8 *of the Rules for the sales of unassessed Waste Lands.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of entry in Register No. 70 of Waste Lands under which the lands are included.	Number of the Application in Register A. and Name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by Survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of the Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearance, and Advertizement.	Price for which sold.
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
16	...	3 Boloram Phokon	Desh Boltulla, Thannah Gowhatty, Zillah Kamroop.	Mouzah Phatasil.	132 Acres. North—By Samlah Tree and low lands. South—By Mangoe Tree and low lands. East—By Simul Tree and marsly lands. West—By Village roads.	3rd Jan. 1865.	Boloram Surmah, Gowhatty.	80 8 0	6 5 0 bid per Acre, Rs. 833-1-0.
17	...	5 W. W. Bainbridge, Esq., on behalf of Dr. Macrae, of Calcutta.	Desh Panbaree, Thannah Gowhatty, Zillah Kamroop.	Mouzah Bamoonkhattah.	1,383 Acres. North—By Amchang Tea Plantation and Pataroo Duftry's cultivated lands. South—By Garonee and Bamoon Gohain's Hills. East—By Borsolah Hills, Bot Tree, and Ryots land. West—By Tacragooree and Kendoogoorees Hills and Mangoe Trees.	Ditto ...	W. W. Bainbridge, Esq., on behalf of Dr. Macrae, Gowhatty.	361 12 0	2 8 0 per Acre, Rupees 3,467-8-0.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT;
Zillah Kamroop,
The 3rd January 1865.

HENRY HOPKINSON,
Commissioner of Assam.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands made under Rule 8 of the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of the Applications in Register A.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by Survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearances, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	219	Tangonee, Thannah Dhopabur, Joypore.	Obhoypoor ...	About 100 Acres. North—A line running east and west in continuation of Suffry Purlut, southern boundary, or the southern boundary of the grant applied for by Mr. Beckett on the 30th November 1863. South—Ladoighur or Naga boundary. East—Naphook River. West—Suffry River.	2nd January 1865.	Toolaram Agarwalla.	391 0 0	8,500 0 0, at 8 Rs 8 annas per Acre.
2	342	Tangonee, Thannah Karnolee, Jorehaut.	Khoreskotea..	About 300 Acres. North—Neelkanto Soladhora Phookun's Khat, Karson Jan, Thengal Pathar, 442 nuls=1,768 yards. South—Panee Norrah and Kharjonea Norrah Pathar, 324 nuls or 1,296 yards. East—Kankhowa Pathar, 186 nuls or 744 yards. West—Doomjan, 192 nuls or 768 yards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	166 0 0	2,887 8 0, at 9 Rs. 10 annas per Acre.
						Total ...	557 0 0	11,387 0 0

DEPUTY COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Zillah Seebsagur,
The 2nd January 1865.

HERBERT SCONCE,
Deputy Commissioner.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 3] [15]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Papers relating to the Settlement of Yeodo and Shillong.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY HOPKINSON, Agent Governor General and Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 15, dated the 13th October 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to submit a draft of Rules for the grant of waste lands at Yeodo and Shillong drawn up by Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, as desired by Government, and to which I solicit that immediate sanction may be given.

2. I wished to compare these Rules with some of those that have been enacted for the regulation of the Hill Stations in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, but I have been unable to procure a copy of any of them, and meanwhile time presses, and I consider it would be far preferable to pass Colonel Haughton's Rules as they stand than to run the risk of losing another cold season in attempting to improve them.

3. A more detailed survey of Shillong and Yeodo than that made by Mr. Barclay was also to have been undertaken by the Topographical Survey Department and the plan of it submitted to Government, and it was another reason to delay pushing the question of allotments until such a plan had been prepared; but the Topographical Survey party have done nothing* yet in the matter, and it does not seem that they intend to begin doing anything before the end of this year, and I think we should lose more than we could gain by waiting for them any longer.

* Since this was written I have ascertained that they do not intend doing anything at all.

4. It is now just three years ago, within a month or so, since Major Rowlatt was ordered to proceed and make Shillong his Head-Quarters, and the little cottage he then built is still the only building in the place.

5. Meanwhile a great many people are ready and willing to begin building at Shillong, and have been lately urgent with Major Bivar and me to give them sites, and loudly complaining of the delay and difficulty about obtaining them. Had I been permitted to make allotments, as my predecessors here at Cherra were, the Station of Shillong might possibly ere now have been an accomplished fact, and a dozen houses have been up by this time, and such progress would have compensated for any mistakes the Local Authorities might have fallen into from having been left to make their own arrangements.

6. Colonel Haughton left the definition of the area of the allotments blank in his Draft Rules. I have assigned ten acres as a maximum area, following what, I am told, is the rule at Murree. The allotments cannot all be of the same size, or even of the same shape, that is, all in compact squares or blocks, owing to the very unequal hilly nature of the ground. On some sites two acres would give more really available space than five or six acres in another, and the boundaries of the allotments must be governed by the natural contours of the surface. A large house and offices will also want more land than a small one, but the maximum area of ten acres will only be granted at the discretion of the Local Authorities, and in cases where it may comprehend only one eligible site, which, from the nature of the ground, may not admit of more reduced limits being fixed for it.

7. Colonel Haughton did not fix any price at which the lots should be sold, but I have inserted an upset price of Rupees 50 per acre, understanding that to have been the price fixed for land at Murree. It has been a great doubt in my mind whether I should not have fixed upon a higher upset price.

8. I have retained a proposition of Colonel Haughton to give parties the option of leasing the land instead of buying it outright, but I would not myself wish to see the proposition adopted. I think there is no necessity for it, and that

the Government will do better to sell outright only once and for all. The Cossyahs are very fond of selling their lands for annuities, but I do not see why we should imitate them.

9. Major Briggs, Superintendent of Works, is now on the Shillong and Yeodo Road, and if I could get an early answer to this communication, has promised me his assistance in marking out a sufficient number of allotments to satisfy any present demand, and so that they will not interfere with roads or sites that might be required for any public works, buildings, &c., &c. I think if I could get Major Briggs to mark me out some few lots, I would have them put up to auction and sold in anticipation of the orders of Government to meet the views of the more eager of the applicants who are anxious to commence building immediately. It is of so much consequence to make a beginning, and the taking up a few lots and putting houses on them would at once bring the Settlement into vogue.

10. There is very little land of the description put by Colonel Haughton in his fourth class, *viz.* "lands containing the property of the original owners of the soil," but of which the territorial sovereignty has been alone transferred by the Mooleem Rajah to the British Government. Some of this land has been already privately sold, and the rest will be probably also purchased by private persons hereafter. I believe that there are not a hundred acres altogether of it, and that the Cossyah owners are holding it on in the hope of making a good sale hereafter, in which, I trust, they may succeed.

Rules for the grant of Lands at Shillong.

The new Station in the Cossyah Hills, though including land heretofore appertaining to several villages, will, for official convenience, be called Shillong.

Four descriptions of land are included within the limits of the Station :—

1*st*.—Lands purchased by Government reserved for public purposes.

2*nd*.—Lands purchased by Government available to private parties as building sites.

3*rd*.—Lands purchased by Government unsuited for building, but available to the public for rent or purchase for cultivation and other purposes.

4*th*.—Lands containing the property of the original owners of the soil.

The sovereignty of the Government over the whole of the lands ceded by the Rajah of Mooleem is complete, with this only exception that the single private owner of land within the boundary shall not be taxed in respect of that land so long as it is retained in his own hands.

Rule 1.—All unreserved land suitable for building purposes shall be divided into lots with a maximum area of (10) ten acres and sold to the highest bidder at or above the upset price of Rupees 50 per acre, or let, at the option of the highest bidder, at a ground rent, to be fixed hereafter, equivalent thereto, for a term of ninety-nine years.

Rule 2.—Lands, whether sold or let for ninety-nine years, will be liable to any Municipal taxes which may be imposed by order of the Government or any Municipality hereafter established with the consent of Government, in accordance with Rules sanctioned by the Government.

Rule 3.—Building sites if unoccupied by good and substantial buildings of a description to be approved of by the Officer whom the Government may vest with authority for the purpose (or the Municipality) for a period of three years may be resumed. If sold, the purchase money will be returned; if leased, the rent will cease from date of resumption.

Rule 4.—Lands deemed unsuited as building sites may be sold by auction and attached to building sites, the same being put up at the upset price of Rupees 20 per acre, or, if leased, for a term of ninety-nine years. The rent to be at a rate fixed by Government, equal to the yearly value represented by purchase biddings.

Rule 5.—If any buildings be erected on land of the description referred to in the last Rule, the same to be subject to approval, and removable by the same authority, if considered, from any cause, dangerous or a nuisance to the community.

Rule 6.—Land not suited for building and not annexed to building sites may be rented for agricultural or other purposes at a yearly rent of 1 Rupee per acre. The conditions as to buildings contained in the last Rule extend to such land.

Rule 7.—The Government right to resume lands for public purposes on the terms of Act VI., 1857, or any similar enactment hereafter, is affirmed as a condition on which all lands are sold or leased.

Rule 8.—The private lands remaining in the hand of the original possessor within the Station, if sold or rented will become subject to any local or Municipal assessments that may be imposed, land rent excepted.

From S. C. Bayley, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Agent Governor General, North-East Frontier, and Commissioner of Assam,—(No. 3826, dated the 10th November 1864.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 15, dated the 13th ultimo, submitting a Draft of Rules for the grant of Waste Lands at Yeodo and Shillong proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the Rules, which seem in every respect suitable and proper.

2. Care should be taken that due notice is given of the sale of the lots, both locally and in the *Gazette*, so that ample time may be given to bidders to come forward.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Colonel Haughton that it will be best to give the highest bidder the option of taking the land, when purchased, on a lease for ninety-nine years at a ground rent equal to 5 per cent. on the purchase money. This will provide a fund for current local expenditure, and the land will revert to Government at the end of the lease.

4. You should take care that no more lots are put up for sale than there is a real *bonâ fide* demand for to build on, and that, though the maximum is fixed at ten acres, the area of each lot should not be more than sufficient for a house and garden, or comprehend more than one good building site.

5. A copy of the 3rd paragraph of your letter has been sent to the Surveyor-General of India, with a request that he will cause the Station lands to be surveyed on a large scale.

6. The Draft Rules are herewith returned, a copy having been kept for record in this Office.

From H. A. Bruce, Esq., M. D., Officiating Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 680, dated the 26th November 1864.)

I have the honor to forward, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a copy of a Report, dated 2nd instant, from the Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Lower Provinces on the Hill Stations of Shillong and Yeodo, in the Cossyah Hills, as sites adapted for occupation as a Sudder Civil Station, as a Cantonment for European and Native Troops, and as a Sanatarium where invalids may meet with a variety of climate suitable to their different ailments.

Copy of a letter from the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Lower Provinces,—(dated Cherra Poonjee, the 2nd November 1864.)

Having so recently as the 18th and 19th of October ultimo visited the Hill Stations of Shillong and Yeodo, situated in the Cossyah Hills, about twenty-eight and thirty-two miles, respectively, distant from Cherra Poonjee, I am desirous of again bringing to the notice of the Government how very favorable these sites are for occupation as a Sudder Civil Station; as a Cantonment for European and Native Troops; and as a Sanatarium where invalids may meet with a variety of climate suitable to their different ailments.

2. The advantages and beauties of the country consist of a vastly extensive country of open, undulating plain, and very accessible rounded hills resembling much park-like lands of diversified contour, or hill-side farms at home. The character of the mountain tops for miles around is that of an extensive plateau with shallow valleys and elevations arising out of it easy of approach. The whole surface of the country around is covered with coarse grass growing luxuriantly, and this is capable of much improvement, as shewn by the much finer description of sward seen in the neighbourhood of the numerous Cossyah villages where cattle are stalled and pastured.

Topography.

3. The red and black stiff clayey sub-soil might be agriculturally improved, and in a sanitary point of view also, by sub-soil drainage, which the natural drainage of the hills would facilitate. This clay rests, be it observed, upon sandstone strata of different textures, both gritty and solidified.

Soil.

4. The hill people cultivate largely about their villages crops of edible grain, millet, bhoota (maize), &c. They grow potatoes very generally, and rice in the wetter valleys.

Crops.

5. Streams of beautifully clear water run on either side of the present allotted boundaries of the new Station. There is no density of wood or forest about the Station; a few pines are scattered about in clumps and groves upon the tops of the undulating hills and hill-sides; with proper protection from fire, however, pines will grow to any extent about the new Station. The hill people seem to be fully aware of the fertilizing influence of incineration of thin grass, and so, somewhat recklessly, set their country in a blaze every year.

Water and Wood.

6. The importance of Shillong and Yeodo (taken together) as a Hill Station, and their suitability and adaptability as a residence and Sanatarium for Europeans, have been clearly and succinctly set forth in the Committee's Report upon the locality which was submitted to the Commissioner of the Province at the end of October 1862, and by him forwarded, in No. 8C. of the 10th November 1862, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and so on to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, Public Works Department. A Committee had previously assembled by authority in 1860 to report upon these sites with a view to the creation of a new Station and Sanatarium in substitution of Cherra Poonjee, where the immense rain-fall is so serious an objection.

Committee's Report.

7. An accurate Meteorological Register for the year is wanting at the new Station; but, as far as I can learn from the Deputy Commissioner, Major Bivar, and from the Superintending Engineer of the Province, Major Briggs, from observations taken, the rain-fall of the year is much less than that estimated by Dr. Jerdan, and stated in the last Committee's Report, *viz.* 140 inches. The highest range of the thermometer in the shade noted by Major Bivar in 1864 has been 81° Fahr. in August last at Yeodo, which is 1,000 feet lower than the Plateau of Shillong, and therefore warmer.

Weather Register.

8. *To recapitulate*, the advantages of the Station for Europeans, Troops, and settlers are: the extensive range of mountain surface, where exercise and recreation to any limit may be enjoyed without the labour of precipitous ascents and descents; the rich mould and soil met with over the whole face of the land, where, with a little labour and skill applied, the most productive vegetable and other gardens may be reared; the good quality and accessibility of the drinking and bathing water; the geniality of the climate, its fitness for different classes of visitors and invalids, there being broad open upland, and snug lower land, but nothing like deep kuds or ravines, or narrow gorges with their attendant keen currents and cold sweeping fogs and mists; the absence of dense enveloping clouds and fogs offering a remarkable feature in the climate; the value of the natural productions; the fat and sleek condition of the oxen; the abundance of the potatoes, and the possibility—by care, by gradation of crops and the sowing of different species, and, by preservation, by pitting—of maintaining the supply during the greater part of the year.

9. I would respectfully submit to the Government the subject of regret it is that this desirable Station is not at once brought forward and the necessary works completed. As far as I could discover its progress is slow and languishing at present.

Desirableness of forming the Station.

10. It seems desirable that the sites for Government and public purposes should, without delay, be fixed upon and allotted, so as to disengage land for private grants, and make these available without risk of subsequent counter-claim or interference.

Early allotments.

11. Scarcely second to any other measure in importance is the improvement of road communication through the hills and the opening up of ready means of transit by mule and carriage between Sylhet and the new Station, because the supplies for the European Settlement will be most conveniently, and indeed necessarily, drawn from the fertile valley of Sylhet, the sums hitherto sanctioned for road-making being, I am informed, altogether inadequate to accomplish the work efficiently. I may allude to the circumstance of the Rajah of Khyrim, through whose country the important road towards Sylhet would pass, and who is himself most anxious for the work, having, in my presence, whilst he was paying a visit to Major Briggs at Yeodo, offered his readiness to aid in procuring any number of coolies for road labour from his own villages or Poonjees to the extent of one thousand if possible.

Roads.

12. Major Briggs, the Superintending Engineer of the North-Eastern Frontier, is at present the only Engineer Officer engaged in pushing on the works of Yeodo; he is altogether left without subordinate Executive assistance.

Executive assistance.

13. The Commissioner of the Province, Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson, being just now at Yeodo, his presence will, I have no doubt, help most materially to urge on the advancement of the new Station, in which he evidently takes great interest.

The Commissioner at Yeodo.

14. The various information required by Government as to the capabilities of the new Station, and the resources of the surrounding country, has been already communicated and embodied in the Committee's Report of October 1862.

Resources of Shillong District.

15. I may add that slate strata are found within a few miles of Shillong, and that this slate has been pronounced to me by a Welsh gentleman acquainted with slate-mining to be of good quality enough to answer for working into slate-roofing if skilfully quarried and split. I know that Major Briggs has long since called the attention of the Government of Bengal to this matter.

Slate for roofing.

16. A few remarks may be made as to the relative eligibility of the two sites, Shillong and Yeodo (for they are distinct sites although the two would form one continuous Station) for the cantoning of European Troops, supposing that a European Regiment were sent up to summer and winter in these Hills.

Shillong and Yeodo as sites for Troops.

The extensive plateau of Shillong, the higher Station of the two, that the least distant from Cherra Poonjee, with streams here and there running between the low undulating hills, and with some valleys sufficiently watered for rice to grow, is rather less than 6,000 feet high, and is, in a measure, screened on the east by the elevated Shillong mountain ridge or peak which rises between 4 and 500 feet higher than the plateau. Ice and frost are met with here in January; there is good deal of cutting easterly wind, which blows widely over the plateau, unconfined, or hurried on, by narrow ravines and gorges. This locality is nearer to the source of supplies than the lower situated Yeodo; it is nearer also to the more productive and fertile villages; the climate is a more bracing one to robust Europeans than that of Yeodo. I have heard the members of a family which resided at Shillong, on the plateau, for a period of two years, speak of the excellence of their farm-yard there and of their stock, and allege that the cold felt there was less than at Cherra Poonjee; that the wind there blew less keenly than at Cherra.

Shillong.

On the sloping, rounded, undulating hills graduating down to a lower level of 1,000 feet or thereabout, down to the lower part of Yeodo would be also excellent sites for European Troops as well as on Shillong plateau.

Slopes from Shillong.

Below, at Yeodo, in its warmer and, upon the whole, less bleak climate would be placed the Convalescent Depôt. Yeodo is, however, by no means in a shut-in valley; it forms a considerable low land bottom, or basin, bounded by hills at a good distance off, and rising gradually out of it, and with several large streams running through it 300 and more feet below the level of the Station.

Yeodo.

As at present allotted, the sites chosen for Barracks for European Artillery and Infantry are down at Yeodo. It is a question, however, for mature and early decision whether the Barracks and Offices for a European Regiment should not rather be placed on Shillong plateau, or on the slopes next descending from Shillong towards Yeodo.

Barrack allotments.

From the configuration of the Shillong plateau I am led to believe that the cold that would be experienced there by Troops cannot be so extreme as that felt at Jellapahar, Darjeeling, much less so great as that felt at Sinchal Hill.

17. The quantity of land taken up by Government on Shillong plateau for Troops, and for the public generally, is of large extent. On the contrary, the boundaries of the land recommended to be taken up by the Committee of 1862 at Yeodo, where the Civil Station is to be, and where the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry and the Jail are now in course of erection, (very slowly however,) have been considerably circumscribed, and, it would appear, inadvisedly so, by Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, the Officiating Commissioner, at the period in his transactions with the Native owners to procure the land for State purposes.

Extent of land taken by Government.

The Committee had in view, in the definition of their boundaries, the safe custody of the heads of the water-supply, and of the prevention of the destruction of trees by fire by the unrestricted license of the hill people to burn the grass. There is yet abundance of land available at Yeodo should the Authorities see fit to purchase more.

18. I have the honor to request that the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, will lay this subject before the Government of Bengal with such suggestions as he may consider appropriate.

Requesting presentation to Government.

From the Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of Assam,—(No. 6188, dated the 31st December 1864.)

I am directed to forward, herewith, the accompanying copy of a Report* submitted by the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, from

* Dated 2nd ultimo.

Dr. Anderson, the Inspector-General of Hospitals, on the new Station of Shillong and Yeodo in the Khassyah Hills, and to communicate to you the Lieutenant-Governor's observations and orders thereon.

2. The Inspector-General, in paragraph 7 of his Report, alludes to the want of a Weather Register for the present year at the new Station. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that if such a Register had been kept up, not only for 1863, but also since the Deputy Commissioner was permitted to remove his Office in 1861, it would have by this time furnished the Government with undoubted proofs of the adaptability or otherwise of the place for a Sanatarium. I am to request that you will now take the necessary steps for having an accurate and regular Meteorogical Register kept at the Civil Station.

3. In paragraph 9 of the Report the Inspector-General confirms the statement made in your letter No. 15 of the 13th October last, regarding the slow progress of the works requisite for the establishment of the Station. The Lieutenant-Governor desire me to express his regret at this state of things, particularly as your predecessor had, on the 13th May 1863, advanced the sum of Rupees 5,000 for storing building materials and after the Superintendent of Works in Assam had reported that the ground for the Station had been made over to him on the 20th January last and arrangements effected for the quarrying of stone and lime, &c. I am desired to draw your special attention to the matter, and to request that you will submit a Report on the progress which has been made in the construction of the different buildings since your Report of last October, and on the impediments which may exist in carrying on the works, and the probable time which the Station may take in its formation, at least so far as the Government buildings are concerned.

4. A copy of paragraph 3 of this letter, together with a copy of paragraph 9 of the Report, will be forwarded to the Secretary to the Public Works Department of Bengal for the issue of the necessary orders on the subject.

5. The Surveyor-General will at the same time be requested to direct the early completion of the survey referred to in the orders of the 10th November last.

6. In paragraph 10 of the Report, the Inspector-General urges the necessity of the various allotments being marked off without further delay. This, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes, has already been done by you on receipt of the orders of the 10th November last, sanctioning your proposed Rules for the disposal of lots. You are, however, requested to report what progress has been made in this direction, and whether there is likely to be any delay in putting those Rules into force.

7. The suggestion of the Inspector-General that private grants should be made available without risk of subsequent counter-claim or interference appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to require no special remarks, as the Rules above referred to are in themselves explicit enough as to the terms on which the lands are to be disposed of.

8. Paragraph 11 of the Report, which relates to the new road now being opened out from Shillong to Sylhet by the way of the valley of the Soorma, will be forwarded to the Secretary to the Public Works Department of Bengal for his information, and for the issue of such orders as he may consider necessary.

9. The proposal contained in paragraph 12 for strengthening the Engineering Staff has been anticipated by the Public Works Department, who have sent to Shillong two European Assistant Overseers lately transferred from Oude.

10. The subject of the slate quarry referred to in the 15th paragraph of the Report will be considered in the Public Works Department of this Office.

11. The question raised in the 16th paragraph of the Report as to the relative merits of Shillong and Yeodo for a Civil and Military Station requires no orders, as it has been settled after mature consideration that the Civil Station, including the Public Offices, shall be at Yeodo. Both Brigadier-General Showers and the Committee were, as you are aware, agreed as to the advantageous position of Shillong in a Military point of view and Colonel Haughton concurred with them.

12. I am to request that you will report whether, as stated by the Inspector-General in paragraph 17, the boundaries of the lands recommended by the Committee to be taken up at Yeodo have really been circumscribed by Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton's arrangement with the Native owners for procuring the lands necessary for State purposes, and whether it will be necessary to purchase more lands in the place on account of Government.

13. Your attention is directed to the Inspector-General's remarks regarding the preservation of young trees in the Station from fire, and of the sacred groves at the heads of the water-courses.

Water-supply for the Town of Calcutta.

From R. TURNBULL, Esq., Secretary to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1601, dated the 19th November 1864.)

I AM directed by the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace to acknowledge the receipt of your Office Memorandum, No. 4748 of the 3rd instant, which forwards Minute No. 236 of the Sanitary Commission, dated the 19th September, on the Calcutta Water-supply, and in which the Chairman is requested "to state what action the Municipality propose to take on the question of the "supply of water for the Town."

2. The annexed extract from the Administration Report for the Half-year ending December 1863 explains the state of this question at the close of that year.

3. On the abandonment of the Cossipore scheme it became necessary to analyze with extreme care the water of the river taken from various localities as far as Chinsurah, with a view to determine the nearest point to Calcutta whence a supply of wholesome water could be obtained.

4. The Chemical Examiner, to whom the water was submitted for examination, expressed his opinion that, "I adhere to the opinion I "expressed in a former Report, that with proper "management the river at Pultah will yield a "fairly good Water-supply, and I believe the "supply might, by the use of Spencer's Filter, be "made almost unexceptionable."

5. Consequently, it was determined by the Chairman, in consultation with the Water-supply

Committee, to call on the Engineer to furnish a scheme for the supply of water to the Town from Pultah as the source of supply.

6. This involved the taking of further and more accurate levels of the Barrackpore road as far as Pultah, and in fact the entire re-modelling of the former scheme.

7. The Engineer's Report will, it is expected, be completed during the course of the present month, and the Chairman hopes to submit it to the Justices before the close of the year.

8. The Sanitary Commission, in their Minute, discuss three methods of supplying Calcutta with water, *viz.* :—

1*st.*—" From the Damoodah."

2*nd.*—" By a Canal from the Ganges for navigation and irrigation."

3*rd.*—" By means of artificial reservoirs supplied from carefully kept gathering grounds, that is from the Maidan for the extreme southern portion of the Town, and from artificially prepared gathering fields to the north-east of Calcutta for the northern portion."

9. Having dismissed these schemes as impracticable, they fall back upon Pultah as the only available source of supply, accepting it seemingly with reluctance arising from a concurrence, to a certain degree, in the opinion expressed by the Inspector of Schools, Central Division, Lower Provinces, to the effect, that it is false to suppose that Calcutta " stands on a river fed by springs " that rise among the hills," and that probably " not a drop of mountain water reaches Calcutta " from December to June."

10. Although believing that the reservoir " from the Hooghly at Pultah is probably so " large, and the quantity of water that percolates " and drains into it during the dry season so " considerable, though visibly small, that the " effect of the withdrawal of this quantity in " causing the remainder to be more contaminated " by the Calcutta filth washed up by the tide " may be altogether inappreciable," the Commissioners are evidently of opinion that enquiry should be made into the effect of the withdrawal of twelve millions of gallons daily from the stream at Pultah; and they further suggest the substitution, on the score of economy, of an open, instead of closed conduit, " filtering the water at the end, " instead of at the beginning of its journey; also " by bringing in a much smaller supply for purely " personal use, leaving the remaining requirements " of a large City to be met from water pumped up " from the river at Calcutta and distributed in " open conduits as at present."

11. Finally, the Commissioners state it to be the " normal system of the Municipality" to make the present generation contribute towards benefits to be enjoyed by the next, and express their opinion that it is the duty of the Municipality to carry out, without further delay, a proper scheme of Water-supply from funds raised on loan, and to follow the legitimate course, if no other course be practicable, of paying the interest of such loan out of capital.

12. Lest the Minute should lead to inferences unjust, both towards the Municipality and towards their Engineer, the Chairman desires to offer some remarks on the points therein raised.

13. Prior to the selection of Pultah as the source of supply the Municipal Engineer had considered the other three sources noted by the Sanitary Commission and had dismissed them as utterly impracticable. At the conference held with the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and the Engineer the Sanitary Commissioners confined the discussion to the question of a supply from artificial reservoirs, but its impracticability was fully explained by the Engineer and fully acquiesced in by the Sanitary Commissioners. The conference, therefore, has had this satisfactory result that it has prevented schemes which have been more than once discussed and disposed of from being again brought forward with the high authority of the Sanitary Commission in opposition, and in retardation of the well considered selection by the Municipal Engineer of the source of supply.

14. The Sanitary Commissioners having raised a practical objection to the selected source and a practical suggestion as to the mode of conveying the water, the Chairman called for the Engineer's opinion on both points. This opinion is annexed and satisfactorily disposes both of the objection on the ground of insufficiency of supply and of the suggestion to use open conduits.

15. On the former point the Chairman would remark, that from a Report on the Hooghly by H. Leonard, Esq., C. E., it appears that even in the dry season, under the supposition that the mouths of the off-shoots from the Ganges are quite closed and that the mouths of the tributaries of the Hooghly are almost, or altogether quite dry, (a conjunction of rare occurrence,) there is still a considerable current of fresh water passing down to Calcutta which oozes from the porous banks of these tributaries, and which yields a fresh water discharge of about 20,000 cubic feet per second, that is 1,080 millions of gallons for each day of 24 hours. In other words, the discharge for one minute and forty seconds would suffice for the daily supply of the twelve millions of gallons which it is proposed to pour into Calcutta.

16. But it may be remarked that a beneficial effect is exercised on the quality of the water at and above Calcutta by the various affluents of the Hooghly—the Damoodah, the Roopnarain, the Huldee, &c.—from which there is a considerable discharge of fresh water into the river below Calcutta.

17. From the data above given it is clear that the effect of the withdrawal of the proposed supply from the Hooghly at Pultah will be altogether inappreciable.

18. The cost of the large area of land required for filtering beds in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, as compared with the cost of the same area near Pultah, would go far towards meeting, if it would not completely cover, the additional expense of a covered over an open conduit, and the superiority of the former as regards the purity and temperature of the water supplied cannot be doubted. Imagine the condition of the water conveyed by an open conduit for filtration near Calcutta after a cyclone such as has recently occurred when the whole line along which the conduit would be constructed was covered with fallen trees and rotten vegetation. No filtration could make such water otherwise than poisonous after being subjected to this contamination in its downward course.*

* The same evil would be experienced in a somewhat less degree during the North-westers and heavy gales which annually occur.

19. Since the Justices have been in office, the cost of all works of a permanent nature has been met from loans, the interest of which alone

has been paid out of current income, and, considering that some immediate benefit is undoubtedly derived from the works which have been hitherto undertaken as they came partially into operation, the Chairman cannot allow that the Municipality have as yet adopted the system attributed by the Sanitary Commission to them.

20. The consideration of the mode in which the funds are to be raised for the execution of whatever scheme of Water-supply may be adopted must be deferred until the probable expense of that scheme is ascertained. It is only as a last resource that the Chairman would deem himself justified in proposing the adoption of the measure proposed by the Sanitary Commissioners, since, to pay the interest of any loan out of the loan itself for the period of four years during which the Water-supply works would be in progress, would add at least one-third to the net cost of those works.

21. Finally, the Chairman ventures to trust that he has proved that he has not, on the part of the Municipality, failed to recognize the importance of the duty which devolves upon him of preparing, for the determination of the Justices, a well devised scheme for the Water-supply of Calcutta. It is easy to urge that such a scheme should be carried out without delay; but to do so involves both the consideration of the minutest details requiring deep professional knowledge, and the victory over many great and often unforeseen difficulties, tasks which require, for their effective performance, time and deliberation on the part of those who are responsible for the adoption and practical execution of any successful plan of Water-supply.

Extract from the Report on the Administration of the Municipality of the Town of Calcutta for the Half-year ending 31st December 1863.

56. The present supply of water in the Town is derived chiefly from the river and partly from tanks and wells. The former, where it skirts the Town, is subjected to much pollution, and the latter are, except in a few instances, impregnated with noxious matters which enter them direct from the streets and houses or by percolation through the soil.

Water-supply.

57. How to substitute for these modes of supply one that should afford pure and wholesome water in sufficient quantity has long engaged the attention of the Government and of the Municipal Commissioners.

58. Without going at present fully into the history of the proceedings connected with the introduction of a Water-supply it may be mentioned that the chief difficulty to be encountered, that of want of funds, had been in some degree overcome by an allotment from the Government during a period extending over three years of Rupees 8,00,000 from that portion of the Income Tax which is appropriated to Public Works, and that the late Municipal Commissioners called on their Engineer to submit a Memorandum embodying his views on the subject of a Water-supply for Calcutta. He estimated the quantity of water which should be poured into Calcutta for its daily supply at twelve millions of gallons. The water should be taken, he considered, from the river at a point above Calcutta, to which the filth discharged into it is not likely to be conveyed by the tidal influence, and to which the brackish water occasionally present in the lower parts of the river does not extend.

59. Assuming Pultah to meet these conditions, Mr. Clark calculated the cost of such a complete and comprehensive distribution at low pressure to the northern part of the Town, and at high pressure to the southern, at not less than 40 lacs of Rupees.

60. Believing it impossible, for want of funds, to carry out for some years so extensive a scheme, the Engineer proposed that a temporary supply should be drawn from the river at Cossipore, estimating the cost of a supply of three millions of gallons per day at high pressure and of four millions at low pressure at 12 and 11 lacs respectively, exclusive, in both instances, of the cost of the land required for the works.

61. The Committee were inclined to approve of the Engineer's suggestion to obtain temporarily a supply of water from Cossipore until they received from the Government Chemical Examiner a report on the water of the Hooghly which had been taken from the river at various periods from December 1861 to January 1863, and forwarded to Dr. Macnamara for analysis.

62. In the conclusion of that Report the respective merits of the two sources of supply at Cossipore and Pultah are thus summed up:—

"The Thames water at Battersea, whence the Lambeth Company in 1849, and the Vauxhall Southwork Company in 1849 and 1854, derived their supply, contains under four grains per gallon of organic matter. This is the smallest quantity I found in the Cossipore water during the months of April, May, and June, while, as the table shews, the amount may rise to twelve grains per gallon.

"By subsidence and filtration the mechanical impurity may be separated and the Cossipore water rendered bright, clear, and palatable, but by no filtration can the dissolved organic impurity be separated; and it is this, not the suspended impurity, that contains the danger, for it is the food of Cholera; and it is this that the Cossipore scheme proposes to supply to Calcutta in such abundance during the Cholera months.

"It may be that when the greater portion of the Calcutta sewage is carried away to the Salt Lake the river water may be less polluted than now; but so long as Calcutta is a great port, and the habits and customs of its vast native population are as at present, so long will a large amount of putrescible matter find its way into the stream, and, carried by the tide to a point so low in the river at Cossipore, render the water there totally unfit for human consumption.

"Though I cannot look upon the river water at Barrackpore as unexceptionable, yet I believe that, with proper precautions as to the time of drawing it, (especially after the Calcutta sewage has been in great part diverted from the river,) it would afford a fairly wholesome supply for Calcutta not equal indeed to that which might be obtained from Chinsurah, and still less so to that which our Maidan might be made to collect and store, yet vastly to be preferred to a Cossipore supply.

"With special reference to the Cossipore water I conclude my Report in the warning and eloquent words of Dr. Gardner:—

"This we know, that pure water in every house; pure water at every man's hand as he walks the streets; pure water in such abundance and so accessible as to make the domestic use of impure

water simply impossible in our great communities, these are the safeguards, the only safeguards we know against the greatest and most terrible of modern pestilences. We know that the destroying angel of Cholera strikes the houses that have a tainted water-supply and passes over those into which no poison can penetrate through the cistern. The keeping out of this enemy at least is in all probability to be accomplished if we take the means, and the means are to secure to every member of the community the free use of the purest water that can be had, and at all events water free from at least such impurities as have been indicated in this lecture. If we know the fact and despise or neglect it, are we not as directly responsible for the consequences as if the lesson had been read to us in so many words by its Divine Author? If we refused to receive the lesson of facts, we may be very sure that the words would equally go for nothing even though one rose from the dead' to speak them to us."

63. With such conclusive testimony regarding the composition of the river water at Cossipore, and with so clear and solemn a warning against its adoption, the Chairman, acting on the advice of the Committee, determined to abandon the Cossipore scheme and revert to that providing for a supply of water from a source high up the river which would be free from the fatal objections brought forward by the Chemical Examiner against the former, there being every prospect that the Municipal funds, with such aid as the Government had hitherto afforded, would be in a position to meet the additional expense.

From W. CLARK, Esq., Engineer to the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, to the Chairman of the Justices.

Calcutta Water-supply.

I AM requested by you to give my opinion on the following points suggested by the Bengal Sanitary Commission in their Minute, No. 236, on the above subject, dated 19th September 1864:—

1. With reference to the adoption of an open aqueduct as to economy, bearning in mind the difference in value of land at the end at the commencement of the line.

2. As to the probable effect on the River Hooghly caused by the abstraction therefrom of the proposed Water-supply estimated at twelve millions of gallons per day.

With regard to the first question it is quite manifest that the water must be cleansed at the place where it is pumped from the river. The admixture of solid matter as "silt" is estimated at from $\frac{1}{1000}$th to $\frac{1}{500}$th part, varying with the different seasons of the year.

This large quantity of silt would speedily choke the aqueduct and render frequent cleansing necessary, which would be highly inconvenient.

Arrangements for the collection and removal of this large quantity of silt can only be made with economy near to the river and the pumps.

A large area of land will therefore be required, under any circumstances, near the river for settling beds, &c., and if a covered channel be adopted for conveying the water to Calcutta, the filtering process will also be advantageously performed at the upper or Pultah end of the aqueduct.

It is quite evident also that whatever form of aqueduct is adopted, it must be lined with masonry to prevent absorption of the water by the surrounding soil.

An open channel, especially if an earthen one only, would generate impurity arising from vegetation, which would be exceedingly rapid in the banks of a slow running stream, and frequent clearings would also be necessary from the cause of impurity.

To prevent access to the open channel, if constructed along the Barrackpore Road, fencing would be required to prevent, as far as possible, the contamination which would be caused by natives dipping their vessels into it and obtaining their daily supply of water, and also from the numberless other causes of impurity to which an open channel would be liable.

The cost and maintenance of such a fence would more than cover the difference between the cost of an open and a covered masonry aqueduct irrespective of the larger area of land required (where land has to be purchased) for the construction of the aqueduct.

The quantity of masonry in an open channel differs but little from the quantity in a covered one, because the walls in the former one must be somewhat thicker than in the latter, the difference of cost would therefore be but little, and this difference would be more than counter-balanced by the disadvantages I have before alluded to. Some form of covered channel, either on iron pipe, or brick culvert, I am of opinion, is absolutely necessary, and if properly constructed the water may be brought down to Calcutta as pure as when it leaves the filters with little loss from leakage, and an absolute immunity from the causes of pollution to which an open channel alongside the Barrackpore Road would be liable.

With regard to the second question—

The followoing are the principal Rivers which combine to form the River Hooghly:—

The Baghiruttee.
Jellinghee.
Matabangah.
Adjai.
More.

Of these the three first named branch off from the Ganges at a higher point of its course, and again meeting at a point about sixty miles from Calcutta, and forty-five miles from the point where it is intended to take the water for the supply of the City.

The total supply for eight months of the year may be roughly compared to ten miles of a river having an average breadth of 1,000 feet and depth 10 feet.

The question appears to be whether the downflow of the fresh water from the forty-five miles of the Hooghly and the total length of its tributaries will be sufficient to re-place a quantity of two million cubic feet per day abstracted from the river during the time of the falling tide.

It appears to me that the quantity will be wholly inappreciable.

It is quite true that some of these branches, during the continuance of the hot season, assume the appearance of comparatively dry river courses. This, however, is an *appearance* only, these river beds are filled with sand of great and varying depths, but this sand is filled with water. The river beds are in fact large reservoirs of water, and the operation of pumping has only to be established to prove that the water will flow as certainly, though not perceptibly, through the sand as through an open water-course.

Thus during the operations connected with the construction of the foundation for the bridges of the East India Railway crossing the Adjai and More Rivers after every possible means has been taken to exclude the water therefrom the quantity pumped per day for many months of the dry season would fully equal the total quantity required per day during the same period of the year for the Water-supply of Calcutta.

The same remarks would apply equally to the apparently dry beds of the Matabungah and Jellinghee. I am of opinion, therefore, that the abstraction of two million cubic feet of water per day from the Hooghly during the eight months of the dry season will have no appreciable effect either on the quantity or quality of the water in that stream.

From the Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta,—(No. 5818, dated the 17th December 1864.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of letter No. 1601, dated the 19th ultimo, from the Secretary to the Justices, submitting their views on the proposals of the Sanitary Commission on the subject of a Water-supply for the Town of Calcutta.

2. In reply I am to state that the Lieutenant-Governor is quite satisfied with the action of the Justices in the matter of a Water-supply for Calcutta. A considerable portion of the proceedings of the Sanitary Commission have apparently been devoted to the discussion of schemes long since set aside after mature consideration.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Engineer of the Municipality in considering that a covered aqueduct leading water from the filters at its head to Calcutta has very great advantages over the proposal made by the Sanitary Commission to bring impure water to Calcutta through an open channel to be there filtered.

4. The importance of hastening the construction of these works does not, His Honor is assured, require to be impressed on the Justices, and he hopes that, by the first quarter of the ensuing year, some progress will have been made in their actual construction.

Site for the Dalhousie Institute.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Beadle, B. E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, to J. Remfry, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Dalhousie Institute.—(No. 187, dated the 12th January 1865.)

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Council of the "Dalhousie Institute," a copy of the papers noted in the margin, from which it will be seen that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has adopted the recommendation of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that a particular portion of the Tank Square Garden, including the Building which covers Lord Hastings' Statue, should be appropriated as the site for the Dalhousie Memorial Hall and Institute.

Letter from Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, to Secretary to Government India, Public Works Department, No. 6067, dated 20th ultimo, with Extracts annexed of the history of Tank Square and a Plan.
Letter from Government of India, Public Works Department, in reply, No. ——C., dated 11th instant.

2. The services of the Public Works Officers of Government will be available for the construction of the building, and Mr. W. L. Granville, by whom the design, which has been approved of by your Council, was prepared, will superintend the work.

3. The funds for the Building should be placed to the credit of the Chief Engineer, Bengal, as required, in monthly instalments.

No. 188.

Copy of the above letter, and of the paper noted on its margin, forwarded for information to the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta.

No. 189.

Copy of the above letter, and of the papers therein referred to, forwarded to the Architect to the Government of Bengal, in view to his directing the Additional Executive Engineer at the Presidency to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for commencing work on the application of the Council of the Dalhousie Institute.

2. The best arrangement, perhaps, would be for the foundations of the Building to be carried out by the Department, and to advertise for Schedule Tenders for the superstructure.

No. 190.

Copy of the above Proceedings, together with a model of Tank Square shewing the position and relative size of the sanctioned Building, and also the Plans of the Building, forwarded to the Chairman of the Justices for Calcutta to enable him to place full information on this subject before the Justices.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Beadle, B. E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department,—(No. 6067, dated the 20th December 1864.)

The Lieutenant-Governor has given his best attention to your letter No. $\frac{6000}{4707}$, dated 23rd September 1864, stating that, for certain reasons, the project of making over a portion of the land on which the Government House out-offices stand, as a site for the Dalhousie Institute must be given up; and requiring him to re-consider the objections which had been raised against building the Institute on the Esplanade, that site appearing to be the only one which is really available.

2. The Government of India have, in this letter, further placed upon the Lieutenant-Governor the responsibility, failing the Maidan site, of suggesting some other site not open to objections such as have been raised to former proposals.

3. I am instructed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that, on a complete review of all that has been urged on the subject, he cannot see how the objections to the Maidan site could be reasonably overcome. He remains strongly of opinion that the frontage line of the Esplanade lands should be preserved, and that no encroachment whatever, on any side, should be allowed. It is necessary, therefore, for the Lieutenant-Governor to suggest some reasonable plan by which the requirement may be met.

4. The Chief Engineer of Bengal has proposed the following plan, in amendment of a former suggestion which did not meet with approval: that the building which covers Lord Hastings' Statue in Tank Square should be utilised as a portico to the Dalhousie Memorial Hall; the Building with the Statue remaining as it is, but opened out as regards the dead wall; the Dalhousie Hall being built at right angles to it, leaving not less than 100 feet between the north front and the margin of the tank; the Pediments—east and west—being limited to 70 feet from the centre line of the present building.

5. This proposal does away with the very strong objection which was felt to the removal of the present Building to make way for a new one to be erected in the same place but occupying more ground. No site could be more suitable than this for a Memorial Hall, and the junction of the old and new buildings can, the Lieutenant-Governor is assured, be effected with complete architectural propriety. It is a central position, and therefore suitable for the Institute; of the beauty of the site for such a building as is contemplated there cannot be two opinions.

6. It only remains then to consider how far this proposal can be reasonably objected to as an occupation of an open space, and as interfering with the free ventilation which the Square at present enjoys. The Square is so large, and the occupation proposed is so inconsiderable when compared with the open area, that the objection may be considered rather to have reference to further possible extensions and encroachments than to this one encroachment and improvement, which it is proposed to make by adding to the existing Building and perfecting it as a Memorial group. There is not room for any similar structure on the east and west sides of the tank, and the high continuous range of buildings north of the Square would alone be a sufficient reason for not erecting any building on the north side of the tank; but independent of such considerations, the Government would not at any time consent to any measure which should practically diminish the advantages and the healthiness of a public place like Tank Square.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that this proposal, which he strongly supports, would, on the contrary, promote the advantages of the Square by leading to the removal of nuisances and the better maintenance of the public gardens. As much land as would be taken away on the south might hereafter be made up on the north-east by making the north side of the tank parallel to the south side; but this might stand over for the present. The site is one which might be given at once, which involves no outlay or sacrifice on the part of Government, and which would be more suitable for the particular building it is proposed to construct than any other site in Calcutta. The funds for the Building are sufficient for the work; the only hindrance to an actual commencement is the want of a site.

P. S.—The annexed extracts give as much of the history of Tank Square as is at present known.

Extracts from an article headed "Calcutta in the Olden Time," which appeared in the "Calcutta Review" for the second-half of 1852.

"*Tank Square*, last century, 'in the middle of the City,' covers upwards of twenty-five acres of ground.

"Stavorinus states:—'It was dug by order of Government to provide the inhabitants of Calcutta with water, which is very sweet and pleasant. The number of springs which it contains makes the water in it nearly always on the same level. It is railed round, no one may wash in it.'

Also Orme's History.

"But the ground immediately to the south-east of the Fort was much more open, and part of this space was occupied by a large inclosure called "*The Park.*" the north side of which skirted the principal avenue leading to the eastern battery, the western side extended 200 yards along the side of the cross-road towards the southern battery and the eastern side skirted one side of a rope walk about sixty yards broad."

"When this tank was dug we have never been able to ascertain. Hamilton wrote in 1702 that the Governor had a handsome house in the Fort, "the Company has also a pretty good garden that furnishes the Governor with herbage and fruits at table, and some fish-ponds to serve his kitchen with good carps, callops, and mullet." Perhaps the tank was dug to serve as the fish-ponds, and the garden may have formed the Park, Lal Bag, or, in modern times, Tank Square. The tank was formerly more extensive, but was cleansed and embanked completely in Warren Hastings' time. Its first name was "the Green before the Fort." No doubt, it was the place of recreation and shooting wild game for the Company's factors, and in the middle of last century it was the scene of many a moonlight gambol of young people, and elderly ones, who, rigged out in stockings of different colours, yellow coat, green waistcoat, &c, &c., amused themselves on the banks of the "fish pond in the Park," inhaling the evening breezes, and thinking of the friends of whom they had heard nine months before.

"*Fort William College or Writers' Buildings* was appropriated for the residence of Writers, or Young Civilians. Originally Civilians, during their first years in India, were employed in copying. Sir C. Metcalfe 'wrote section' himself, a work now done by Keranis at the rate of 1,400 words for a Rupee: they at first lived in the Fort, but, subsequently, inthe present Buildings, which were rented by Government from the Barwell family.

"In the north west corner of *Tank Square* stood the Black Hole, its site was commemorated by an obelisk, fifty feet high, inscribed with the names of thirty victims who perished in the Black Hole on the 20th of June 1757. It was erected at the expense of Mr. Holwell and the survivors, 'the bodies of the victims were thrown into the ditch of the Fort.' This monument, though erected at the expense of individuals, was pulled down by the order of the Marquis of Hastings."

From Captain E. C. S. Williams, R. E., for Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department,—(No. $\frac{33}{141}$C, dated the 11th January 1865.)

Your letter No. 6067, dated the 20th December, regarding a site for the Dalhousie Memorial

Hall having been considered by the Governor General in Council, I am directed to state that the proposition of the Chief Engineer (which is concurred in by the Lieutenant-Governor) to appropriate a portion of the Tank Square Garden, utilising the Building which covers Lord Hastings' Statute as a portico to the proposed Building, meets with the approval of His Excellency in Council.

2. The portion of the Square to be occupied is so small compared with the large open area, and the position and arrangements proposed are so good for the two-fold purposes to be subserved by the building of an Institute and of a Memorial Hall, that the Governor General in Council has no hesitation in permitting the Building, as designed, to be erected on the site.

Cattle and Produce Show to be held at Chootea, near Ranchee, in Chota Nagpore.

From Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Dalton, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, to S. C. Bayley, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 2029, dated the 25th November 1864.)

With reference to Circular No. 3593 of the 23rd August last, I do myself the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee convened by me at Ranchee, in which are embodied all the measures that up to this date have been taken in furtherance of the Cattle and Produce Show which, under the authority conferred in the Circular above quoted, I propose to hold at Chootea, near Ranchee, in conjunction with the Annual Fair which is to be held there in February next.

2. The Chootea Fair has been established several years. It receives support from Government and from the interest of a sum contributed by the principal Zemindars and Native Chiefs of the Division. The sum annually available from both sources amounts to about Rupees 800, and this is usually spent in prizes awarded with the view of encouraging the production at the Fair of Merchandize best suited to the wants of those who frequent it.

3. The Fair is usually well attended by the Zemindars and Chiefs of the Tributary Mehals, and it appeared obviously advisable to hold the Show in connection with it.

4. The Fair will commence on the 1st Phalgoon or 12th February next, and continue till the 26th, and it is proposed to hold the Show during the last week.

5. On receipt of your Circular now under reply I addressed the Officers in charge of Districts and Chiefs of the Tributary Mehals and many of the principal Zemindars but the result as yet does not encourage the belief that the proposal has excited much interest in the Province or that the native gentry are disposed to contribute or co-operate, but I have not yet received replies from all that have been addressed.

6. The following gentlemen have expressed their willingness to serve on the Divisional Committee:—

Lieut.-Colonel E. T. Dalton, *Commr., President*

Major J. S. Davies, *Judicial Commr.*
H. Stainforth, Esq.
H. L. Oliphant, Esq., *Depy. Commr.*
The Maharajah of Chota Nagpore
The Maharajah of Ramgurh ...
The Rajah of Odeypore ...
Sirdhahkar of Sirgoojah ...
The Rajah of Seraikellah ...
The Rajah of Jushpore ... } *Members.*

Baboo Greesh Chunder Mitter, *Secretary.*

7. The names of the gentlemen who are to form the the District Committees will be subsequently communicated.

8. I submit a Notification and Prize List and solicit that if approved it may be published in the *Gazette*.

NOTIFICATION.

The usual Annual Fair will be held at Chootea, near Ranchee, in Chota Nagpore, to commence on the 12th of February 1865.

During the last week of the Fair a Show of Cattle and Agricultural Produce will be held and prizes amounting to upwards of 4,000 Rupees will be distributed to those who exhibited the best specimens of live stock and produce named in the accompanying list now published, and in the supplementary lists which may be issued hereafter.

Intending Exhibitors should intimate to the Managing Committee their intentions to compete for prizes in the separate classes. This intimation should be given on or before the 1st day of the Fair.

E. T. Dalton,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, and President of Divisional Committee.

Chota Nagpore,
The 12th November 1864.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Divisional Committee for the Agricultural Show to be held at Chootea, near Ranchee, in Chota Nagpore, in February 1865,—(dated Ranchee, the 12th November 1864.)

Lieut.-Colonel E. T. Dalton, *Commr., President.*
H. Stainforth, Esq. ...
J. F. K. Hewitt, Esq., *Officiating Deputy Commissioner* ... } *Members.*

Baboo Greesh Chunder Mitter, *Uncovenanted Assistant, Officiating Secretary.*

Read the Circular from the Government of Bengal No. 3593 of the 23rd August 1864, instructing the Commissioner to take measures for holding a Cattle and Produce Show during the ensuing cold season in this Province, and intimating that the Government had placed at the disposal of the Commissioner the sum of 3,000 Rupees for the purposes of the Show.

Read the Circular No. 1583 of the 15th September, from the Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioners in charge of Districts, notifying that the Show was to be held in conjunction with the Annual Fair to be held at Chooteah, near Ranchee, from the 12th February to the end of the month, and directing the Deputy Commissioners to form District Committees and submit lists of the Cattle and Produce they wished to exhibit.

Read a general Notice issued by the Commissioner to the Zemindars and Chiefs of the Province, including those of the Tributary Mehals, inviting co-operation.

The President informs the Committee that up to date no replies have been received to the addresses except from the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga and from the District Committee of Singhbhoom.

The Divisional Committee, however, consider inexpedient longer to delay issuing a list of the prizes that may be offered for the best specimens of Cattle and Produce and Agricultural Implements exhibited from any quarter, and the best specimens from the Division of Chota Nagpore, leaving it to the District Committee to prepare lists for each District, and to provide, if possible, independently of the means supplied by Government, the funds for District prizes.

The Committee therefore determine to issue the following list of prizes, reserving to themselves the right of withholding prizes in any class whenever they consider that the articles exhibited are not deserving of the distinction.

Resolved that an Abstract of the Proceedings be published in the *Gazette* and a copy of the Proceedings sent to each Deputy Commissioner for his guidance and with the view to the list of prizes being duly published in his District.

E. T. DALTON,

Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,
and President of Divisional Committee.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. T. DALTON, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, to the HON'BLE A EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 2184, dated the 24th December 1864.)

UNDER the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 5769 of the 15th instant, I have the honor to submit a revised list of the prizes to be offered at the Agricultural Show to be held at Chootea, near Ranchee, in February next.

2. I have struck out the entries objected to from the general list and inserted them in a separate list for which prizes will be awarded from the contributions to the *Fair Fund*. For such products we have always been in the habit of giving prizes at the Annual Fairs to encourage their exhibition for sale in the purest and most marketable state.

3. I have retained the entry, Honey and Wax, adding, as instructed, "the produce of domestic Bees." The articles are so produced in the Hazareebaugh, if not in other Districts.

REVISED PRIZE LIST.

LIVE STOCK.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
DEPARTMENT I.					
LIVE STOCK.					
CLASS I. *Cattle.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best Bull bred out of the Division suited to the requirements of the Province	50	25	...	...	75
For ditto ditto in the Division	30	20	10	...	60
For the best Milch Cow, with best Calf at foot, bred out of the Division	30	15	...	...	45
For ditto ditto in the Division	30	20	10	...	60
For the best Bull Buffalo bred in the Division ...	50	25	...	...	75
For the best Cow Buffalo bred in the Division ...	30	20	...	...	50
For the best Plough Bullocks bred in the Division ...	30	20	15	...	65
For the best Plough Buffalo bred in the Division ...	30	20	15	...	65
Total ...	280	165	50	...	495
CLASS II. *Horses, Ponies, &c.*					
For the best Saddle or Draft Horse not exceeding 500 Rupees in price	50	25	...	...	75
For the best Stallion Pony...	50	25	...	...	75
For the best Saddle or Draft Pony exhibited, 13 hands or under	30	15	...	...	45
For the best Elephant offered for sale, 1,200 Rupees, or under...	100	50	...	...	150
Total ...	230	115	...	...	345
CLASS III. *Sheep.*					
For the best Ram bred out of the Division	25	12	...	...	37
For ditto ditto within the Division ...	25	12	...	...	37
For the best pen of four Ewes bred out of the Division ...	30	15	...	...	45
For ditto ditto within the Division ...	20	10	...	...	30
For the best pen of five Wethers exhibited by non-residents ...	20	10	...	...	30
Total ...	120	59	...	...	179

Products of Agricultural Labour.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class IV.					
Goats.					
For the best Buck Goat bred out of the Division ...	15	10	...	...	25
For ditto ditto within the Division ...	10	5	...	...	15
For the best She Goat bred out of the Division ...	15	10	...	...	25
For ditto ditto within the Division ...	15	10	...	...	25
Total ...	55	35	...	...	90
Class V.					
Poultry and Fowls.					
For the best pen of Fowls, 1 Cock and 3 Hens, bred in the Division from imported stock	15	10	5	...	30
For ditto ditto imported Fowls	20	15	10	...	45
For ditto ditto Country-bred Fowls ...	10	5	...	...	15
For the best single Cock of any breed	5	...	...	...	5
For the best pen of four Capons	15	8	...	...	23
Turkey.					
For the best pair of Turkey Cock with 2 Hens ...	8	4	...	...	12
Geese.					
For the best Gander with four Geese	10	5	....	...	15
Ducks.					
For the best Drake with four Ducks	10	5	...	...	15
For ditto ditto Guinea Fowls	5	3	...	...	8
Total ...	98	55	15	...	168
Total of Prizes in Department I., Rupees ...	783	429	65	...	1,277
DEPARTMENT II.					
Class I.					
Country Dairy Produce.					
Best fresh Butter, sample to weigh not less than 1 seer ...	5	4	...	...	9
Best Cream Cheese, weight not less than 1 seer ...	5	4	...	...	9
Best Cow Ghee, weight not less than 10 seers ...	20	10	5	...	35
Best Buffalo ditto, 10 ditto	30	15	8	...	53
Total ...	60	33	13	...	106
Class II.					
Grain, being the produce of the Exhibitor's own lands, to be exhibited in samples of not less than 10 seers.					
Best Wheat ditto ditto	10	5	...	...	15
„ Barley ditto ditto	10	5	...	..	15
„ Oats ditto ditto	10	5	...	...	15
„ Table Rice ditto ditto	20	10	5	...	35
„ Common ditto ditto	15	7	3	...	25
„ Indian Corn ditto ditto	10	5	...	...	15
„ Bugra ditto ditto	5	2	...	...	7
Total ...	80	39	8	...	127
Class III.					
Pulses, being the produce as before.					
Best Gram	10	5	...	...	15
„ Peas	10	5	...	...	15
„ Ooreed	10	5	...	...	15
„ collection of Dâls, 5 or more sorts, in samples of not less than 2 seers of each kind	10	5	...	...	15
Total ...	40	20	...	...	60

Products of Agricultural Labour, &c.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
Class IV.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tubers, being the produce as before, to be exhibited in quantities of 1 maund.					
Best Potatoes	15	8	4	...	27
„ Sweet ditto	10	5	...	...	15
„ Turmeric	5	...	...	...	5
„ Ginger	5	...	...	...	5
„ Arrowroot	15	8	4	...	27
„ Potatoes imported	15	8	...	...	23
Total ...	65	29	8	...	102
Class V.					
Fiber, being the produce as before, to be exhibited in quantities of 5 seers each.					
Best Jute	10	5	...	...	15
„ Flax	10	5	...	...	15
„ Sunn	10	5	...	...	15
„ Aloe Fiber	10	5	...	...	15
Total ...	40	20	...	...	60
Class VI.					
Cotton, Wool, being the produce of the Exhibitor's own lands and live stock, to weigh not less than 10 seers each.					
Best Cotton grown in the Division from foreign seeds ...	50	25	12	...	87
Ditto Country Cotton	30	15	8	...	53
Total ...	80	40	20	...	140
Class VII.					
Dyes, in samples of 5 seers each.					
Best Safflower, being the produce of any District ...	10	5	...	...	15
„ Indigo, ditto ditto ditto ...	20	10	...	...	30
„ Lac Dye, ditto ditto ditto ...	20	10	...	...	30
Total ...	50	25	...	...	75
Class VIII.					
Oil Seed, being the produce of the Exhibitor's own land. Samples not less than 5 seers.					
Best Linseed	8	4	...	...	12
„ Mustard Seed	8	4	...	...	12
„ Til Seed	8	4	...	...	12
„ Castor Seed	8	4	...	...	12
„ Poppy Seed	8	4	...	...	12
„ Sirgoojah	15	8	...	...	23
Total ...	55	28	...	...	83
Class IX.					
Tobacco, being the produce of the Exhibitor's own land. Samples in 5 seers.					
Best Tobacco in Leaf	10	5	...	...	15
Class X.					
Tea and Coffee.					
Tea and Coffee, being the produce of the Exhibitor's own land. Samples in* seers.					
For best Tea	50	25	...	...	75
„ „ Coffee.	30	15	...	...	45
Total ...	80	40	...	...	120

*Tea, 10 seers. Coffee, 20 seers.

Products of Agricultural Labour, &c.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class XI.					
Raw Silk.					
Domestic Cocoons, not less than 100 Cocoons ...	20	10	...	...	30
Tussur Cocoons, ditto	30	15	...	...	45
Best reeled Tussur Silk, not less than 5 seers ...	20	10	...	...	30
„ reeled Silk	20	10	...	...	30
Total ...	90	45	...	...	135
Class XII.					
Sugarcane and Raw Sugar.					
For best 20 Canes, ordinary, Country	10	5	...	...	15
For best Goor, 10 seers	10	5	...	...	15
Total ...	20	10	...	...	30
Class XIII.					
Honey and Wax.					
Honey in the Comb, being the produce of domestic Bees ...	10	5	...	...	15
Wax, unbleached, ditto ditto, not less than 2 seers...	10	5	...	...	15
Total ...	20	10	...	...	30
Class XIV.					
Jungle Produce.					
Catechue, not less than 2 seers	20	10	...	...	30
Dhoona, Resin	10	5	..	...	15
Total ...	30	15	...	...	45
Class XV.					
Agricultural Implements.					
Best collection of not less than six Axes adapted for wood-cutting made from Iron produced in the Division ...	10	...	...	...	10
Ditto ditto six Kodalies	10	...	...	...	10
Best Plough made in the Division	10	...	...	...	10
Best Hackery ditto ditto	10	...	...	...	10
Best Native-made Cotton Gin	10	...	...	...	10
Best Country-made Seikles, not less than six ...	10	...	...	...	10
Total ...	60	...	...	...	60
Class XVI.					
Garden Produce.					
Best collection of Vegetables	20	15	10	...	45
Best collection of Vegetables exhibited by any Ryot being *bonâ fide* the produce of his own land	15	10	5	...	30
Best collection of Fruits	20	15	10	...	45
Best collection of Flowers	10	5	...	...	15
Total ...	65	45	25	...	135
Total of Prizes in Department II., Rupees ...	949	432	74	...	1,453
DEPARTMENT III.					
Class I.					
Minerals.					
Raw Iron smelted in the Division, not less than 3 seers ...	15	10	5	...	30
Totals					
Of Prizes in Department I., Rupees	783.	429	65	...	1,277
Of „ in „ II. „	845	404	74	...	1,323
Of „ in „ III. „	15	10	5	...	30
Grand Total of Prizes in all Departments, Rupees ...	1,643	843	144	...	2,630

Camp Chyebassa,
The 24th December 1864.

E. T. Dalton,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,
and President of the Divisional Committee.

Separate List of Prizes to be awarded from the contributions to the Fair Fund.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Best sample of Lac Dye, not less than 5 seers Lac, being the produce of any District in the Division ...	20	10	...	...	30
Best ditto of Stick Lac ditto ...	20	10	...	...	30
Wild Cocoons Silk, best specimen of not less than 100 Cocoons	10	...	...	...	10
Best specimen of Sirgoojah Oil, not less than 3 seers ...	10	5	...	...	15
Ditto ditto Kurung, 3 ditto ...	5	...	...	...	5
Ditto ditto Koosoom, 3 ditto ...	5	...	...	...	5
Ditto ditto Sirso, 3 ditto ...	10	5	...	...	15
Ditto ditto Til, 3 ditto ...	10	5	...	...	15
Ditto ditto Castor Oil, 3 ditto ...	5	...	...	...	5
Best sample of Cotton Cloth adapted for native wear made in the Division, not less than 18 yards ...	15	7	...	...	22
Best ditto imported ditto ...	15	7	...	...	22
„ Tussur ditto, one Than ...	15	7	...	...	22
„ Woollen Blankets from Wool produced in the Division...	10	5	...	...	15
„ „ Best from other Districts of India ...	10	5	...	...	15
„ specimen of Boots and Shoes made in the Division ...	10	5	...	...	15
„ „ exhibited ...	10	5	...	...	15
„ „ Harness made in the Division ...	10	5	...	...	15
„ „ exhibited ...	10	...	...	...	10
Total Rupees ...	200	81	...	...	281

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Camp Chyebassa,
The 26th December 1864.

E. T. DALTON,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

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No. 5.] [121]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th January 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 23 of 1864.

A Bill to legalize, under certain circumstances, the re-marriage of Native Converts to Christianity.

Whereas it is expedient to legalize, under certain circumstances, the re-marriage of Native Converts to Christianity, deserted or repudiated, on religious grounds, by their wives or husbands; and to relieve Ministers of religion from the penalties to which they are now liable for solemnizing such re-marriages; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Re-marriage of Converts' Act, 1865."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall commence and take effect on and from the first day of December 1865.

3. In this Act—

Interpretation of terms.

"Native Husband" shall mean a married man domiciled in British India who shall have completed the age of sixteen years, and shall neither be a Christian nor a Jew.

"Native Husband"

"Native Wife" shall mean a married woman domiciled in British India who shall have completed the age of thirteen years, and shall neither be a Christian nor a Jewess.

"Native Wife."

"Native Law" shall mean any law, or custom having the force of law, of any persons domiciled in British India other than Christians and Jews.

"Native Law."

"Month" and "year" shall respectively mean month and year according to the British calendar.

"Month" and "year."

And, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, words importing the singular number shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular.

"Number."

Convert deserted by his wife on religious grounds may sue for conjugal society.

4. If a Native Husband change his religion for Christianity, and if solely in consequence of such change his Native Wife, for the space of six continuous months, desert or repudiate him, he may sue her for conjugal society.

Convert deserted by her husband on religious grounds may sue for conjugal society.

5. If a Native Wife change her religion for Christianity, and if solely in consequence of such change her Native Husband, for the space of six continuous months, desert or repudiate her, she may sue him for conjugal society.

Court in which suit shall be brought.

6. If the respondent, at the time of the commencement of such suit, reside within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature, the suit shall be commenced in such Court; otherwise it shall be commenced in the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction of the District in which the defendant shall reside at the commencement of the suit.

Suit to be commenced by verified petition.

7. The suit shall be commenced by a petition in the form in the first schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will allow. The statements made in the petition shall be verified by the petitioner in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and the petition shall bear a stamp of ten rupees, and may be amended by permission of the Court.

On petition, citation issued to respondent to appear and answer.

8. A copy of the petition shall be served upon the respondent, and the Court shall thereupon issue a citation under the seal of the Court and signed by the Judge, enjoining the respondent to appear in Court on a day to be named in such citation, not less than one month after the service of a copy thereof on the respondent, and answer whether she or he refuses to cohabit with the petitioner.

Form of citation.

9. The citation shall be in the form in the second schedule to this Act or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will allow.

Service of citation.

10. A copy of the citation sealed with the seal of the Court shall be served on the respondent; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as to the service and endorsement of summonses shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to citations under this Act.

Procedure where respondent does not appear.

11. If the respondent shall not appear personally in obedience to such citation, and on every other occasion on which the respondent's appearance shall be required under the provisions of this Act, she or he shall be liable to punishment under the hundred and seventy-fourth Section of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court may authorize the Magistrate of the District to proceed under such Section against the respondent.

Points to be proved on appearance of parties.

12. On the day fixed in the citation the parties shall appear in Court and the following points shall be proved:—

(1.) The identity of the parties:

(2.) The marriage between the petitioner and the respondent:

(3.) That the male party to the suit has completed the age of sixteen years, and that the female party to the suit has completed the age of thirteen years:

(4.) The desertion or repudiation of the petitioner by the respondent:

(5.) That such desertion or repudiation was solely in consequence of the petitioner's change of religion;

(6.) And that such desertion or repudiation had continued for the six months next before the commencement of the suit.

First interrogation of respondent.

13. The Judge, if such points be proved to his satisfaction, shall thereupon ask the respondent whether she or he refuses to cohabit with the petitioner, and if so, what is the ground of such refusal.

Interrogations may be public or private.

14. Such interrogation and every other interrogation mentioned in this Act may, at the discretion of the Judge, take place in open Court or in his private room. If any such interrogation take place in open Court, the Judge may, so long as it shall continue, exclude from the Court all such persons as he shall think fit to exclude.

Adjournment for a month if respondent refuses to cohabit on account of petitioner's conversion.

15. If the respondent, in answer to the Judge's interrogatories, shall refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, and allege, as the sole ground for such refusal, that the petitioner has changed his or her religion, the Judge shall make an order adjourning the case for one month, and directing that in the interim the parties shall, at such place and time as he shall deem convenient, have a private interview of not less than one hour in length, with the view of ascertaining whether or not the respondent freely and voluntarily persists in such refusal. Such interview shall be subject to any conditions as to privacy which the Judge shall think fit: Provided that no condition which might interfere with the ascertainment of the respondent's wishes respecting such refusal shall be imposed upon such interview.

Parties in the interim to have a private interview.

Second interrogation of respondent.

16. At the expiration of such adjournment, the parties shall again appear in Court, and if the respondent, on being interrogated by the Judge, again refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, and allege, as the sole ground for such refusal, the petitioner's change of religion, the suit shall be adjourned for one year.

Adjournment for a year.

Point to be proved on expiration of adjournment.

17. At the expiration of such adjournment the parties shall again appear in Court, and the petitioner shall prove that the said desertion or repudiation had continued up to the time last hereinbefore referred to.

Proof of marriage, and the desertion or repudiation of petitioner in consequence of conversion.

18. In any such suit proof of cohabitation as man and wife shall be sufficient presumptive evidence of the marriage of the parties, and proof of the respondent's refusal or voluntary neglect to cohabit with petitioner, after his or her change of religion and after knowledge thereof by the respondent, shall be sufficient evidence of the respondent's desertion or repudiation of the petitioner; and shall also be sufficient evidence that such desertion or repudiation was solely in consequence of the petitioner's change of religion, unless some other sufficient cause for such desertion or repudiation be proved by the respondent.

Provisions of Civil Procedure Code as to witnesses to apply in suits under this Act.

19. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as to the summoning and examination of witnesses shall apply in suits instituted under this Act.

On proof of the requisite points, suit to be adjourned for a month and parties to have another interview.

20. If the points mentioned in the twelfth and seventeenth Sections of this Act shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge, he shall adjourn the suit for a month, and direct that in the interim the parties shall have another interview of such length and subject to such condition as he shall think fit.

At expiration of adjournment, if respondent refuse to cohabit, decree to pass permitting petitioner's remarriage.

21. At the expiration of such adjournment the parties shall again appear in Court, and if the respondent, on being interrogated by the Judge, again refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, and allege the petitioner's conversion as the sole ground for such refusal, the respondent shall be taken to have finally deserted or repudiated the petitioner, and the Judge shall, by a decree under his hand and sealed with the seal of his Court, declare that it shall be lawful for the petitioner to marry again: Provided that it shall not be lawful for the petitioner so to marry any person standing in such a degree of relationship to the respondent as that, if but one of them had been a male, such person and the respondent could not have intermarried.

The parties' children under the age of three years may be delivered to their mother on her application.

22. If there shall be children of the petitioner and respondent, within the age of three years, in the sole custody or control of their father, or of any person by his authority, it shall be lawful for the Judge, on the application of their mother, to direct in the decree or by a subsequent order that such children shall be delivered to, and remain in, her custody until attaining such age, subject to

such regulations as the Judge shall deem convenient and just.

Dismissal of suit if either party is under the age required by the Act, or if the parties are cohabiting, or the respondent is willing to cohabit.

23. If at any stage of the suit it be proved that the male party to the suit is or was at the institution thereof under the age of sixteen years, or that the female party to the suit is or was at the same time under the age of thirteen years, or that the petitioner and the respondent are cohabiting as man and wife, or if the Court is satisfied by the evidence adduced that the respondent is ready and willing so to cohabit with the petitioner, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit, and stating the ground of such dismissal.

Revival of suit after such dismissal.

24. If at any time after a decree dismissing the suit upon any of the grounds mentioned in the last preceding Section the respondent again desert or repudiate the petitioner upon the ground of his or her change of religion, the suit may be revived by summoning the respondent; and upon proof of the former decree and of such renewed repudiation or desertion, the suit shall re-commence at the stage at which it had arrived immediately before the passing of such decree; and after the proofs, interrogations, interviews, and adjournments which may then be requisite under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the Judge shall pass a decree of the nature and subject to the proviso mentioned in the twenty-first Section of this Act.

Petitioner's cruelty or adultery to bar the suit.

25. If it any stage of the suit it be proved that the respondent has deserted or repudiated the petitioner solely or partly in consequence of the petitioner's cruelty or adultery, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit and stating the ground of such dismissal. A suit dismissed under this Section shall not be revived.

Male petitioners' cohabitation with one of several wives to bar the suit.

26. If the petitioner, being a male, has, at the time of the institution of the suit, two or more wives, he shall make them all respondents; and if at any stage of the suit it be proved that he is cohabiting with one of such wives as man and wife, or that any one of such wives is ready and willing so to cohabit with him, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit and stating the ground of such dismissal. The provisions as to revival contained in the twenty-fourth Section of this Act shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to a suit dismissed under this Section.

Male petitioner's re-marriage not to affect status or rights of his Native wife or children.

27. If the petitioner, being a male, shall marry again under the provisions of this Act, such re-marriage shall not operate to deprive the respondent, or her children (if any) by him, of the status which they would have had as his lawful wife or legitimate children or (subject to the provisions hereinafter contained) of any right or interest which she or they would then have had, according to the Native law, applicable to her or them, by way of maintenance, dower, inheritance, or otherwise, in case the petitioner had not so married again as aforesaid.

Rights of Native wife in case she and re-married Convert's wife survive him.

28. If any such petitioner predecease the respondent and the woman whom he shall have so married, the respondent (subject to the provisions hereinafter contained) shall succeed, according to the Native law applicable to her, to such interest (if any) in the whole or part of the petitioner's property as she would have been entitled to had she been his senior widow or one of his widows, as the case may be.

Intercourse between re-married petitioner and the respondent during re-marriage to be deemed adulterous.

29. If during any such re-marriage intercourse take place between the petitioner and the respondent, such intercourse shall be deemed adulterous, and the children (if any) born in consequence thereof be illegitimate.

After decree permitting petitioner's re-marriage, respondent may re-marry.

30. After the passing of a decree permitting any such re-marriage and the dismissal of the appeal (if any) against such decree, it shall be lawful for the respondent also to re-marry, and the issue of such re-marriage shall be legitimate, any Native law to the contrary notwithstanding. But upon the respondent's re-marriage, all rights and interests which she or he may then have in the petitioner's property by way of maintenance, inheritance, or otherwise, shall cease and determine as if the respondent had then died; and the petitioner, or, if the petitioner be dead, the persons entitled to such property on the respondent's death shall thereupon succeed to the same.

On such re-marriage respondent's claim on the petitioner's property to cease.

Minister of religion not bound to celebrate re-marriage legalized by this Act.

31. The celebration of any re-marriage legalized by this Act shall not be obligatory on any Minister of religion.

Power to Court to award alimony.

32. If a suit be commenced under the provisions of this Act, and it appear to the Court that the wife has not sufficient separate property to enable her to maintain hereself suitably to her station in life and to prosecute or defend the suit, the Court may, pending the suit, order the husband to furnish the wife with sufficient funds to enable her to prosecute or defend the suit, and also for her maintenance pending the suit. If the suit be brought by a husband against a wife, the Court may by the decree order the husband to make such allowance to his wife for her maintenance during the remainder of her life as the Court shall think just, and having regard to the condition and station in life of the parties. Any allowance so ordered shall cease from the time of any subsequent marriage of the wife.

Appeal against orders and decrees under this Act.

33. An appeal shall lie against any order or decree made or passed by any Court under the provisions of this Act to any Court to which an appeal would lie against an order or decree made or passed by the former Court in any Civil case. Every such appeal shall be subject to the rules relating to Regular Appeals contained in the Code of Civil Procedure so far as such rules are applicable to the case.

Extent of Act.

34. This Act shall extend to all the territories that are or shall become vested in her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca. But it may be extended, with the consent of the Governor General of India in Council, by order of the Governor of such Settlement, to all or any part of the territory subject to his Government; and he may, with such consent as aforesaid, determine the Court in which suits against residents in such territory shall be

commenced under the provisions of this Act. In case of such extension, if the Indian Penal Code shall not then apply to the said Settlement, the respondent's personal appearance pursuant to this Act may be enforced by such procedure as the said Governor, with such consent as aforesaid, shall provide in that behalf.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form of Petition.

Stamp
Rs. ten.

To the Judge of the Civil Court of
The day of 18 .

The petition of A. B. of
Sheweth:—

1. That your petitioner was born on or about the day of 18 .

2. That your petitioner was on the day of in the year 18 lawfully married to C. D. at

3. That the said C. D. is now of the age of years or thereabouts.

4. That after his said marriage your petitioner lived and cohabited with his said wife at aforesaid until the day of 18 ; and that there are now living children, and no more, of such marriage, aged respectively and years.

5. That previous to the day of 18 your petitioner changed his religion for Christianity, and that on such day he was baptized and became a member of the Church of

6. That on the day of 18 [*at least six months prior to the date of the petition*] the said C. D. deserted your petitioner, and has not since resumed cohabitation with him.

That such desertion was solely in consequence of your petitioner's said change of religion.

8. That there is no collusion nor connivance between your petitioner and the said C. D.

Your petitioner therefore prays that your Honour will order the said C. D. to live and cohabit with your petitioner, or declare that it shall be lawful for your petitioner to marry again.

A. B.

Form of verification.

I, A. B., the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of citation.

To C. D. of

Whereas A. B. of claiming to have been lawfully married to you, the said C. D. has filed his petition against you in the Civil Court of praying that you may be ordered to live and cohabit with him, or that it may be declared that it shall be lawful for him to marry again, and alleging that you the said C. D. have deserted him for six months solely in consequence of his having changed his religion for Christianity: Now this is to command you that, at the expiration of days [*at least one month*] from the date of the service of this on you, you do appear in the said Court then and there to make answer to the said petition, a copy whereof, sealed with the seal of the said Court, is herewith served upon you.

And take notice that in default of your so appearing you will be liable to punishment under the hundred and seventy-fourth Section of the Indian Penal Code.

Dated the day of 18

(Signed) E. F.
Judge of the Civil Court of

Endorsement to be made after service.

This citation was duly served by G. H. on the within-named C. D. of at on the day of 18 .

(Signed) G. H.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to legalize, under certain circumstances, the re-marriage of Native Converts to Christianity whose wives or husbands have deserted or repudiated them exclusively on religious grounds. The question has been before the Government of India for a very long time, but the settlement of it has been delayed chiefly on account of the great difference of opinion which has proved to exist between the religious bodies and persons most strongly interested in the matter as to the circumstances under which the re-marriage of a Convert, before the death of the first wife or husband, may be considered permissible.

The present Bill attempts to solve the difficulty by an interposition of the secular power, leaving Missionaries and Ministers of religion to act on their own views of duty in re-marrying their Converts. The secular character of the measure is marked by the recital in the Preamble, that it is no longer expedient to impose penalties on Ministers of religion solemnizing such marriages, and by the provision that no Minister of religion shall be compellable to avail himself of the liberty permitted by the Bill.

The persons entitled to relief under the Bill are defined as "Native Husbands." and "Native Wives." A "Native Husband" is a married man domiciled in India, being neither a Christian nor a Jew, who shall have completed the age of sixteen years. A "Native Wife" is correspondingly defined, except that the limit of age is thirteen years. It may be convenient, in describing the nature of the measure, to confine the statement to the case of a Native Husband.

The ground of relief is, in conformity with the draft Bill, prepared by Sir Barnes Peacock, the "desertion or repudiation" of the Native husband by the Native wife, when such desertion or repudiation has taken place solely in consequence of the husband's having changed his religion for Christianity. The Bill further follows Sir Barnes Peacock's draft in providing (Section 48) that the wife's refusal or voluntary neglect to cohabit with her husband after his change of religion shall be sufficient evidence of the desertion or repudiation, and also, unless some other cause be shewn, that the desertion or repudiation was in consequence of the husband's change of religion.

The mode of relief is by suit for conjugal society. In the course of the suit many separate interrogatories will be addressed to the Native wife by the Judge for the purpose of conclusively ascertaining her refusal to join her husband, and various private interviews are provided for as means of conciliation. It is only after all these efforts to overcome the wife's distaste have failed that the Judge may make a decree permitting the husband to re-marry.

The desertion or repudiation must have continued for six months before the commencement of the suit. On the day fixed in the citation for the hearing the respondent must appear personally, and the petitioner must prove the identity of the parties, the marriage, the age of himself and of his wife, the desertion or repudiation, its cause, and the fact that it occurred six months before the commencement of the suit and has continued ever since. These points being ascertained, the Judge (who will be a High Court Judge in the Presidency Towns, and a Zillah Judge in the Mofussil) will interrogate the respondent, but not necessarily in open Court. If the respondent allege the petitioner's change of religion for Christianity as the sole reason for her declining to cohabit with him, the case will be adjourned for a month, and provisions will be made for a private interview between the husband and wife, subject only to such conditions as to privacy as may not interfere with the free will of the latter.

At the end of the month the parties will re-appear and the wife will be further interrogated. If she still persist in her refusal, there will be a further adjournment for a year, and at the close of the year the petitioner will be bound to prove that the desertion or repudiation has continued down to that time. The respondent will then be further interrogated, and arrangements will be made for a second interview. Should this still result in the wife's refusal to join her husband, the Judge will at length make the decree before mentioned legalizing a re-marriage.

The whole time necessarily occupied by these proceedings will be twenty months. Taking into account the preparations for the suit and the time required for the hearings, the entire interval between repudiation and re-marriage will probably be about two years. These periods of time are, however, only inserted in the Bill *pro forma*, and can be altered in Committee. The further provisions of the Bill which call for special notice are the following :—

Cruelty or adultery proved against the petitioner will bar the suit.

The children of the first marriage retain their personal and proprietary rights, and, if under the age of three years, may remain in their mother's custody until attaining that age. The wife retains the status which she would have had as lawful wife, and forfeits no right to maintenance, dower, or inheritance.

The respondent (the Native wife) is allowed to re-marry after the decree permitting the petitioner's re-marriage (Section 30) ; but if she re-marries, she forfeits all rights or interests she may have in the petitioner's property.

If the wife has not sufficient property to maintain herself, the Judge may award alimony to her ; and may also order the husband to provide her with funds to prosecute or defend the suit if she be in need of them.

A Convert married to several Native wives will have to make them all respondents in the suit.

The provisions of the Bill with reference to Native wives deserted or repudiated by their husbands on religious grounds are the converse of those just recited with the exception of the last.

The remaining provisions are of a technical character.

HENRY S. MAINE.

The 29th December 1864.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 31st December 1864, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th January 1865, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1865.

An Act to render valid certain acts and proceedings of the Judge of the Court of Session of the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by an Order of the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, made on the 27th day of February 1843, a certain tract comprising the Thannah Divisions known as Ompta, Ooloobariah, Kotra, Rajapore, and Bugwan, and part of the Thannah Division of Bydabattee, on the western Bank of the River Hooghly, was transferred from the Zillah of Hooghly to the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs in regard to all matters of Police and the administration of Criminal Justice; and whereas by an Order of the Governor-General in Council notified in the Calcutta Gazette on the 13th of July 1863, the River Hooghly was constituted the western boundary of the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs and of the local Jurisdiction of the Sessions Court of the said Zillah ; and whereas, without adverting to such last mentioned Order, the Judge of the said Court continued to exercise Criminal Jurisdiction in regard to the said Thannah Divisions, and it is necessary to give validity to acts and proceedings so done and held without Jurisdiction; It is enacted as follows :—

Certain orders, decisions, and proceedings of the Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs rendered valid.

No order or decision passed, and no proceeding held, prior to the passing of this Act, by the Judge of the Court of Session of the 24-Pergunnahs, nor any order that may have been or may hereafter be passed on appeal from such order, decision, or proceeding, shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of such order or decision having been passed, or such proceeding having been held, after the date of the said Order of the Governor-General in Council, and being contrary to the provisions thereof.

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 31st December 1864, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th January 1865, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1865.

An Act to repeal Act IX of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (An Act to amend the law relating to the appointment of Registers of Deeds, and to provide for the establishment of Deputy Register Offices.)

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal Act IX of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council; It is enacted as follows:—

Act IX of 1862 repealed. Act IX of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council *(An Act to amend the law relating to the appointment of Registers of Deeds, and to provide for the establishment of Deputy Register Offices)* is hereby repealed from the date on which Act XVI of 1864 passed by the Governor-General of India in Council *(An Act to provide for the Registration of Assurances)* shall have come into operation within the Provinces subject to the control of the Government of Bengal.

G. S. FAGAN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 582.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 12th January* 1865.—The following gentlemen are licensed, under Section XLI., Part V., Act XXV. of 1864, to grant Certificates of Marriages between Native Christians being converts from any religion in India, *viz.*:—

The Reverend Otis Robinson Bachelor, of Midnapore.

The Reverend Mohesh Chunder Roy, of Midnapore.

The Reverend Silas Curtis, of Jellasore.

The 21st January 1865.—Mr. Douglas White to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the Cuttack Division, to be stationed at Balasore, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. F. G. Lingham, or until further orders. Mr. White will exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) in any or all the Districts of the Cuttack Division.

The 24th January 1865.—Moulvy Waheedoodeen, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Bhaugulpore, to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court of Monghyr, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Moulvy Mahomed Rafiq Khan, or until further orders.

The 25th January 1865.—Mr. W. T. Tucker to be Civil and Sessions Judge of West Burdwan.

Mr. G. C. Fletcher to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Backergunge.

Mr. C. E. Lance to be Magistrate and Collector of Pubna, but to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Backergunge during the absence on leave of Mr. Fletcher, or until further orders.

Mr. J. D. Gordon to be Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr, but to continue in the special duty in which he is at present employed.

Mr. F. B. Peacock to officiate, temporarily, as Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 20th January* 1865.—Mr. E. C. Craster, Magistrate of Howrah, for one month, under Section 6 of the revised Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the 10th proximo, or any other date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 23rd January 1865.—Major H. C. Adlam for two months, under Section VI. of the revised Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 24th January 1865.—Moulvy Mahomed Rafiq Khan, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Monghyr, for a fortnight, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 17th instant.

The 25th January 1865.—Mr. G. C. Fletcher, Judge of West Burdwan, for two months, under Section 6 of the revised Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 21st January* 1865.—The leave granted to Moulvy Abdoollah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Balasore, on the 10th instant, and his transfer to Bogra, sanctioned under separate orders of the same date, are cancelled.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 25th January* 1865.—In explanation of the Notification No. 6638, dated the 24th ultimo, it is hereby notified that the whole of the tract of country known as the Sonthal Pergunnahs shall, for the purposes of Act XVI. of 1864, form one District, and its five Divisions, *viz.* Rajmehal, Godda, Pakour, Deoghur, and Nya Doomka, shall form Sub-Districts. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs shall be ex-officio District Registrar, and the Assistant Commissioners in charge of the Divisions or Sub-Districts of Godda, Pakour, Deoghur, and Nya Doomka ex-officio Deputy Registrars under the Act.

The Rajmehal Division or Sub-District, having its Heads-Quarters at the Sudder Station, has been specially provided for in the Notification above alluded to.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 30th January* 1865.—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to declare Balasore to be a Port of Registry under Act X. of 1841.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Home Department is re-published for information:—

No. 794.—The 25th January 1865.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of extending the principle of the existing Civil Service Superannuation Rule to Military

and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government :—

Public Despatch from the Governor-General of India in Council, to the Secretary of State,—(No. 59, dated Simla, the 15th September 1864.)

We have the honor to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 416, dated the 21st of April, from the Government of Bombay, suggesting the expediency of extending the Civil Service Superannuation Rule, contained in Section 29 of the Furlough Regulations of 1855, to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers.

2. This suggestion accords with the recommendation* made by the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at Lahore for the consideration of certain questions affecting the Civil Service of that Province, a copy of whose Report was forwarded to you with our Despatch No. 56, dated the 12th instant.

* "That the Supreme Government be moved to declare the retention of Civil appointments by Military Officers terminable after a certain number of years, as in the case of Civilians."

3. The proposal of the Bombay Government and of the Lahore Committee appears to us to be just, and likely, if adopted, to prove in every way beneficial to the public interests. There seems no reason for supposing that a Rule, which has undoubtedly proved satisfactory in regard to the Covenanted Civil Service, will be less beneficial when applied to other classes of Officers in Civil employment. Having regard, however, to the various ages at which Military and other Officers begin a career of Civil employment, we are disposed to recommend a Rule to the effect that they shall vacate office after a certain age rather than to prescribe any fixed period of service. In this respect there is an obvious difference between them and Members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The former may enter upon Civil employment at any period of life, while the latter do so at a fixed and nearly uniform age. Hence a Rule which suffices for the Covenanted Civil Service would operate very unequally, and in many instances be quite inoperative, with regard to the other classes of public servants employed under the Civil Administration.

4. We would recommend, therefore, that after the age of 55 no Military or Naval Officer in Civil employment, nor any Uncovenanted Civil Servant, shall be appointed to a new office, or be permitted to retain an office which he has held for five years. We would, however, make the Rule subject, as in the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, to special exceptions, which may be recommended by the Local Government, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Public Despatch from the Secretary of State, to the Governor-General of India in Council,—(No. 90, dated the 9th December 1864.)

Para. 1.—I have considered in Council your letter dated 15th September (No. 59) 1864, recommending, with reference to a suggestion from the Government of Bombay, that the principle of the existing Civil Service Superannuation Rule be extended to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers; and, in accordance with your recommendation, I authorize you to frame a Notification announcing that after the age of 55 no Military or Naval Officer, nor any Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office, or be permitted to retain an office which he has held for five years.

2. This Rule will, like the corresponding Rule applicable to Civil Servants, be subject to special exceptions under the authority of the Secretary of State.

Referring to the above correspondence with the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to pass the following Rule, which shall be held applicable to all Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government :—

After the age of 55 years no Military or Naval Officer, or Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office in Civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. This Rule will be applicable to every Military and Naval Officer, and to every Uncovenanted Servant appointed to any Civil office after its promulgation, and to all other Military and Naval Officers and Uncovenanted Servants employed under the Civil Administration at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department are re-published for information:—

No. 88 *of* 1865.—*The 24th January* 1865.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 400 of the 16th ultimo, is published for general information :—

MILITARY. No. 400. INDIA OFFICE, *London, 16th December* 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

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3. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.* :—

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* * * *
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* * * *

Lieutenant E. Y. Walcott, 6 months.

* * * *

No. 95 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

* * * *

Lieutenant A. Tulloch ... 20th January 1865.

No. 101 *of* 1865.—*The 25th January* 1865 —It has been brought to the notice of Government that Officers returning to England have been sometimes subjected to much inconvenience owing to their last pay certificates having been withheld in consequence of the existence of unadjusted retrenchments against them.

It is accordingly notified, for general information and guidance, that Officers embarking for England are invariably to be furnished with a form of certificate which will enable the Home Authorities to issue to them the pay and allowances to which they may be entitled.

Any amount which may remain unadjusted in India should be distinctly shewn in the certificate, in order that it may be duly recovered in England, unless cause be shewn to the contrary.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 31.

The 25th January 1865.

Notification.—The appointment of Mr. T. C. Marshall as a Temporary Supervisor, First Grade, Local Upper Subordinate Establishment, and his posting to the Jessore Road Division, are cancelled.

No. 32.

Appointments.—Baboo Nobokissen Mookerjee is appointed a Sub-Overseer of the Second Class, Third Grade, in the Lower Subordinate Establishment, and posted to the Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division.

No. 33.

The 28th January 1865.

Mr. J. Butler Stoney is appointed a Probationary Assistant Engineer in the Local Engineer Establishment and posted to the Nuddea (Local Roads') Division.

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept.

No. 12.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 10th February 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	...	2,920
Benares ,,	...	...	2,435
Total Chests	...		5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th February respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 15th February 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 25th February 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 10th March 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 7th April ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 10th May ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 12th June ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. ,,	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	29,197	24,360	53,557

By Order of the Board of Revenue,
T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 9th January 1865.

Notification.

List of Persons entitled to the "India Medal" whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

IF these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State.

T. E. GOLDRICK ... ... *Lucknow.*
ACHILLE GEOFFROI, Volunteer ... *Defence of Lucknow.*

J. T. WHEELER,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
The 18th August 1864.

Notification, No. [illegible]

THE Resident at Hyderabad having represented that some of the Treasuries drawing Transfer Receipts on the Hyderabad Treasury continue to direct their Advice Lists to *Secunderabad*, which is productive of considerable delay and inconvenience, all Officers in charge of Treasuries are requested to forward, for the future, such Advices direct to the Resident, *Hyderabad*, (Deccan,) as all Transfer Receipts are now drawn upon him instead of on the Pay-Master, Secunderabad.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Depy. Audtr. and Acctt.-Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th January 1865.

Notification.

WITH reference to the alterations consequent upon the introduction of the new system of Account, as laid down in Government Notification of the 26th November 1864, it is requested that all applications for leave, pension, or gratuity from Officers serving under the Government of India or Bengal, which have been hitherto passed through the Civil Pay-Master's Office, may now be made through the Accountant-General to the Government of India or Bengal, as the case may be.

H. SANDEMAN,
for Accountant-General, Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th December 1864.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 19th January 1865.

	4 per Cent. of 1824-25.	4 per Cent. of 1828-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent. of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 11th January 1865.	53,000	300	25,87,400	22,89,400	95,85,000	66,62,600	32,10,900	4,74,75,400	2,36,23,000	17,600	16,000	9,55,20,600
ADD:												
Amount enfaced at Madras as per Registers received up to date.	....	....	....	....	43,400	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	43,400
Amount enfaced at Bombay as per Registers received up to date.	.....	....	....	500	....	....	....	.....	2,00,000	....	.. ..	2,00,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date.	... ..	....	....	500	3,400	1,200	6,500	58,500	61,500	....	.....	1,31,600
Total ...	53,000	300	25,87,400	22,90,400	96,31,800	66,63,800	32,17,400	4,75,33,900	2,38,84,500	17,600	16,000	9,58,96,100
DEDUCT:												
Amount removed from the London Books as per Registers received up to date.	....	....	17,300	9,500	26,100	8,300	....	84,000	1,80,000	....	....	3,99,900
Total ...	53,000	300	25,70,100	22,80,900	96,05,700	65,80,800	32,17,400	4,74,49,900	2,37,04,500	17,600	16,000	9,54,96,200

FORT WILLIAM;
Loan Office,
The 25th January 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accountant-General to the Government of India.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Chunder Nauth Bose	...	Presidency College.
2	H. Blochmann	...	Professor, Doveton College.
	Rash Behary Ghose	...	Presidency College.
4	Kally Churn Banerjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
5	Kopally Prosonno Mookerjea	...	Presidency College.
6	Joygobindo Shome	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
7	Gobindo Chunder Ghose	...	Presidency College.
8	Nebarun Chunder Mookerjea	...	Ditto.
9	Baney Madub Dey	...	Ditto.
10	Oma Canto Chatterjea	...	Ditto.
11	Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjea	...	Ditto.
12	Dwarka Nauth Bhuttacharjea	...	Ditto.
13	Okhoy Coomar Roy	...	Ditto.
14	Bhoobun Mohun Porel	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
15	Chunder Mohun Ghose	...	Medical College.
16	Shumbhoo Chunder Naug	...	Dacca College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Atma Ram	...	Agra College.
Charoo Chunder Dutt	...	Presidency College.
Chunder Coomar Doss	...	Ditto.
D'Cruz, L. W.	...	Doveton College.
Debender Chunder Ghose	...	Presidency College.
Deno Nauth Sen	...	Dacca College.
Gopaul Chunder Bose	...	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Chatterjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Hem Chunder Chatterjea	...	Teacher, Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Janoky Nauth Mookerjea	...	Presidency College.
Joggeshur Chunder	...	Ditto.
Jugguth Doorlub Mozoomdar	...	Teacher.
Kali Pada Gupta	...	Medical College.
Kauny Lall Seal	...	Presidency College.
Kishory Mohun Chatterjea	...	Doveton College.
Madhava Chundra Deva	...	Benares College.
Mohinee Mohun Burdone	...	Dacca College.
Mohommed Diem	...	Presidency College.
Nilmoney Doss	...	Ditto.
Opendro Chunder Mullick	...	Ditto.
Prasanna Badana Mittra	...	Benares College.
Prem Chand Mullick	...	Presidency College.
Protap Chunder Ghose	...	Ditto.
Roodro Canto Biswas	...	Ditto.
Shama Churn Chuckerbutty	...	Ditto.
Shosee Bhoosun Bose	...	Dacca College.
Shurbanundo Doss	...	Presidency College.
Tariny Churn Ghose	...	Ditto.
Twidale, G. A.	...	Doveton College.

THE undermentionod Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Gooroo Prosaud Sen	...	Presidency College (Law Department.)
	Tara Bilash Mitter	...	Ditto.
3	Troylokho Nauth Mitter	...	Ditto.
4	Omer Nauth Bose	...	Ditto.
5	Raj Mohun Mookerjea	..	Ditto.
6	Gobindo Chunder Seal	...	Ditto.
7	Ram Laul Mookerjea	...	Ditto.
8.	Grish Chunder Chowdry	...	Ditto.
9	Peary Loll Gooho	...	Ditto.
10	Sham Laul Halder	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Mutty Laul Sircar	...	Presidency College (Law Department.)
Krishno Chunder Chatterjea	...	Ditto.
Hurri Narain Roy	...	Ditto.
Loll Gopaul Dutt	...	Ditto.
Baney Madub Mitter	...	Ditto.
Herumbo Lall Goshamy	...	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Ditto.

THE undermentioned Student has passed the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine :—

Doyal Chunder Shome	...	Medical College.

THE undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for a License in Law :—

In Alphabetical Order.

Ishen Chunder Singh	...	Presidency College (Law Department.)
Kooloda Prosaud Mookerjea	...	Ditto.
Poorno Chunder Mitter	...	Ditto.
Protap Chunder Dey	...	Ditto.
Shoshee Bhoosun Sen	...	Ditto.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Officiating Registrar.

The 30th January 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 28th January 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
January ...	22	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	23	30·176	81·2	63·8	17·4	71·7	64·9	59·5	0·67	N.		
	24	·169	83·0	65·6	17·4	72·7	65·1	59·0	·64	N. W. & N.		
	25	·149	82·0	64·2	17·8	72·4	64·1	57·5	·61	N. W.		
	26	·053	83·2	64·1	19·1	73·1	66·2	60·7	·67	S. & Variable.		
	27	29·993	79·1	69·2	9·9	73·6	68·8	65·4	·77	S. W. & S.	0·16	
	28	30·002	81·6	66·2	15·4	72·8	67·2	62·7	·72	S. W.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	19·4
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	83·2
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	82·2
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·68
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·61
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	0·16
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 28th current	...	0·16
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	Nil

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 30th January 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Nov. 7th ...	9 Casks, None ...	Nomade.
„ 10th ...	112 Packages, Troop Stores ...	Clarence.
„ 17th ...	1 Cask, Troop Stores ...	Trafalgar.
Oct. 20th ...	1 Hogshead, [A] ...	Alumbaugh.
„ 20th ...	One Jolly Boat stranded by the late Cyclone, None	Unknown.
Nov. 15th ...	24 Casks Bread, None ...	Clarence.
„ 24th ...	1 Parcel, Messrs. Apcar and Co. ...	Str. Clan Alpine.
„ 24th ..	1 Ditto, Fornaro, Huni and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Ditto, H. C. H. Man, 81st Regiment, care of Reverend H. Moule ...	Ditto.
„ 25th ...	1 Case, W. Obrien ...	Shannon.
„ 25th ...	1 Crate, G M ...	Ditto.
„ 26th ...	1 Trunk, Captain Napper, 1st Battalion, 11th Regiment ...	Trafalgar.
„ 29th ...	3 Hhds. Porter, None ...	Clarence.
„ 14th ...	55 Cases, [A N] ...	Queen of the South.
„ 14th ...	1 Case, [C. and Co.] B ...	Ditto.
„ 14th ...	2 Cases, [C R] G ...	Ditto.
„ 17th ...	1 Case, Lieutenant Home, care of Colvin, Cowie and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, T. A. Warrand, Esq., Warrand Field Tea Plantation ...	Ditto.
„ 25th ...	1 Case, G. Ousley, Esq., care of Colvin, Cowie and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	31 Cases, [S] ...	Str. Clan Alpine.
„ 23rd ...	9 Cases, [A N] ...	Aliquis.
„ 26th ...	1 Package, M C ...	Str. Erymanthe.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 30th January 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 12th February 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, May 28th ...	1 Case, N P C, No. 1 ...	Str. Candia.
„ 28th ...	1 Case, B M, J B D, No. 4068 ...	Ditto.
Sept. 12th ...	1 Case, D D C, No. 809 ...	Str. Nemesis.
„ 12th ...	1 Case, A. J. Paterson, 2nd Battalion, 19th Regiment ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	1 Case, A. Boissaye ...	Ditto.
Aug. 26th ...	3 Bags Alum, None ...	Str. Punjaub.
Oct. 24th ...	1 Cask, Lieutenant Walker, 98th Regiment ...	Latona.
„ 24th ...	32 Casks, J. S. and Co., R ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	6 Casks, None ..	Ditto.
Nov. 4th ...	1 Case, [M] ...	Ditto.
„ 4th ..	2 Packages, W. and Co., A ...	Lord Lyndhurst.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 30th January 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each they will be advertized for sale:—

		City of Paris.	
1865, Feb.	25th ...	1 Hogshead, [D R W.]	
		Middlesex.	
„	30th ...	63 Cases, [W. D. and Co.]	
		Lady Jocelyn.	
„	30th ...	4 Cases, [H M C] R.	
		Nile.	
„	30th ...	1 Bundle Iron, N. C. and Co.	
		Shannon.	
March	30th ...	[A N] 12 Packages, B B 21 Casks	... [M B] 2 Casks.
„	30th ...	R M B 1 Cask, D D 1 Case	

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 30th January 1865.

J. P. GRANT,
Collector of Customs.

Police Office Notification.

THE Commissioner of Police will be happy to receive any information regarding one JOSEPH FRANK, a Native of Hoíhet, in Prussia. He formerly belonged to the Naval Police Brigade on duty in Sylhet during the disturbances in 1857-58.

V. H. SCHALCH,
Commissioner of Police.

CALCUTTA POLICE OFFICE,
The 10th January 1865.

Police Office Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that a temporary Hospital for the reception of Small-pox patients has been established by Government on the piece of ground just north of the entrance to the Canals, which was lately occupied by the Contractors of the Eastern Bengal Railway. On application to any Police Station a dooly will be provided for the conveyance of Small-pox patients to the Hospital.

An appeal is hereby made to the Public for articles of old clothing for the use of the Small-pox patients, European and Native, and the Commissioner of Police will thankfully receive all such articles which may be sent to the Police Office, Lall Bazar.

V. H. SCHALCH,
Commissioner of Police.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1865.

Notice.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the conclusion of the business to be submitted at the Ordinary Meeting of the Justices of the Peace to be held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 6th of February 1865, a Special Meeting will be held to take into consideration an application received from Mr. Clark, Engineer to the Justices, for leave of absence for eighteen months on Medical Certificate.

By Order,

R. TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Justices of the Peace.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 25th January 1865.

Notice.

CERTAIN Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Edward McLean, of Virginia, in America, in the employ of the East India Railway Company, who died intestate at Jumalpore, Monghyr, during June 1864, have been placed under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person who may be legally authorized to receive the same.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Judge.

ZILLAH BHAUGULPORE;
Judge's Office,
The 9th January 1865.

Notice.

The next Half-yearly Examination for appointment and promotion in the Department of Public Works will be held in the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College, Tank Square, on Thursday, the 2nd February 1865, and following days. Applications from Canditates will be received till 28th January.

J. Sutcliffe,
Principal, Presidency College.

Civil Engineering Department;
Presidency College,
The 16th January 1865.

Notice.

India Medals for the undermentioned Volunteers of the late Behar and Shahabad Police are *still* available at the Office of the undersigned, to whom early application is requested:—

Andrews, G.	...	Trooper late Behar and European Mounted Police.	Shahabad
Anthony, Peter	...	Ditto	ditto. ditto.
Banks, J.	...	Ditto	ditto. ditto.
Bingham, J. B.	...	Ditto	ditto. ditto.
Booty, W.	...	Corporal	ditto. ditto.
* Brensly, G.	...	Trooper	ditto. ditto.
Cavanagh, A. G.	...	Ditto	ditto. ditto.
* Clemmens, J. C.	...	Serjeant	ditto. ditto.
Clinton, J.	...	Trooper	ditto. ditto.
* Cole, W.	...	Ditto	ditto. ditto.
Crabble, A. S.	...	Ditto	ditto. ditto.
Gamel, S.	...	Ditto	ditto. ditto.
* Garside, Joseph	...	Corporal	ditto. ditto.
Huper, G.	...	Trooper	ditto. ditto.
Kent, Robert	...	Veterinary Surgeon	ditto. ditto.
* Kent, Thomas	...	Serjeant	ditto. ditto.
Kuhree, Andrew	...	Trooper	ditto. ditto.
* Lingford, R. S.	...	Serjeant	ditto. ditto.
MacGregor, J.	...	Trooper	ditto. ditto.
Maugay, S.	...	Corporal	ditto. ditto.
Marsh, C.	...	Trooper	ditto. ditto.
* Painter, J.	...	Ditto	ditto. ditto.
Pereira, Thomas	...	Ditto	ditto. ditto.
Tazby, W. H.	...	Ditto	ditto. ditto.
Webber, J.	...	Trumpeter	ditto. ditto.
Wood, Jeffrey	...	Trooper	ditto. ditto.
Wood, John	...	Ditto	ditto. ditto.

Those marked* are reported to be dead. Any information in regard to the addresses of the above or of the relatives or friends of those who are dead or absent from India will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

G. F. Cockburn,
Commissioner.

Patna Commissioner's Office,
The 7th January 1865.

Notice.

The following Prizes for the Burdwan Agricultural Exhibition have been offered by Baboo Hit Lal Missree, of Manooor:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
For the best She Goat in the Division...	16	0	0
For fresh Butter, not less than 2 lbs. ...	8	0	0
For 20 seers of Cow Ghee ...	10	0	0
Ditto Buffalo Ghee ...	8	0	0
For Wheat	10	0	0

H. C. Sutherland,
Secy. to the Burdwan Agricultural Exhibition.

Notification.

Mr. J. Birkmyre, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bhullooah Treasury and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

G. A. Pepper,
Collector.

Collector's Office;
Bhullooah,
The 20th January 1865.

Notification.

Mr. J. Birkmyre, Covenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Bhullooah Treasury from Baboo Gocool Chunder Roy, Deputy Collector, on the 19th January 1865, and he has been empowered to draw Bills on all Public Treasuries.

W. Gordon Young,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office;
Chittagong,
The 25th January 1865.

Notice.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Treasury of Behar on the 10th November 1864, and has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

G. F. Cockburn,
Commissioner.

Patna Commissioner's Office;
Camp Chuprah,
The 19th December 1864.

Sheriff's Office.

Notice is hereby given that the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its ordinary Original Jurisdiction, for the year 1865, will be held on the undermentioned dates, *viz*:—

1st	Criminal Sessions,	Thursday,	19th January.
2nd	ditto ditto,	Friday,	10th March.
3rd	ditto ditto,	Tuesday,	25th April.
4th	ditto ditto,	Monday,	5th June.
5th	ditto ditto,	Tuesday,	18th July.
6th	ditto ditto,	Monday,	14th August.
7th	ditto ditto,	Thursday,	14th September
8th	ditto ditto,	Friday,	24th November.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

Calcutta,
The 12th January 1865.

Wanted

An Auditor for the current Official year's Accounts of the Medical Retiring Fund. Remuneration, Rupees 300.

R. A. Fink,
Offg. Secretary.

Bengal Medl. Retg. Fund,
The 20th January 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Holdings of Khass Mehal Punchannogram will be put up for public sale, under the provisions of Act VIII. of 1835, at the Office of the Deputy Collector of 24-Pergunnahs at Allipore, on Friday, the 10th February 1865, precisely at 12 o'clock. Fifteen per cent. of the purchase money must be paid immediately the Lot is knocked down. If the fifteen per cent. be not paid in cash or notes within two hours of the sale, the Lot shall be re-sold on the same day; and if the remainder of the purchase money is not paid by noon of the eighth day from the date of sale, the Lot shall be re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit the advance of fifteen per cent. already made :—

Number of Grand Division.	Number of Sub-Division.	Number of Holding.	Names of the Proprietors.	Annual Jumma.			Total Balance.			Remarks.
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
I.	VII.	8	Chunder Mohun Gangoolly ..	0	12	9	0	12	9	
„	„	38	Ditto ...	1	3	10	1	3	10	
„	„	158	Ditto ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
„	VIII.	92	Ditto ...	1	9	7	1	9	7	
„	XI.	84	Ditto ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	
II.	II.	121	Kisto Chunder Dutt ...	7	0	3	14	0	6	
„	„	129	Bungacedhur Mitter ...	78	15	11	78	15	11	
III.	XIII.	12	Moneeruddeen Sircar ...	0	6	3	1	3	6	
IV.	C.	38	Talluck Nath Mitter ..	1	2	6	1	2	6	
„	„	107	Cally Churn Ghose ...	52	1	7	52	1	7	
„	M.	45	Seeko Khan ...	1	0	2	2	0	4	
„	„	83	Ditto ...	1	5	5	2	10	10	
„	N.	243	Ditto ..	0	2	6	0	5	0	
„	„	298	Ditto ...	0	3	6	0	7	0	
V.	A.	173	Fyzoollah Astague, &c. ..	1	4	2	1	4	2	
„	H.	147	Umbica Debbah ...	0	9	3	0	9	3	
„	„	156	Ditto ..	3	5	3	3	5	3	
„	J.	28	Greesh Chunder Mitter, &c. ..	11	12	0	11	12	0	
„	K.	265	Tareenee Churn Banerjee ..	2	8	9	2	8	9	
„	„	268	Ditto ...	1	3	9	1	3	9	
„	„	270	Ditto ..	8	8	8	8	8	8	
„	„	309	Shaikh Abass ...	3	7	8	3	7	8	
„	P.	39	Shaikh Abdoollah ..	0	9	0	0	9	0	
„	Q.	103	Mokum Sircar ...	0	14	2	1	12	4	
„	„	109	Ditto ..	0	15	0	1	14	0	
„	„	119	Ditto ..	14	5	10	28	11	8	
„	S.	3	Ditto ..	5	4	0	10	8	0	
„	„	41	Ditto ...	0	14	6	1	13	0	
„	„	86	Sreemutty Mariam Beebee ...	4	11	3	4	11	3	
„	„	93	Mokum Sircar ..	3	1	6	6	3	0	
„	„	100	Tareenee Churn Banerjee ...	2	4	6	2	4	6	
„	„	101	Ditto ...	12	3	3	12	3	3	
„	„	118	Mokum Sircar ...	2	11	0	5	6	0	
„	„	119	Ditto ...	8	5	0	16	10	0	
„	„	120	Ditto ...	1	1	2	2	2	4	
„	„	121	Ditto ...	1	4	9	2	9	6	
„	„	122	Ditto ...	6	4	5	12	8	10	
„	„	123	Ditto ...	1	1	8	2	2	4	
„	„	124	Ditto ..	3	0	0	7	0	0	
„	„	125	Ditto ..	1	0	8	2	1	4	
„	„	138	Sreemutty Mariam Beebee ..	1	2	9	1	2	9	
„	„	139	Mokum Sircar ..	0	15	3	1	14	6	
„	„	140	Ditto ..	0	4	3	0	8	6	
„	„	141	Ditto ..	0	1	9	0	1	11	
„	„	142	Ditto ..	1	7	0	2	14	0	
„	„	143	Ditto ...	4	3	0	8	6	0	
„	„	144	Ditto ..	0	5	3	0	15	9	
„	„	145	Sreemutty Mariam Beebee ...	3	4	7	3	4	7	
„	„	147	Mokum Sircar ..	0	6	5	0	12	10	
„	„	148	Ditto ...	4	12	0	9	8	0	
„	„	151	Ditto ..	2	1	4	4	2	8	
„	„	152	Ditto ..	6	4	2	12	8	4	
„	„	161	Meer Ismail ...	3	0	0	3	0	0	
„	U.	4	Ditto ..	1	14	9	1	14	9	
„	„	16	Mohadeb Mondul ...	2	6	6	0	8	0	
„	„	26D	Ditto ...	0	4	0	0	1	0	

Number of Grand Division.	Number of Sub-Division.	Number of Holding.	Names of the Proprietors.	Annual Jumma.	Total Balance.	Remarks.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
V.	U.	19B	Mokum Sircar ...	0 5 3	0 10 6	
„	„	20A	Ditto ...	0 8 6	1 1 0	
„	„	30	Ditto ...	1 10 3	3 4 6	
„	„	42	Ditto ..	0 3 0	0 6 0	
„	„	48A	Ditto ..	0 8 6	1 1 0	
„	„	49	Ditto ...	0 13 3	0 13 3	
„	„	81	Ditto ...	3 0 0	6 0 0	
„	„	111	Ditto ...	14 7 0	28 14 0	
„	„	114	Beebee Mariam ...	1 4 1	1 4 1	
„	„	119	Mokum Sircar ..	3 6 9	6 13 6	
„	J.	52	Woomesh Chunder Mitter, &c.	2 0 4	2 0 4	
„	„	102	Ditto ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	
VI.	D.	80	Bholanauth Bannah ...	0 9 5	0 9 5	
„	„	299	Greesh Chunder Mitter ..	0 7 1	0 7 1	
„	G.	27A	Bhubba Nauth Bhuttacharjee	14 14 10	14 14 10	
„	„	106	Tara Soondurry Dabee, &c ..	12 7 8	12 7 8	
„	M.	120	Greesh Chunder Mitter ...	6 2 0	6 2 0	
„	„	124	Ditto ...	6 9 6	6 9 6	
„	Q.	190A	Tarruck Chunder Holdar ...	0 5 3	0 5 3	
„	„	190B	Juggessur Holdar ..	0 6 0	0 6 0	
„	„	285A	Tarruck Chunder Holdar ...	0 13 3	0 13 3	
„	„	285B	Juggessur Holdar ..	0 15 6	0 15 6	
„	„	286	Ditto ...	1 0 0	1 1 0	
„	„	289	Tarruck Chunder Holdar ...	0 13 3	0 13 3	
„	„	289A	Juggessur Holdar ...	0 15 4	0 15 4	
„	U.	46	Ramkumar Chuckerbutty ...	0 14 7	0 14 7	
„	„	48	Ditto ..	0 3 3	0 3 3	
„	E.	141	Juggessur Holdar, &c. ..	1,175 13 3	975 13 3	
„	F.	115	Ditto ..	684 1 4	523 2 4	
„	„	115A	Dwarkanauth Holdar, &c. ...	496 13 8	234 11 4	
„	C.	2	Toilluckonauth Mitter ...	0 8 9	6 0 2	The right and interest that Toilluckonauth Mitter has in this Holding will be put up to public sale.
III.	VII.	65, 66, 68, & 71	Rajnarain Bose, &c. ...	82 12 0	414 15 4	The right and interest that Rajnarain Bose and Debnarain Bose has in this Holding will be put up to public sale.

Allipore;
Deputy Collector's Office,
24-Pergunnahs,
The 23rd January 1865.

W. Heysham,
Deputy Collector.

Notice.

A Mela will be held at Katigorah, in Cachar, commencing on the 24th March 1865, corresponding with 12th Chyet 1271, being at the time of the Siddersur Baroni, and will continue as long as is considered necessary.

R. Stewart,
Deputy Commissioner.

Cachar;
Depy. Commr.'s Office,
The 18th January 1865.

Notification.

Baboo Madhub Chunder Moitry, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bograh Treasury and empowered to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. H. Campbell,
Commissioner.

Commr.'s Office, Rajshahye Division;
Dated Camp Bouleah,
The 21st January 1865.

No. 2.

Commissariat Notice.

I. SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Darjeeling up to 2 P. M. of the 15th day of February 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the sub-joined Schedule.

II. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for ." Here specify the names of Articles.

III. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Cash or Treasury Receipt.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specified time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
1	*Barrack Bedding.*	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.		Commissariat Godown, Jullapahar. To Commissariat Gomashta.	According to Indents of Commanding Officers.	Rs. 100	Rs. 400	Equal to Muster.	
	Quilts ...		No. 450						
	Sheets ...		„ 450						
	Blankets ...		„ 225						
	Suttrunjees ...		„ 225						
2	*Hospital Clothing and Bedding.*				According to Indents of Medical Officers.	Rs. 50	Rs. 50		
	Cloak, Chintz ...		No. 5						
	Shirts, Linen ...		„ 45						
	Trowsers, „ ...		„ 15						
	„ Flannel ...		„ 45						
	Socks, Linen ...		20 ps						
	„ Woollen ...		45 „						
	Banians ...		No. 40						
	Bedside Suttrunjees ...		„ 30						
	Gowns, Linen, double ...		„ 55						
	„ „ single		„ 25						
	Bed Linen with Lei ...		„ 5						
	Mattrasses ...		„ 5						
	Pillows, large ...		„ 10						
	„ small ...		„ 20						
	Pillow-cases, large ...		„ 20						
	„ „ small ...		„ 20						
	Quilts, Cotton ...		„ 15						
	Sheets, Linen ...		55						
	Slippers ...		10 pairs						
	Towels, Patna, Hand ...		No. 25						
	Caps, Flannel ...		„ 10						
3	„ Linen ...		„ 7						
	Elephant Gear.			To Commissariat Gomashta at Jalpiguree.	According to requisition of Commissariat Officer.	Rs. 50	Rs. 50		
	Guddellahs ...		No. 15						
	Guddies ...		„ 15						
	Hemp Ropes ...		„ 45						
	Chursahs ...		„ 15						
	Buckets, Leather ...		„ 15						
	Bags, Attah ...		„ 15						

DARJEELING;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 15th January 1865.

J. E. THOMSON, *Major,*
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 1.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Barrackpore up to 4 P. M. of the 15th February 1865, and opened there at noon on the day following in the presence of attending parties, for the supply of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Forms of Tenders will be supplied by the undersigned on application.
3. Tenders to be superscribed—"Tenders for ."
4. Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
5. Separate Tender required for each Class and for each Station.
6. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the required Earnest Money by Government Promissory Notes, or Bank of Bengal Receipt, or in Cash.
7. Authorized Stamp Duty must be paid by the successful competitor.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Probable aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, may be more or less.			Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalment deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.			Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			Barrackpore.	Chinsurah.	Berhampore.			Barrackpore.	Chinsurah.	Berhampore.			
	Class A.												
	Barrack Bedding.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
	Quilts ...	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.	No. 500	No. 100	No. 200	To Indenting Officers direct at the different Stations free of any extra cost to Government.	To be in readiness in full on the 15th September 1865. Issued according to the indent which will be forwarded.	200	50	100	Twenty-five per cent. on the probable annual outlay.	Very Best.	
	Sheets ...		„ 500	„ 100	„ 200								
	Blankets, (Meerut) ...		„ 250	„ 50	„ 100								
	Suttrunjees ...		„ 250	„ 50	„ 100								
	Class B.												
	Cattle Gear.												
	Elephant Gear.												
	Guddies ...		No. 30	.....	No. 20	Cattle Yards at Barrackpore and Berhampore. To Commissariat Officers.	The whole to be delivered on the 15th September 1865.	100	...	50	Ten per cent. on the probable annual outlay.		
	Guddelahs ...		„ 30	.....	„ 20								
	Hides or Chursahs ...		„ 30	.....	„ 20								
	Rope, sets, 12 seers each ...		„ 30	.....	„ 20								
	Doles or Buckets ...		„ 30	.....	„ 20								
	Ration Bags ...		„ 30	.....	„ 20								
	Class C.												
	Draught Bullock Gear.												
	Jhools ...		No. 152	.....	No. 28			100	...	50			
	Nose Ropes ...		„ 152	.....	„ 28								
	Bridle Ropes ...		„ 152	.....	„ 28								
	Hand Brushes ...		„ 152	.....	„ 28								
	Line Rope, wg. 10 seers each ...		„ 3	.....	„ 1								
	Curry Combs ...		„ 152	.....	„ 28								
	Suffrahs ...		„ 152	.....	„ 28								
	Class D.												
	Pack Bullock Gear.												
	Jhools ...		No. 41	.....	No. 100			50	...	100			
	Suffrahs ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Bridle Ropes ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Nose Ropes ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Palans or Pads ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Charys or Covers ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Doonchies ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Petties ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Curry Combs ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Hand Brushes ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Class E.												
	Hospital Clothing.												
	Baniana ...		No. 240	No. 100	No. 44	At Hospital to Corps in the Division. To Medical Officers.	Daily or monthly proportion as required.	250	200	150	Twenty-five per cent. on the probable annual outlay.		
	Bedside Suttrunjees ...		„ 70	„ 50	„ 22								
	Blankets lined with Chintz ...		„ 120	„ 100	„ 44								
	Cloth, Khurooah ...		36 yards	30 yards	8 yards								
	Gowns, Linen, double ...		No. 100	No. 100	No. 44								
	„ „ single ...		„ 120	„ 100	„ 44								
	Mattrasses ...		„ 100	„ 50	„ 22								
	Pillows, large ...		„ 80	„ 50	„ 22								
	„ small ...		„ 150	„ 100	„ 44								
	Pillow-cases, large ...		„ 100	„ 100	„ 88								
	„ „ small ...		„ 380	„ 200	„ 176								
	Sheets, Linen ...		„ 370	„ 200	„ 88								
	Shirts, Linen ...		„ 280	„ 200	„ 88								
	Slippers ...		100 pairs	50 pairs	22 pairs								
	Socks, Linen or Cotton ...		240 „	100 „	88 „								
	„ Worsted ...		120 „	100 „	88 „								

Number of Tenders.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Probable aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, may be more or less. Barrackpore.	Chinsurah.	Berhampore.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalment deliverable and specific times of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender. Barrackpore.	Chinsurah.	Berhampore.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
	Hospital Clothing.—(Concluded.)							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
	Towels, Patna, Hand ...		No. 112	No. 100	No. 22								
	„ Round ...		„ 2	„ 20	„ 1								
	„ Jack ...		„ 16	„ 1	„ 1								
	Trowsers, Linen ...		„ 140	„ 100	„ 88			250	200	150			
	„ Flannel ...		„ 120	„ 100	„ 44								
	Thread, Sewing ...		2 lbs.	3 lbs.	1 lb.								
	Caps, Linen ...		No. 180	No. 100	No. 10								
	„ Flannel ...		„ 100	„ 100	„ 10								
	Class F.												
	Hospital Miscellanies.												
	Copper Camp Kettle ...		No. 1	No. 1	No. 1								
	Copper Boilers, large, with covers		„ 3	„ 4	„ 4								
	„ „ medium „ ...		„ 4	„ 4	„ 4								
	„ „ small „ ...		„ 6	„ 4	„ 4								
	„ Pudding Plates ...		„ 12	„ 1	„ 8								
	„ Dechies ...		„ 4	„ 1	„ 1			50	50	50			
	„ Stool Pans ...		„ 6	„ 8	„ 6								
	„ Frying Pans ...		„ 3	„ 1	„ 1								
	Soup Ladles ...		„ 2	„ 2	„ 1								
	Chopper ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Grid Iron ...		„ 2	„ 2	„ 1								
	Class G.												
	Bamboos ...		No. 2	No. 3	No. 1								
	Basins, Brass ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Bathing Tubs ...		„ 3	„ 2	„ 1								
	Blinds or Chicks ...		„ 4	„ 1	„ 1								
	Boarded Cot for fractures ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Chairs, Dispensary ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 2								
	Camel Trunks ...		16 pairs	11 pairs	6 pairs								
	Chamber, Glazed, Utensils ...		No. 1	No. 12	No. 1								
	China Cups, Salt ...		„ 60	„ 1	„ 22								
	China Plates ...		„ 2	„ 1	„ 23								
	Cork Screws ...		„ 4	„ 2	„ 1								
	Chillumchees, Brass ...		„ 2	„ 1	„ 1								
	Crutches ...		3 pairs	1 pair	1 pair								
	Dusters ...		No. 12	No. 300	No. 12								
	Easy Chairs ...		„ 6	„ 1	„ 4								
	Fomentation Tin ...		„ 1	„ 6	„ 1								
	Flesh Forks ...		„ 2	„ 1	„ 1								
	Fumigating Bell ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Hatchets, Iron ...		„ 1	„ 2	„ 1								
	Hip Bath ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Jackets, Straight ...		„ 1	„ 2	„ 1								
	Kadjowahs, (pairs) ...		1 pair	1 pair	1 pair								
	Knives ...		No. 60	No. 50	No. 22								
	Forms ...		„ 60	„ 50	„ 22								
	Kitchen Knives ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Lanterns ...		„ 4	„ 1	„ 1								
	Lemon Squeezers ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1			200	150	100			
	Locks and Keys ...		„ 22	„ 24	„ 16								
	Measures, Milk ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	„ Wine ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Nails, Iron ...		„ 200	„ 200	„ 22								
	Night Chairs ...		„ 2	„ 6	„ 5								
	Nutmeg Grater ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Petarrahs ...		1 pair	12 pairs	1 pair								
	Pint Measures ...		No. 2	No. 1	No. 1								
	Rope, Cotton ...		5 yards	12 yards	5 yards								
	Sauce Pan with covers ...		No. 4	No. 2	No. 1								
	Rat Trap ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Scales and Weights, up to 10 lbs.		1 set	1 set	1 set								
	Spoons ...		No. 70	No. 10	No. 10								
	Slipper Bath ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Stools ...		„ 1	„ 2	„ 2								
	Stool Pans, Glazed ...		„ 1	„ 2	„ 1								
	Tables, Bedside ...		„ 30	„ 1	„ 22								
	Tape, Broad ...		120 yards	150 yards	66 yards								
	Tin Bed Head Tickets ...		No. 70	No. 50	No. 22								
	Tin Cups ...		„ 60	„ 50	„ 22								
	„ Funnels ...		„ 4	„ 1	„ 1								
	„ Plates ...		„ 60	„ 50	„ 22								
	„ Pots ...		„ 80	„ 50	„ 22								
	Tubs for Foot Baths ...		„ 1	„ 2	„ 1								
	Trays for Dressing ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	„ Medicines ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Writing Stand ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
		From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.				At Hospital to Corps in the Division. To Medical Officers.	Daily or monthly proportion as required.				Twenty-five per cent. on the probable annual outlay.	Very Best.	

Barrackpore;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 16th January 1865.

William Briggs, *Major,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

No. 2.

Commissariat Notice.

Sealed Tenders are invited for supply of Beef and Mutton to Troops at Barrackpore on the march and in camp at various distances from Barrackpore for 12 months, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.

Form of Tenders to be had at Barrackpore, where Tenders will be received up to 4 P. M. of the 27th February 1865, and opened at noon on the 28th February 1865.

Earnest Deposit to be in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipt.

SCHEDULE.

Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be deposited with Tender.	Security to be deposited on acceptance of Tender by the Commissary General.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
Barrackpore.	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	lbs.	Ration Grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Half an hour before sun-rise daily according to daily Indents, &c.	Rupees.	Rupees.		
Beef		1,57,500			2,500	8,000	Best Grass fed.	
Mutton...		25,000						

Barrackpore;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 26th January 1865.

William Briggs, *Major,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Notice is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 643½ Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Chunderpore, of Desh Panbaree, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre on the 2nd of May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

E. P. Lloyd,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Zillah Kamroop;
Revenue Department,
The 13th January 1865.

Boundaries of Lot.

North—By Kullung River.

South—By swamp and low lands and Botanee Jungle.

East—By fallow land, a Rock, Chunderpore Beel, Botanee and Nul Jungles, and a large Rock.

West—By a line through grass jungle at foot of Hills and a long edge of Forest.

E. P. Lloyd,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Notice is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (160) one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Ootur Soroobungshur, Mouzah Dampore, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset priee of two Rupees eight annas per acre on the 2nd of May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

E. P. Lloyd,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Zillah Kamroop;
Revenue Department,
The 13th January 1865.

Boundaries of Lot.

North—By Amdola Beel and Pillars.

South—By Pillars and Dhurmotur land.

East—By Hills of Bhringashur, Shanpanah, and Moniary.

West—By Pillars and Nita Beel.

E. P. Lloyd,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lot of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 300 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannah Futtickchurry, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction, to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 2nd day of May 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The Sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG;
The 12th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 70.—In Thannah Futtickchurry, area about 300 Acres.

North.—By Lot No. 22.
South.—By Fenny River.
East.—By Pannoonh Sirrah.
West.—By Andermanick.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (50) fifty Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Ramsaha, Mouzahs Gotanuggur and Burragawn, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 4th April 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

THOS. LAMB,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT;
Zillah Kamroop,
The 8th December 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

On the North by cultivated lands of Mouzah Gotanuggur.
On the South by Burragong Mouzah's Hill and Seel Dooar.
On the East by Mr. Philipp's Koboolah land.
On the West by cultivated lands of Mouzah Gotanuggur and Hill.

THOS. LAMB,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two Lots of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (600) six hundred Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Chillabandha and Solall, in Zillah Nowgong in Assam, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 3rd day of April 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH NOWGONG;
Depy. Commr.'s Office,
The 6th December 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

LOT No. I.—In Mouzah Chillabandha, area about 200 Acres.

On the North by the southern boundary of Mr George Williamson's Kuliahbur grant.
On the South by a high embankment planted with bamboos as far as the Juree tree shewn on the plan.
On the East by the Kamykhya Lakhiraj land from a post on the north-east to another at the Josah Hollah, and by the Josah Hollah.
On the West by a continuation of the embankment which formed the southern boundary.

LOT No. II.—In Mouzah Solall, area about 400 Acres.

On the North by Bihusua Ahut tree (or tree under which the festival of the Bihu is held) and posts; by marshes known as Bhogoneea Hollah and Law Bhooi Dullone.
On the South by the Dullong Jooree from a post on the south-west to another on the south-east.
On the East by Burtamolee and Pahkotab Hollahs.
On the West by Muhmora Hollah and Posts.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, situated in Zillah Seebsagur, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas an acre on the 2nd May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, at 11 A. M., should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. SCONCE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Revenue,
Assam, Zillah Seebsagur,
The 19th November 1864.

LOT I.—About 500 Acres, in Mouzah Ghilladharee, bounded as follows :—

North—A straight line from Ghilladharee Nuddee at a point 700 feet from the north-east corner of Mr. Beckett's Ghilladharee Grant, held under the old Rules, to a large Cotton tree on the bank of the Mukrung Nuddee.

South—A straight line from the south-east corner of the Ghilladharee Grant to the south-west corner of the Mukrung Grant.

East—Mukrung Grant and Mukrung River as far as the large Cotton tree mentioned in the north boundary.

West—Ghilladharee Grant and the Ghilladharee Nuddee.

LOT II.—About 500 Acres, in Mouzah Dhopabur, bounded as follows :—

North—Dhodur Alli, 500 feet, west of Mr. Vanqulin's Myhebellea Grant.

South—Ladoighur (Road.)

East—Mr. Vanqulin's Grant and the Suffry Nuddee, from that Grant to where it intersects the Ladoighur.

West—A line drawn due south from the western termination of the north boundary to the Ladoighur.

H. SCONCE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Zillah Seebsagur,
The 19th November 1864.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 4,000 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannah Sautkaneah, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per acre, on the second day of May 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1833. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG,
The 17th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 76—In Thannah Sautkaneah, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By assessed lands of Chanpoor, Natmoora, and Tellgaon.

East—By assessed lands of Doodorea, Roopnugger, and Sooepoorah.

South—By a line drawn from east to west across the range from the Village of Potbeela on the east, to the assessed lands of Bellgaon on the west.

West—By assessed lands of Bellgaon, Chandoopoor, and Hajeegaon.

LOT No. 77.—In Thannah Sautkaneah, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By the southern boundary of the Lot No. 76, *viz.* by a line drawn east to west across the range from the Village of Potbeela on the east, to the assessed lands of Bellgaon on the west.

East—By assessed lands of Potbeela and Kanchana.

South—By northern boundary of Lot 34 where it crosses the range of hill lands, and in other parts by the assessed lands of Chooramunnie.

West—By assessed lands of Chundia Hât, Bunnigram, and Khoona Moyafferabad.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG,
The 17th January 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that all the Khas Forests in Cachar containing Cautchouc trees, bounded on the East by Moneepoor; West by Sylhet; North by Assam, and South by Independent Tipperah, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder for a period of one year, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866, on the 31st March 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

J. F. SHERER,
Asst. Commissioner, in charge.

CACHAR;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 6th December 1864.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of Mrs. Sarah Poulson, late of Dhurrumtollah, in Calcutta, widow, deceased, having been this day granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to John William Dunn, of the same place, Esquire, the sole Executor appointed in and by the said Will of the said deceased, all persons having demands against the Estate of the deceased are requested to make the same known to the said Executor, to whom those indebted thereto are requested to pay their respective debts without delay.

DOWNING AND MOOKERJEE,
Proctors.

The 26th January 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that in event of no claim being made to the unclaimed dividends hereunder mentioned within six months from this date they will be paid into Court :—

ESTATE OF SAUNDERS, MAY, FORDYCE AND CO.

NAMES OF CREDITORS.	Numbers of Bills.	Amount of Claims in £. s. d.	Amount of Claims in Rs. As. P.	9th Dividend at one per Cent. Rs. As. P.
Watson and Co. ...	1756	128 14 3	10,281 10 3	102 13 0
	9	58 15 8		
	7	43 7 6		
	262	214 12 9		
	260	128 14 3		
	114	130 11 0		
	415	130 5 0		
	448	282 11 9		
	709	10 0 0		
	1881	18 14 7		
	534	38 18 9		
J. Warrall ...	0	0 0 0	66 6 0	0 10 7
Robert Brown ...	538	20 0 0	148 4 11	1 7 9
J. Stacy and Co. ...	682	37 13 3	347 2 0	3 7 6
Turner, Sands and Co. ...	611-12	4,000 0 0	61,405 13 6	614 0 9
	361	3,000 0 0		
W. D. H. Ochme, Attorney, for Holloway and Co. ...	476	61 13 9	438 2 9	4 6 0
B. R. Stroud, for Lieutenant Chambers	370	200 0 0	1,766 9 3	17 10 6
Leach, Diggles and Co. ...	311	200 0 0	7,432 8 5	74 5 2
	388	350 0 0		
	389	300 0 0		
John Jenkins, account Hon'ble R. Forbes ...	405	80 0 0	4,762 14 3	47 10 0
	1950	300 0 0		
	419	90 0 0		
	582	80 0 0		
	571	20 0 0		
James Sutherland ...	1845	100 0 0	1,636 6 3	16 5 9
	1919	35 0 0		
	104	61 17 6		
A. Paul	625	10 0 0	367 15 8	3 10 9
	609	40 0 0		
Hugh Dalrymple ...	1954	100 0 0	6,538 12 9	65 6 3
	371	300 0 0		
	372	200 0 0		
	212	200 0 0		
D. McDonald, for Estate of Mrs. Crawley ...	385	80 0 0	2,016 15 10	20 2 6
	497	80 0 0		
	615	100 0 0		
Gladstone, Wyllie and Co. ...	1898	346 7 9	16,049 5 3	160 7 9
	1910	61 2 3		
	1831	300 0 0		
	1897	300 0 0		
	621	240 11 2		
	1832	700 0 0		
J. Morgan, for G. Turner ...	202	24 4 8	175 2 11	1 12 0

Names of Creditors.	Numbers of Bills.	Amount of Claims in £. s. d.	Amount of Claims in Rs. As. P.	9th Dividend at one per Cent. Rs. As. P.
J. S. Biss ...	508	39 7 6	1,632 2 8	16 5 1
	1725	50 0 0		
	1859	24 14 10		
	604	23 13 11½		
	225	25 5 3		
	224	30 6 3		
D. McDonald, for the Bengal Mariner's and General Widow's Fund ...	400	150 0 0	1,353 6 0	13 8 6
Syed Hassan Baften ...	0	0 0 0	205 8 9	2 0 9
Hew Dalrymple, for R. Gauthony ...	1868	100 0 0	694 6 9	6 15 1
Thomas Henry Le Maistre ...	1842	200 0 0	3,505 3 3	35 0 9
	536	120 0 0		
	343	100 0 0		
	665	16 0 0		
Gunter, Greenaway and Co. ...	20	317 6 10	14,202 3 6	142 0 4
	14	69 9 0		
	401	77 13 5		
	15	28 7 9		
	666	117 18 11		
	403	27 6 9		
	471	50 5 1		
	402	75 4 7		
	1944	80 16 8		
	248	265 8 10		
	404	20 14 1		
	79 & 472	336 3 11		
	17	47 2 9		
	77	45 11 7		
	19	62 14 6		
	18	43 14 0		
P. Peard ...	336	37 0 0	703 11 3	7 0 6
	646	60 0 0		
J. W. Grant ...	116	500 0 0	4,365 13 2	43 10 6
Thomas Edmond ...	643	50 0 0	355 13 6	3 8 9
J. Andrew ...	192	50 0 0	355 0 7	3 8 9
C. H. Pickford, for Mrs. Roebuck ...	191	70 0 0	560 0 0	5 9 6
T. Caird ...	1879	223 8 9	1,985 10 8	19 13 7
J. P. Meik, Bills held by J. L. Budden	1936	65 0 0	1,258 7 11	12 9 3
	1903	50 0 0		
	69	50 0 0		
William Jaffray, by his Attorney J. H. Wingate ...	518	20 0 0	148 13 4	1 7 10
T. H. Kneebone ...	704	20 0 0	196 5 7	1 15 3
F. Mayer and Co. ..	236	95 19 10	663 8 3	6 10 1
Khaza Mussyjee ...	1977	155 6 5	3,083 4 2	30 13 3
	1978	169 13 7		
	535	40 0 0		
C. H. West ...	670	15 0 0	283 13 7	2 13 3
	445	10 0 0		
	17	10 0 0		
Cicil Huttman ...	537	20 0 0	505 9 8	5 0 9
	610	50 0 0		
Proprietors of the Bombay Times ...	0	0 0 0	84 8 11	0 13 5

Names of Creditors.	Nummber of Bills.	Amount of Claims in £. s. d.	Amount of Claims in Rs. As. P.	9th Dividend at one per Cent. Rs. As. P.
Captain R. Smyth ...	64	200 0 0	1,338 10 2	13 6 2
J. H. Fergusson, for Charles Thomson and Co. ..	70	400 0 0	3,874 2 3	33 11 10
R. B. Brittridge, for Mrs. M. H. Bruerd	667	111 17 6	1,041 0 7	10 6 6
J. R. Engledue, for Stephen Page ...	698	27 14 9	258 2 6	2 9 3
John Spence and Co., for Stone and Gunter ...	189	100 0 0	1,569 15 6	15 11 1
	268	100 0 0		
Macvicar, Smith and Co. ...	196	2,000 0 0	17,375 1 5	173 12 0
J. Lindsay, for S. W. Bradburry ...	647	10 0 0	82 10 10	0 13 2
S. P. Griffiths, for A. Orr, Ewing and Co. ..	616	1,500 0 0	13,283 15 5	132 14 3
Thomas Payne ...	1889	100 0 0	2,609 2 6	26 1 5
	453	220 0 0		
D. Begg ..	199	1,000 0 0	8,827 4 8	88 4 3
J. D. Kock ..	569	15 0 0	113 2 0	1 2 1
Nicol Macnicol ...	207	50 0 0	352 1 3	3 8 3
James Hume, Secretary Agricultural, and Horticultural Society of India ...	255	10 0 0	73 5 2	0 11 9
Kelsalls and Co. ...	171	750 0 0	12,827 14 3	128 4 6
	172	750 0 0		
W. H. Smith ..	48	10 0 0	69 5 0	0 11 1
N. S. Sweedland ..	489	50 0 0	382 13 9	3 13 3
Hadjee Jackeriah Mohomed ...	0	0 0 0	183 7 0	1 13 4
Watson and Co., for Robert Whyte ...	30	100 0 0	1,684 2 0	16 13 5
	578	100 0 0		
	Balance of Account Rupees	100 0 0		
R. Stewart and Co., for Calcutta Insurance and Co. ..	299	1,000 0 0	8,577 6 0	85 12 3
Thomas Pain ...	1948	1,026 0 10	43,890 2 8	438 14 5
	1949	1,045 6 1		
	1813	773 14 3		
	1780	185 5 11		
	1814	177 18 2		
	359	2,010 8 4		
R. Scott, Thomson, for Mrs. Cowan ...	130	130 0 0	887 9 7	8 13 11
William H. Palmer ...	0	0 0 0	1,168 13 5	11 11 0
P. M. Stavers ...	634	80 0 0	719 15 8	7 3 2
Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., for Royal Bank of Scotland ...	233	400 0 0	3,437 3 6	34 5 11
J. S. Judge ...	1773	100 0 0	719 5 7	7 1 6
W. Swadden ...	586	6 6 0	54 5 10	0 8 5
C. S. Francis, for E. Smith ...	66	75 0 0	546 15 3	5 7 6
D. McDonald, for Alexander McKinnon ..	498	50 0 9	351 8 2	3 8 3
Allan, Deffell and Co., Secretary, Equitable Insurance Society ...	37	39 2 7	585 6 10	5 13 7
	119	124 3 10		
E. P. Griffiths, for Thomas Heath ...	1940	200 0 0	1,367 14 4	13 10 9
Aylwynk and Co., account Melnish, Gray and Co. ...	1958	96 1 9	996 10 1	9 15 4
George Dearman ...	360	588 9 11	5,169 15 10	51 11 2
Henry Chapman, account L. C. Carter ...	1776	100 0 0	907 2 8	9 1 1
Hurrish Chunder Bose ...	257	64 19 8	555 4 0	5 8 9
J. D. Campbell ...	0	696 4 6	5,983 14 10	59 13 4
H. Smith, Account R. B. Rodda ...	671	250 0 0	2,305 6 4	28 0 9
Gunter, Greenaway and Co., account T. Dunkin ...	45 & 47	400 0 0	3,618 13 6	36 3 0
John Jenkins, account R. Roope, Executor of Cabel Roope ...	306	100 10 0	898 8 9	8 15 9
Julius Kohn, account A. J. Saalfield, Heynam and Alexander ...	391	415 13 2	7,059 0 10	70 9 5
	562	23 17 10		
	0	114 18 6		
	0	144 2 0		
J. Acheson, account G. Scovel ...	580	137 10 1	1,227 1 0	12 4 3

Names of Creditors.	Numbers of Bells.	Amount of Claims in £. s. d.	Amount of Claims in Rs. As. P.	9th Dividend at one per Cent. Rs. As. P.
D. McCallum, for R. A. Coward ...	1854	208 4 1	1,442 1 0	14 6 9
Allen, Deffell and Co., for J. Reid ...	264	298 3 4½	2,564 2 2	25 10 2
D. C. Low ...	335	81 0 0	577 4 5	5 12 3
D. C. Low, for Reverend B. M. Gane ...	334	101 0 10	697 14 1	6 15 8
Thomas Andrew, for Mrs. H. Roebuck...	191	70 0 0	492 10 10	4 14 8
F. Rogers ...	555-6	50 0 0	364 7 0	3 10 2
Robert Robertson, Executor of John Davison ...	0	0 0 0	724 10 10	7 4 0
Macdonald and Dukinson ...	0	0 0 0	456 13 3	4 9 0
Smith, Huffnagle and Co., for H. Wenchman ...	424	50 0 0	453 10 5	4 8 7
Campbell and Co. ...	157	2,000 0 0	17,058 8 7	170 9 3
Doorga Churn Bose and Tariny Churn Bose ...	267	60 0 0	535 14 2	5 5 7
Judge, Vrignon and Newmarch, account J. Davidson ...	350	100 0 0	1,087 4 0	10 13 11
A. Thomson ...	342	75 7 10	519 0 9	5 3 0
Milroy and Sons, for G. Shearwood ...	507	126 17 5	1,295 11 6	12 15 3
R. Campbell, for James Houston Mackinlay ...	630	500 0 0	4,453 1 4	44 8 5
J. H. Fergusson, for Ranson and Co. ...	280	109 2 0	951 4 6	9 8 0
H. M. Elliot ...	1770	61 12 4	561 0 0	5 9 9
Adolph Cohn, for J. H. Cohn ...	1918	51 16 11	2,860 3 11	28 9 7
	59	100 0 0		
	183	50 0 0		
	390	100 0 0		
	197	50 0 0		
	1807	25 0 0		
Charles Huffnagle, for William Tyson	563	50 0 0	1,062 12 7	10 10 0
	660	69 4 8		
Joseph Patten ...	599	83 8 1	751 6 4	7 8 2
Crump, Schorn and Co. ...	608	50 0 0	358 0 3	3 9 3
Eglinton, McClure and Co., for G. H. Blackburn and Co. ...	132	214 7 0	1,437 1 7	14 5 11
Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., account G. F. McClintock ...	129	126 0 0	809 9 3	8 11 2
Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., account G. Lindsay ...	321	150 0 0	1,341 4 2	13 6 6
Ditto Major-General Cartwright ...	701	50 0 0	476 1 0	4 12 1
W. Wienholt, for Ryder Wienhold and Co.	1828	1,000 0 0	6,776 0 10	69 12 2
Thurburn, Mathewson and Co., for A. D. Fordyce ...	195	150 0 0	1,340 3 11	13 6 4
Thurburn, Mathewson and Co., for T. McAlpin and Co. ...	490	108 6 8	956 8 2	9 8 11
Thurburn, Mathewson and Co., for Thomas Burnell ...	175	88 8 2	602 13 2	6 0 3
C. R. Prinsep, for Mrs. Lock ...	1869	25 0 0	183 7 8	1 13 4
R. F. Calrow ...	254	100 0 0	679 11 5	6 12 9
J. S. Judge, T. Hawkins ...	1943	60 12 6	425 8 1	4 4 0
Thurburn, Mathewson, and Co., for D. Robinson, now Fletcher Alexander and Co., per T. Muir ...	484	29 17 1	269 12 8	2 11 0
E. M. Cowell and Co. ...	420	62 3 0	553 9 2	5 8 6
T. M. Robinson, for T. W. Milu ...	0	9 1 11	75 4 0	0 12 0
Thurburn, Mathewson and Co., for J. Bibley and Son ...	335	61 17 7	550 8 0	5 8 1
James Nephew, and Co. ...	0	0 0 0	1,401 10 6	14 0 3
J. P. Meik ...	65	100 0 0	1,006 0 6	10 1 0
	68	50 0 0		
James Davidson ...	78	16 6 5	117 7 7	1 2 9
James Dow Kennedy ...	79	310 12 1	2,067 8 0	20 10 9
A. Mackintosh ...	115	100 0 0	727 15 1	7 4 5
	213	5 0 0		
A. Lingham ...	1798	100 0 0	850 0 0	8 8 0

Calcutta,
The 19th January 1865.

John Cochrane,
Official Assignee.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1861.

REPORT

BY THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

BANK OF BENGAL,

For Half-year ending 31st December 1864.

The transactions of the Bank for half-year ended 30th June last closed with a Cash Balance of two crores and forty-three lakhs, and with the rates of interest ranging from 6½ to 9 per cent. on advances somewhat in excess of two crores and sixteen lakhs.

Throughout July the money market continued easy without any material change in the Bank's position. From the middle of that month, however, a marked improvement in the import market developed itself, and at the same time dealers shewed a disposition to make provision for anticipated requirements in connection with the leading staple exports.

The Bank's advances steadily rose, and by the middle of August had reached two crores and eighty-two lakhs, when the Directors raised the rates of Interest and Discount two per cent. all round. Towards the end of September the rates were again raised one per cent, when the advances touched nearly three crores and the Cash Balance had gone down sixty-two lakhs, as compared with the amount on hand at the close of the preceding half-year.

The high rates of interest ruling in this market in contrast with those in Bombay attracted specie from that Presidency, and as large remittances were at the same time being imported from England, the Bank's reserve gradually increased towards the latter part of October. Before the close of November it reached upwards of three crores.

Early in October, however, Calcutta was overtaken by a cyclone which proved disastrous to the shipping in the river, and as continuous advices of an impending monetary pressure in England, coupled with a great fall in the staple articles of export, reached India by each successive Mail, the local trade for a time was severely checked.

The available surplus capital was in consequence thrown on the market, and money out of doors ruled under the Bank's rates. In order to arrest the downward movement in the Bank's advances the Directors lowered the rates at each meeting for three weeks in succession one per cent. all round. From a minimum point of two crores and twelve lakhs at the end of November, the Bank's advances steadily and gradually increased to the close of the half-year ending on 31st December last, when the advances and Cash Balances at Head Office and Branches relatively stood at two crores and ninety-five lakhs and two crores and sixty-seven lakhs.

The result of the half-year's transactions shews a net profit of Rupees 10,80,458-0-5. After setting aside Rupees 1,07,356-1-2 to meet the interest on the subscriptions to new stock paid by Proprietors since the preceding June, the Directors have appropriated Rupees 9,38,517-15-3 in payment of a dividend, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum free of Income Tax, on the increased capital of Rupees 1,87,70,358; and have transferred a balance of Rupees 34,674 to Reserve Fund.

Both stocks are now consolidated and amount to two crores and twenty lakhs, which, from henceforth, will participate equally in the dividends earned.

At 30th June the Bank's investments in the 5½ and 5 per cent. Loans were valued at the then market rate. Early in July large quantities of these securities from Bombay and London were transferred to this market for realization and prices receded heavily. With an easier market a rally took place during October and November, but there is again an entire absence of animation in the market. Following the course hitherto adopted, the Directors have equalized the investments with the market value of the day, which is nearly six per cent. under that of the preceding six months. The Reserve Fund has been debited with a corresponding amount to meet the depreciation.

The Directors have pleasure in stating that the losses incurred at the Branches since their establishment are very trifling, and that their progress, as a whole, has more than realized their expectations.

With a view to facilitate the circulation of British and Australian Sovereigns and Half-Sovereigns of current weight throughout British India, the Governor-General in Council, by Order of 23rd November last, was pleased to direct that they should be received at all the Treasuries in payment of sums due to Government at the equivalent of ten and five Rupees respectively.

Under Notification of same date the Governor-General in Council directed that Government Currency Notes should be issued at the several Agencies and Circles of the Paper Currency in exchange for Sovereigns and Half-Sovereigns of current weight at the rate of ten and five Rupees respectively to an extent not exceeding one-fourth of the total issues represented by Coin and Bullion at each Circle.

Although the amount tendered through the General Treasury at the Bank in payment of Government dues has been very limited, the sum taken over the counter in the Banking Department since 1st December is nearly eight lakhs (£80,000.) Of this amount upwards of four lakhs (£40,000) have been told out to the public in exchange for Notes and other demands. The balance is still available at Head Office and Branches.

The publication of the Government Orders had the effect of liberating most of the current gold coins held by importers, when it became apparent to them that they could not calculate on realising beyond the equivalent at which Sovereigns were received and issued by the Bank; but the Directors are not prepared to say that, when present supplies are exhausted, the Notification will be the means of encouraging the importation of gold in larger quantities than heretofore.

It is, however, undoubted that as a tentative measure the introduction of gold under the Government Notification has been so far successful, and proved acceptable to the public generally.

The supplies received have been sufficient to maintain the market value of the Sovereign in Calcutta at an almost unvarying quotation of ten Rupees. When the supply at the Bank was temporarily exhausted, and, in exceptional cases for small amounts, a trifling premium has, it is understood, been realised. At most of the up-country Branches the market value has also been steadily quoted at ten Rupees, while the highest reported rate is one anna and six pies premium.

The provision by which one-fourth of the total issues of Currency Notes represented by Coin or Bullion may be held in gold will, the Directors think, prove to be of great importance, especially in times of pressure.

The combined effect of both Orders will, it is hoped, gradually familiarise the native population with the use of Sovereigns as a circulating medium, and pave the way for the introduction of a more enlarged measure hereafter.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Half-year ending 31*st December* 1864.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	As.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ...	1,87,70,358	15	2	Government Securities. Investment No. 1	31,97,210	12	0
Subscriptions to New Stock ...	32,29,641	0	10	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	1,60,04,008	0	0
Reserve Fund	17,67,132	0	4	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches... ...	17,44,268	10	0
General Treasury balance at Head Office ... Rs. 71,70,346 0 8				Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,18,32,186	15	5
				Dead Stock	3,75,263	12	9
				Stamps	10,243	12	0
				Balances with other Banks...	6,69,970	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... „ 85,62,180 3 3				Sundries	8,07,211	9	1
					3,45,80,364	0	0
	1,57,32,526	3	11	Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office ...	1,70,346	0	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,00,96,685	1	11	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... .. Rs. 1,91,47,262 2 4			
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,19,174	15	10	Cash and Currency Notes including Treasury Balance at Branches ... „ 75,91,702 0 10			
Bank Notes outstanding	3,80,000	0	0				
Sundries	12,04,065	13	10		2,67,38,964	3	2
Total, Rs. ...	6,14,89,674	3	10	Total Rs. ...	6,14,89,674	3	10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Receipts.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Amount received in Discount, Interest, and Commission at Head Office and Branches	.....	13,50,813 11 4
Disbursements.		
Establishment at Head Office and Branches	1,82,342 11 3	
Pensions	2,900 0 0	
Directors' Fees	5,225 0 0	
Law Charges	941 14 0	
Contingencies.—Stationery ... ... Rs. 5,838 4 9		
Lighting .. ... „ 1,508 15 6		
Printing ... ... „ 6,311 4 7		
Advertisements ... „ 5,331 10 6		
Office Rent, Assessments, and Miscellaneous Charges at Head Office and Branches „ 36,827 2 3		
Cheque and Pass Books „ 868 0 10		
Allowance for Wear and Tear of Bank Property ... „ 7,064 13 2		
	63,745 3 7	
		2,55,154 12 10
		10,95,658 14 6
Deduct		
Income Tax	.....	15,110 14 1
Net Profit, Rupees	.....	10,80,548 0 5
Amount of Dividend declared at 10 per cent. per annum ...	9,38,517 15 3	
Interest due on Subscriptions to New Stock paid in after 30th June last	1,07,356 1 2	
Surplus transferred to Credit of Reserve Fund	34,674 0 0	
		10,86,548 0 5
Reserve Fund.		
Reserve Fund at 30th June 1864	.....	18,92,273 7 0
By surplus at Credit of Profit and Loss Account after providing for a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	.....	34,674 0 0
		19,26,947 7 0
To amount transferred to the Credit of Government Securities to meet depreciation in Investments	1,20,846 12 0	
To Honorarium to the late Officiating Secretary and Treasurer	10,000 0 0	
To Gratuity to the late Deputy Khazanchee and others ...	3,028 0 0	
To old Outstanding Bank of Bengal Notes paid during the half-year	16,940 10 8	
		1,59,815 6 8
Balance of Reserve Fund... ...	.....	17,67,132 0 4

Board of Directors (in the Order of Rotation.)

Govt. Directors ...
- E. H. Lushington, Esq., Financial Secretary to the Government of India, President of the Board.
- Arthur Grote, Esq., First Member of the Board of Revenue.
- R. P. Harrison, Esq., Accountant and Auditor General to the Government of India.

Henry Dundas, Esq., of Messrs. Shand, Fairlie and Co.
James Rome, Esq., of Messrs. Crooke, Rome and Co.
Hon'ble John N. Bullen, of Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen and Co.
John Skinner, Esq., of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co.
John Cowie, Esq., of Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co.
Steuart Gladstone, Esq., of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.

By Order of the Board,

Geo. Dickson,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal;
Calcutta,
The 19th January 1865.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 24th January 1865.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. As. P.		ASSETS.		Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	2,20,00,000 0 0		Government Securities, Investment No. 1		81,87,210 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	0 0 0		Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...		1,82,51,419 13 2
Reserve Fund	17,87,132 0 4		Accounts of Credit on ditto		19,44,311 0 10
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs.	78,19,415 7 0		Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto		1,36,15,594 9 5
Ditto ditto at Branches ... »	81,76,029 8 11 } 1,54,95,444 15 11		Dead Stock ditto		3,78,638 6 9
			Stamps ditto		10,396 0 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,01,95,625 7 0		Balances with other Banks		5,99,272 6 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,29,093 1 4		Sundries		7,99,611 9 1
Bank Notes Outstanding	3,65,315 0 0				
Sundries	5,12,542 14 7				3,77,96,393 9 9
			Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office		3,19,415 7 0
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	... Rs.	1,39,77,587 12 6
			Ditto ditto Including Treasury Balances at Branches	»	85,42,059 9 11
					2,25,19,647 6 6
Rupees	6,05,65,456 7 2			Rupees ...	6,05,65,456 7 2

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

D. WOODS,
Chief Accountant and Depy. Secy.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Frederic Robert Vanspall, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Gungagovind Sein, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 10*th January* 1865.

In the matter of Bhoobunnessur Chunder, late of No. 9, Hautkhollah, in Calcutta, heretofore carried on the trade and business of a General Dealer and Trader at No. 9, Hautkhollah, aforesaid. } On Monday, the 16th day of January instant, it was on the petition of Sumboonauth Shaha Chowdry, a Creditor of the said Insolvent, adjudged that the said Bhoobunnessur Chunder hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Temple and Fenn, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Gooroochurn Dutt, late of New China Bazar, in Calcutta, carrying on trade and business as Stock Dealer, and at present residing at Harkatah Lane, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Wednesday, the 11th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of John Leonhard Reuss, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that the first Court day in January 1866 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

J. Heckle, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 17*th January* 1865.

In the matter of Chundernauth Ghose, lately doing business as a Medical Practitioner in Krisnagore, but at present a prisoner confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 24th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 24th January 1865.

In the matter of Frederick Robert Vanspall, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 23rd day of January instant, it was ordered that the Order Nisi made in this matter on the 7th day of January instant is hereby enlarged and the further hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of April next.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Chundernath Ghose, lately doing business as a Medical Practitioner in Krishnagore, but at present a prisoner confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 6th day of February next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous "of opposing such application must appear before "the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Chundernath Ghose, lately doing business as a Medical Practitioner in Krishnagore, but at present a prisoner confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 24th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Chundernath Ghose, lately doing business as a Medical Practitioner in Krishnagore, but at present a prisoner confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., Cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 24th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Kistochunder Holdar, late of Simlah, in Calcutta, heretofore carried on the trade or business of a Shop-keeper at Old China Bazar, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 24th day of January instant, it was on the petition of Connoyaloll Mitter and Rajkissen Mitter, Creditors of the said Insolvent, adjudged that the said Kistochunder Holdar hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI. Vic., Cap. XXI., and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Smith, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Benarussee Doss, of Meerut, but lately of Hogolecooreah, in Calcutta, late a Shroff, and now a prisoner in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 26th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Moses, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Benarussee Doss, of Meerut, but lately of Hogolecooreah, in Calcutta, late a Shroff, and now a prisoner in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., Cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 26th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Moses, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Bholanauth Mullick, late of Colootollah, in Calcutta, carrying on business, in co-partnership with Rajkissore Mullick, under the name, style, and firm of Rajkissore Mullick and Co., but at present a prisoner in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 26th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Bholanauth Mullick, late of Colootollah, in Calcutta, carrying on business, in co-partnership with Rajkissore Mullick, under the name, style, and firm of Rajkisore Mullick and Co, but at present a prisoner in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., Cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 26th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 30th January 1865.

Notice.

THE 26th Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Calcutta Docking Company, Limited, will be held at the City Office, No. 7, Commercial Buildings, on Thursday, the 2nd February 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By Order of the Directors,

J. W. S. MILLARD,

Superintendent.

The British India Tea Company, "Limited."

In accordance with instructions received from the London Board, notice is hereby given that a 4th Call, at the rate of Rupees 30 per Share, is payable at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Church Lane, on or before the 16th February next. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls not paid on due date.

GORDON, STUART AND Co.,
Agents, British Indian Tea Co., "Limited."

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1865.

Notice.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Burdwan Stone Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 33, Jackson's Ghaut Street, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the year ending the 31st December 1864 and for the declaration of a Dividend.

MACKBY & Co.,
Secretaries.

Notice.

JOHN ELLIOTT and Henry Mortlock Aitken, hitherto carrying on business together under the Firm of John Elliott and Co., and William Edward Jenkins, also carrying on business under the Firm of Jenkins, Dearman and Co., as Merchants and Agents, have, from 1st January 1865, associated themselves together in partnership under the style or Firm of John Elliott and Co. All outstanding balances due to or from the late Firms will be adjusted and settled by the present Firm of John Elliott and Co.

Notice.

ALL persons having any pecuniary claims on J. K. WALTER, Surgeon, Opium Department, Patna, are required to forward Statements of such claims before the end of March 1865.

Lost,

HALVES of Government Currency Notes, Nos. 30043 and 32120, for Rupees 1,000 each. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

IN transmission between Calcutta and Chittagong, the Left-halves of Currency Notes Nos. 34306, 27902, 23865, 23982, 26153, for Rupees 1,000 each, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

A Certificate for two Shares, Nos. 8153 and 8154, in the Assam Company. The Shares stand in the name of H. G. Dunlop, Esq., the Proprietor.

Lost,

HALVES of Government Currency Notes Nos. 52138, 41414, 54817, 05221, 37469, 31564, 71355, and 75803, at Rupees 50 each. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost.

HALF of a Government Currency Note, No. 25097, for Rupees 20, is missing. Any person bringing the same to the owner will be rewarded The payment of the Note is stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

Government Currency Note, No. A/73 53390, for Rupees 100. Payment stopped.

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 7406.

THE Public are informed that from the 1st proximo an experimental Post Office will be opened at Mohanad, which is situated about six miles south of Pandooah, on the East Indian Railway Line.

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th January 1865.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 866.

The 25th January 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for the United Kingdom *vid* Marseilles only, and Countries *vid* the United Kingdom, France, Foreign Europe *vid* France, the intermediate Ports and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Erymanthe*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 2nd February, at 6 P. M.

Postage to United Kingdom.	Weight	½	Ounce	...	Rs.	0	6	8
	„	1	„	...	„	0	13	4
	„	2	„	...	„	1	10	8

No. 867.

The 27th January 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 5th February, at 6 P. M.

No. 868.

The 27th January 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 6th February, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 869.

The 27th January 1865.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 14th February will be closed at this Office at 6 P M. on Monday, the 6th idem, *viâ* Marseilles and Southampton.

Letters and papers for transmission *viâ* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 6th, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to countries in Foreign Europe *viâ* Trieste.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

		Viâ Southampton.	Viâ Marseilles.
Under ½	Ounce	Rs. 0 4 0	Rs. 0 6 8
„ 1	„	„ 0 8 0	„ 0 13 4

No. 870.

The 28th January 1865.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet will be sent to Bombay on Tuesday, the 7th February, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

No. 871.

The 27th January 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Simla* will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th February at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.		Viâ Marseilles.	Viâ Southampton.
Under	½	Ounce Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0	
„	1	„ „ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0	
„	2	„ „ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0	

No. 872

The 28th January 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for London *viâ* Cape and Madras, for transmission per Steamer *Mauritius*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 2nd February, at 6 P. M.

No. 873.

The 30th January 1865.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 22nd instant and the safe Dâk of the 21st idem arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 874.

The 31st January 1865.—Notice is hereby given that in future Overland Express Indian Postage must be prepaid by means of Stamps attached to the letters in addition to the ordinary Postage.

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 26th of December 1864, *and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.*

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Nemesis	5-10 P. M., 28-1 1865.	6-20 P. M., 28-1 1865	8-40 P. M., 28-1 1865.	6½ A. M., 29-1 1865.	.....	3	3	6	35	28	63 6
										Total	69
										France	2 Boxes
										Madras	2 „
										Ceylon	1 „
										Hong-Kong	1 „
										Singapore	1 „
										Australia	6 „
										Malta	1 Bag.
										Alexandria	1 „
										Australia	10 „
										Gibraltar	1 Pkt.
										Suez	1 „
										Aden	1 „
										Australia	13 „
										Bombay	1 „
										Bagdad	1 „
										Bombay	1 „
										Ceylon	1 „
										Penang	1 „
										Grand Total	115

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st*.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th*.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government Estate of Hooda Ramdasspore, Pergunnah Assudnuggur, bearing No. 582 on the Rent Roll in the District of Moorshedabad, will be put up to sale, in the undermentioned Lots, in the Moorshedabad Collectorate, on Monday, 13th February 1865, at noon, corresponding with 3rd Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of the Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Conditions:—

1. Each Lot is to be possessed according to the boundaries to be fixed after demarcation agreeably to the Survey Map

2. The purchase is to have effect from 1st May 1864.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number of Lots.	Name of Lot.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2	1	Turuf Ramdasspore ...	363 6 25	849 14 5	8 8 0	858 6 5	1,699 12 10	
	2	„ Noormohamedpore ...	358 1 11	1,370 1 7	13 11 2	1,383 12 9	2,740 3 2	
	3	„ Kanyeepara ...	321 1 21	1,349 9 5	13 8 0	1,363 1 5	2,699 2 10	
	4	„ Oordoo Bazar ...	44 2 5	778 0 3	7 12 6	785 12 9	1,556 0 6	
	5	„ Katra Azeemnuggur...	130 0 12	438 15 9	4 6 2	443 5 11	877 15 6	
	6	„ Shusheedhurpore ...	779 1 32	1,363 0 0	13 10 1	1,376 10 1	2,726 0 0	
	7	„ Runshagur ...	423 1 6	1,234 14 5	12 5 6	1,247 3 11	2,469 12 10	
	8	„ Chytunpore ...	433 2 37	649 1 6	6 7 11	655 9 5	1,298 3 0	
	9	„ Hazeegunge ...	329 3 22	656 6 3	6 9 0	662 15 3	1,312 12 6	
	10	„ Rambhuddropore ...	482 2 16	1,017 15 7	10 3 0	1,028 2 7	2,035 15 2	
	11	„ Jafrabad ...	156 1 22	289 9 10	2 14 3	292 8 1	579 3 8	
	12	„ Ghunshampore ...	350 2 32	470 5 11	4 11 3	475 1 2	940 11 10	
	13	„ Kadeegunge ...	238 2 12	408 3 4	4 1 3	412 4 7	816 5 8	
	14	„ Koomarapore ...	345 0 15	2,060 8 9	20 9 6	2,081 2 3	4,121 1 6	

COLIN MACKENZIE,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, in the Monghyr Collectorate, on Thursday, the 16th February 1865, corresponding with 24th Magh 1272 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
8	587	Arazie Gungberar Muksoospoor Goorha *alias* Rughoonathpoor, Pergunnah Bulha .	3701 3 30	1,882 2 0	18 14 0	1,901 0 0	3,704 4 0	
5	590	Arazie Gungberar Mulheepoor, Pergunnah Bulha .	405 2 18½	192 5 0	1 15 0	194 4 0	384 10 0	
65	1296	Arazie Amanut Sircar Gungapershad, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr .	17 0 33	33 7 0	0 5 0	33 12 0	66 14 0	
50	1348	Towfeer Bandeopoor, Pergunnah Monghyr	66 4 3 30	4,412 11 0	44 2 0	4,456 13 0	8,825 0 0	
68	3079	Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun Duroon, Mouzah Sooltanpoor Dhunye, Pergunnah Monghyr ..	6 1 15	21 0 0	0 4 0	21 4 0	42 0 0	
21	3081	Arazie Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr .	150 1 27	110 8 0	1 2 0	111 10 0	221 0 0	
20	3087	Arazie Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr	15 3 0½	16 0 0	0 3 0	16 3 0	32 0 0	
6	3346	Arazie Gungberar Mulheepoor, Pergunnah Bulha ..	351 2 16	263 14 0	2 11 0	266 9 0	527 12 0	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Zillah Monghyr,
The 1st September 1864.

C. E. LANCE,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Chittagong, will be put up to sale, in the Chittagong Collectorate, on the 27th February 1865, corresponding with 17th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of the Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number of the Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of the Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P. Y.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
12	33192	Ijara Asgur Ally and Abdool Ajeej, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	9 3 39 14½	25 6 9	0 4 1	25 10 10	50 13 6	On failure of payment for 1270 B. S. this Estate was resumed. Purchaser will be entitled to possession from 1271.
93	33588	Talook Maheraj Dhonah Beli, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	20 1 27 29½	60 15 3	0 9 9	61 9 0	121 14 6	Possession will be given from date of sale.
116	33601	Talook Soid Ahmed Ollah, Auction purchase by Ramsoonder Sein, Thannah Patteala ...	36 3 31 16½	68 8 0	0 11 0	69 3 0	137 0 0	
123	33608	Moulvee Sadut Ally, Thannah Hathazarry ...	21 2 18 11½	37 8 0	0 6 0	37 14 0	133 14 0	Possession will be given as above. The resume is fluctuating, the settlement being a pregressive one, Rupees 37-8 up to 1282, Rupees 50 to 1290, and Rupees 66-14-11 after the last mentioned year.
127	33612	Sheekmee Talook Sham Soonder Chuckerbutty, Thannah Raoojan ...	46 3 0 2	102 0 3	1 0 6	103 0 9	204 0 6	Possession will be given to purchaser from date of purchase.
128	33613	Sheekmee Talook Hyder Ally, Thannah Raoojan	20 2 37 4½	51 15 11	0 8 4	52 8 3	103 15 10	
129	33614	Sheekmee Talook Furree Shung, Thannah Raoojan ...	20 0 38 18½	51 11 8	0 8 3	52 3 11	103 7 4	
137	33428	Ijarah Mirtinjoy, Thannah Ramoo ...	12 0 38 26½	21 2 6	0 3 6	21 6 0	42 5 0	Ditto in 1272 B. S.
155	14	Ramlochun Kalee Doss, Thannah Raoojan ...	1 2 4 11	1 14 9	0 0 3	1 15 0	.....	Ditto from date of sale.
156	24842	Talook Afzul, Thannah Futtick Cherry ...	0 2 31 2½	.....	.....	.....	7 10 6	
157	25806	Talook Abdool Kurrim, Thannah Futtick Cherry	0 0 15 26½	.....	.....	.....	0 15 0	Will be sold rent-free with possession from date of sale.
158	22768	Talook Akbur and Allahoddeen, Thannah Town	0 1 19 18½	.....	.....	.....	3 7 0	
159	23619	Talook Ramprosad, Thannah Bhattearree ...	2 0 26 21½	2 0 9	0 0 3	2 1 0	.....	Possession from date of sale.
160	2001	Talook Omed Ally Boksha Ally, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	2 2 12 17	2 7 0	0 0 6	2 7 6	.....	
161	4293	Talook Shekunder Moonshee, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	0 0 15 2½	.....	.....	.....	0 12 6	Ditto ditto, and will be sold rent-free.
172	812	Turruff Ameen Mohde, Thannah Town ...	9 3 39 14½	20 5 3	0 3 3	20 8 6	.....	Ditto ditto from date of sale
173	4645	Anour Ollah, Thannah Santkaneah ...	17 0 10 25½	14 4 3	0 2 3	14 6 6	28 8 6	Ditto ditto from 1272 B. S.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 13th January 1865.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhullooah, will be put up to sale, in the Bhullooah Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 15th February 1865 *A. D.*, corresponding with 5th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.*:—

1. That the purchase will have effect from 1271 *B. S.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			6.	7.
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
39	1423	Chur Siddhee, Pergunnah Sundeep..	22,881 0 12	8,742	87	8,829	17,484	Chur Siddhee is the joint undivided property of Government and private individual, *viz.* 5*a.* 7*g.* 3*c.* 2*k.* belongs to Bhawanee Churn Zemindar and rest to Government. The Area and Revenue shown in columns 4 and 5 represent the Government share only.

BHULLOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 22nd November 1864.

G. A. PEPPER,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Dinagepoor, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Tuesday, the 14th February 1865, corresponding with the 4th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*:—

Permanently-settled Estates.

Towzee No. [illegible].—Mouzah Baliyadangee, Pergunnah Dehutta; recorded Proprietors Kirteechunder, Anundchunder, and Gobindchunder Burmun; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,867-13-3 The 5 annas 6*g*. 2*k*. 2*k*. share of Gobindchunder Burmun, paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 955-15-1, is to be sold according to Section 10, Regulation XI. of 1859.

No. [illegible].—Mouzah Dipkhunda, Pergunnah Kurduhu; recorded Proprietors Bistooprosad Burral, Bhoobunmohun, Rajmohun, Kistomohun, Jogomohun Neogee, Maneekasoonduree Goopta, Mother of Gobindchunder and Oomeschunder Neogee, Minors; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,373-1-4. The five Dehahs (Dipkhunda, Deokhunda, Pakurtulee, Bansooree, and Monohurpoor) of this Estate, paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 559-11-1, are to be sold according to Section 11, Regulation XI. of 1859.

No. 459.—Mouzah Shiraz, Pergunnah Surhatta; recorded Proprietor Huro Gobind Chowdhooree; Sudder Jumma Rupees 5.911-7-5½.

T. TWEEDIE,
Deputy Collector.

DINAGEPOOR;
Collector's Office,
The 18th January 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Behar, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 9th February 1865, corresponding with 29th Maugh 1272 Fuslee, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865:—

Class IV.—Estates to be sold on account of demands realizable in the same manner as arrears of Revenue.

No. 230.—Mehal Indurpoor Kurrouta, &c., Pergunnah Ekil; recorded Proprietors Roop Sing Roy, Jeetbahun Sing, Bheknarain Sing, Roshun Sing, Kundhya Sing, and Gowree Sing, Maliks and and Malgoozars; Sudder Jumma Rupees 907-12.

The Rights and Interests of Ajoodhea Sing, Decree-debtor, will alone be sold to recover the amount due to Ajoodheapershad, Decree-holder.

H. F. J. KEAN,
Deputy Collector, in charge.

BEHAR COLLECTORATE;
Gya,
The 18th January 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Sarun, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 13th February 1865, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 3938.—Mehal Alhadadpoor, Pergunnah Mehsee; recorded Proprietors Shah Fukeerbux and Meer Sukhautally, &c.; Sudder Jumma Rupees 526.

J. MACLEOD,
Deputy Collector, in charge of Treasury.

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 17th January 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Bancoorah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Wednesday, the 22nd February 1865 *A. D.*, corresponding with 12th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class I—Permanently-settled Estate.

2*as.* 13*gds* 1*k.* 1*k.* share of No. 7, Talook Jamturrah, Pergunnah Bishenpore, and 10*as.* 13*gds.* 1*k.* 1*k.* share of No. 7, Poorunderpore, &c., two Mouzahs; recorded Proprietor Guddadhur Banerjee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,221-6-3.

BANCOORAH, COLLECTORATE,
The 24th January 1865.

W. S. WELLS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Nuddea, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 17th February 1865, corresponding with 7th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 17.—Dehee Alpha, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded Proprietors Chunder Mohun Madhub, Norendro Chunder, and Beharry Loll Roy, himself and Executor of Ussinee Coomer and Kaminee Coomer Roy, Shurbo Chunder and Essan Chunder Roy, Woomamoyee Burmanay, Shosheemookhee Burmanay, Executrix and mother of Hurrinauth Roy, minor, Darricanath Biswas, Beerojamoyee Burmanay, Geerija Debay, and Sreemuttee Debay; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 8,670-5-3, and Police Rupees 96-3-7, out of which 12*as.* 6*gds.* 2*k.* 2*k.* share bearing Sudder Jumma ... Rs. 6,683 5 11
Police ... „ 74 2 9

6,757 8 8

No. 41.—Turuf Baytee; recorded Proprietor Roghoonath Roy; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,600, out of which 13*as.* 6*gds.* 11*k.* 11*k.* share bearing Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,333-5-4.

No. 119.—Dehee Kurra, Pergunnah Rajpore; recorded Proprietors Aunundololl, Modhoosoodun, Kedarnauth, and Pranchand Chowdhroy, and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 934-7-6, out of which the property bearing Sudder Jumma Rupees 506-9-2½.

No. 167.—Dehee Doobra, Pergunnah Poujnour; recorded Proprietors Essur Chunder Moostoffy, Tara Pran, Hurre Pran, and Kyelashnauth Bromocharry; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 19,431-6-1, and Police Rupees 213-5-4 out, of which 12*as.* share bearing Sudder Jumma ... Rs. 15,533 15 7
Police ... „ 170 9 0

15,704 8 7

No. 216.—Dehee Gobra, Pergunnah Plassee; recorded Proprietors Shabaram Shae and Issur Chunder Ghose; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,251-5-11, and Police Rupees 22-0-9, out of which the property bearing Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 1,139 1 5
Police ... ... „ 10 14 9

1,150 0 2

No. 241.—Hoodaraypore, Pergunnah Shahaoojeeal; recorded Proprietors Hurrimohun and Khatturpaul Mookerjee, Anundamoye Debay, and Goluck Chunder Mookerjee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,119-1-10, out of which share 12*as.* 10*p.* bearing Sudder Jumma Rupees 874-4-8.

No. 243.—Dehee Hattechalla, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded Proprietors Chunder Mohun, Madhub Chunder, Norendro Chunder, Behareeloll Roy, himself and Executor of Ussinee Coomer and Kaminee Coomer Roy, Shurbo Chunder and Essan Chunder Roy, Woomamoyee Burmanay, and Shosheemookhee Burmanay, Executrix and mother of Hurrinauth Roy, minor, Darricanath Biswas; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 9,482-6-3, and Police Rupees 112-3-2, out of which 13*as.* 6*gds.* 2*k.* 2*k.* share bearing Sudder Jumma .. .. Rs. 7,309 5 6
Police ... ... „ 86 7 9

7,395 13 3

No. 338.—Turuf Majhud, Pergunnah Shahaoojeeal; recorded Proprietors Goluck Chunder Mookerjee, Bindahun Prankisto Mookerjee, and Sreehurry Bannerjee; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,951-6-3, out of which 5*as.* 9*gds.* 2*k.* share bearing Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,083-11-4¾.

No. 371.—Dehee Nakassiparah, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded Proprietors Chunder Mohun Madhub Chunder, Norendro Chunder, Behareeloll Roy, himself and Executor of Ussinee Coomer and Kaminee Coomer Roy, Shurbo Chunder and Essan Chunder Roy, Woomamoyee Burmanay, and Shosheemookhee Burmanay, Executrix and mother of Hurrinauth Roy, minor, Darricanath Biswas; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 6,045-6-8, and Police Rupees 66-10-8, out of which 12*as.* 6*gds.* 2*k.* 2*k.* share bearing Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 4,660 3 3
Police ... ... „ 51 6 2

4,711 9 5

NUDDEA;
Collector's Office,
The 28th January 1865.

E. E. LOWIS,
Dy. Collector, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 16th February 1865, corresponding with the 6th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 14.—Pergunnah Magoorah, Kismut Chittah, &c.; recorded Proprietors Radhachurn Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 8,786-3-7¾.

No. 350.—Kismut Pergunnah Ballea, Mouzah Kistonuggur, &c.; recorded Proprietors Ramtonoo Mookhopadea and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,137-8-3.

No. 659.—Pergunnah Ballea, &c., Kathoolea, Turuff Simoolea; recorded Proprietors Bissonath Dey and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,059-8-2.

24-Pergunnahs;
Collector's Office,
The 25th January 1865.

G. Bright,
Collector.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

No. 4] [31]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Progress and State of the Paper Currency, up to 30th April 1864, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal,—(No. 316T., dated Bhaugulpore, the 26th August 1863.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted in the margin relative to the receipt and issue of Currency Notes at Local Treasuries.

No. R/174A., dated 20th ultimo.
No. R/197A., dated 31st ultimo.

2. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be entirely in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Government of India, and altogether unobjectionable, that Collectors should give silver in exchange for Notes to the full extent of available cash in their Treasuries, due advertence being had to probable prospective disbursements and receipts, and that they should also give Notes in exchange for silver to the full extent to which Notes may have been paid into their hands either in liquidation of Government demands or in exchange for silver. To this extent it does not appear necessary that there should be any limit to a Collector's discretion except that above alluded to, namely, that he should keep a sufficient quantity of specie in hand to meet probable specie disbursements.

3. Of course Notes must be received when tendered in payment of all demands of Government of every description, and they should be paid freely to all persons who, having to receive money from the Treasury, make no objection to take it in Notes. As a rule, every one who comes to receive money from a Local Treasury should be asked how he would like to be paid, in silver, in Notes, or partly in one and partly in the other, and in what proportion, and if wholly or partly in Notes, the number and denomination of the Notes required. But no one must be obliged or pressed to take Notes against his free consent.

4. There does not seem to be any possible reason why Collectors should not be allowed to give, either in payment of demands on the Treasury or in exchange for silver, Notes to the full amount they have received from the public. Putting aside the Notes which have already been remitted from Calcutta to supply the circulation, and which are now for the most part absorbed, it is quite obvious that if Collectors issue no greater amount of Notes than they receive from the public, it can only assist the local circulation and cannot subserve the purposes of remitters to any perceptible, much less to any objectionable, degree.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor quite admits that it would be inexpedient to send Notes to any large amount from Calcutta to a Local Treasury merely that they may be issued there in exchange for silver and returned immediately to Calcutta;

but he does not consider it right that the convenience of the public should in any way be made to yield to an undue regard for the interests and profits of dealers in money and exchange, and he is of opinion, therefore, that while Collectors may be required to remit to Calcutta Notes of large amount which have been paid into the Local Treasury but which they cannot dispose of, they may be supplied freely on indent with Notes of the lower values to any reasonable extent to which it may seem likely that there is a legitimate demand for them, and may be authorized to give them not only in payment of demands on Government but in exchange for silver. If they are used for remittance to a limited extent, it will be quite within the legitimate scope of a Paper Currency and in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, and any abuse of the facility will speedily be discovered.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor does not agree with you in thinking that the local issue of small Notes in exchange for silver fails to promote the circulation of such Notes. Occasions frequently arise on which Notes are required for a journey, for remittance to a factory, mart, or plantation in the interior or for any similar purpose, and when they are either not procurable in the Bazar or to be had only at a premium; and though no doubt things will eventually find their level through the operation of the ordinary law of supply and demand, yet since Notes, like coin, are a monopoly in the hands of the Government, and it is no less the interest than the duty of the Government to furnish a sufficient supply of the circulating medium in all parts of the country, while the hindrances to a free and ready dissemination of small Notes from a remote Central Office of issue are in this part of India considerable, there can be no doubt as to either the expediency or propriety, at any rate until the legitimate demand for Paper Currency is everywhere fully supplied, of assisting the operations of the Central Office by a moderate and judicious issue of such Notes from Local Treasuries, and it seems certain that a large proportion of Notes thus issued will remain in circulation.

7. I am directed, therefore, to say that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your intention to supply Collectors from time to time on indent with Notes of 10 and 20 Rupees' value, but desires that they may be issued both in payment of demands on the local Treasuries and also in exchange for coin, not only to Bankers but to all others who may require them. His Honor is further of opinion that 50 Rupee Notes may, in like manner, safely be supplied for the same purposes, and that Notes of any amount in the hands of Collectors may be used in making Treasury payments.

8. A copy of this letter and of yours to which it is a reply will be furnished to the Board of Revenue for their information and that of all Commissioners and Collectors in the Lower Provinces. The Commissioners will be desired to report to the Board at the close of the current official year on the progress and state of the Paper Currency up to the 30th April 1864, with reference to the orders of the Government of India dated the 19th March 1862 and to this correspondence; and the Board will be requested, on the receipt of these reports, and after consultation with you, to submit their views on the whole subject for the information and further orders of the Government.

From R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 334, dated the 20th August 1864.)

I AM desired by the Board of Revenue to submit the accompanying Returns showing the progress of the Paper Currency, up to the 30th of April last, in the Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, together with the remarks of the Deputy Auditor-General upon them.

2. The Board regret that the information received from the District Officers should be so generally meagre and unsatisfactory, and that the Deputy Auditor-General should not have been able, from his own records, in any way to supplement the statistics furnished by Collectors.

3. If the Government wish them to report upon this subject next year, the Board will at once prescribe Forms and Registers that will ensure better Returns then. They are, however, inclined to think that the subject is one strictly within the province of the Deputy Auditor-General, and concerning which he could best furnish a report.

4. On the present occasion the Board have little to add to Mr. Lushington's remarks, which deal with each District in detail. The general result is very much what might have been anticipated. In Districts such as Shahabad, where the demand for silver has been always large for Opium and other purposes of trade, the circulation of the large Notes is comparatively languid; while in Districts like the Eastern Districts of Bengal, in which the supply of silver exceeds as yet the demand for its use, there is a large demand for Notes.

5. Obviously these large Notes are used principally for purposes of remittance. The Board are of opinion that this use of Notes should not be too much discouraged or objected to. It will always be in fact one principal legitimate use of the larger denominations of Notes.

6. The circulation of the smaller Notes seems to be on the whole encouraging. The progress will necessarily be somewhat slow, but by degrees no doubt the convenience of these Notes will be fully appreciated. They should be furnished as freely as possible.

From J. L. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,—(No. 219-2, dated the 15th August 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to return, with my observations, the Reports of the Divisional Commissioners on the progress and state of the Paper Currency up to 30th April last.

ASSAM.—The working of the Paper Currency is best ascertained by comparing the local receipts and issues and the amount, if ascertainable, in active circulation. Viewed in this light the operations in Assam have been decidedly successful, for the receipts have been Rupees 3,24,245, and the issues Rupees 2,21,715. Money being so much required in Assam we may, I think, safely infer that the greater part of the issues are in active circulation and have not been sent as remittances to Calcutta. It is evident from the Return that a much larger amount of Notes was sent to Assam than was needed. It remains to be seen what effect the orders of the Government of India, dated 30th June 1864, No. 1114, may have upon the Note circulation.

DARJEELING.—The local receipts appear to have been Rupees 91,870, and the issues Rupees 60,590; these proportions are very fair if the whole amount of issues is in active circulation; but, judging from the remarks of the Superintendent, some part of it has been remitted to Calcutta or withdrawn from local circulation. From the 3rd paragraph of the Superintendent's letter it would seem that at times he cashes Notes for large amounts which, considering he has no available surplus, and the difficulty of supplying him with funds, he should not do. The operations of the Paper Currency in this District can hardly be considered successful.

Bhaugulpore.—MONGHYR.—The local receipts were Rupees 84,160, and the issues Rupees 1,03,810, showing very successful results if the issues are in active circulation and not obtained for remittances. On this point, however, there is no information. With the restriction complained of Government only are competent to deal. I need only remark that it would not be inconvenient either to give Notes in exchange for cash or *vice versâ* as this is a remitting Treasury having a surplus, but the Collector should be informed it is not the wish of Government that Notes should be issued for purposes of remittance.

PURNEAH.—The local receipts of this District were Rupees 2,61,050, and the issues Rupees 1,81,410; these figures are highly satisfactory if the Notes are in active circulation and have not been used as remittances, but the Commissioner is silent on this point. The Collector complains that Notes aggregating Rupees 99,000 were taken from his Treasury and sent to Calcutta. This is quite true; but in April when these Notes were re-cashed the money was most urgently required at the General Treasury, Calcutta; every available Rupee was remitted from all Districts. At this time the Collector had 127 Notes of Rupees 1,000 each in stock, and of this number forty-one Notes were left with him and the remainder sent to the Presidency. Besides these he had a good stock of smaller Notes. It may, I think, be concluded that the Notes of large value are chiefly required for remittances, and it is not the wish of Government that they should be supplied for this purpose.

BHAUGULPORE.—The local receipts were Rupees 90,180, and the issues Rupees 1,35,210, a satisfactory state of things if the larger Notes have not been obtained for remittances. The Commissioner, unfortunately, is silent upon the point.

Chittagong.—CHITTAGONG.—The local receipts and issues have not been given; an approximate estimate of the latter will give Rupees 1,50,000, of which amount large Notes greatly prevail, leading to the inference that the Notes were required for remittances. The Collector complains that his indents have not been complied with in full. Why his indent in September was not complied with I am unable to ascertain. His indent in April was not complied with, as the state of the General Treasury was too low to admit of any remittances to the Provinces. It also seemed as if the indent required, being Notes of large value, was for remittances.

TIPPERAH.—The local receipts were Rupees 13,790, the issues Rupees 38,780, of which the greater part was in payment of salaries, the larger Notes probably for remittances. The Collector complains that his indents have not been complied with, but gives no particulars as to dates or the description of Notes required, which prevents me from entering into details. I can, therefore, only generally remark that his indents for Notes of lower value have been complied with, and that

larger Notes were not sent, as they were apparently only required for remittances.

BULLOOAH.—The local receipts and issues are not given. Rupees 12,020 probably is the amount of the latter. The Collector says there is a great demand for Notes of high value for remittances and no demand for Notes of low value. The Currency operations in this District must, therefore, be considered as unsatisfactory. The views of the Commissioner are not in accord with those of Government.

Nuddea.—24-PERGUNNAHS.—No information is given regarding the transactions of this Treasury. No remarks are necessary.

NUDDEA.—It is difficult to reconcile the statement of Notes received and issued as given by the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury with that furnished by the Collector. The receipts and issues are very large and the Note system seems well appreciated and in a very satisfactory state.

JESSORE.—The local receipts are Rupees 1,82,620, the issues Rupees 1,46,670. The Collector remarks that Notes of the higher value were not in demand; this, however, is hardly borne out by the statement of receipts and issues. The operations altogether are very satisfactory.

PATNA.—In *Patna* the Note Currency is managed by the Branch Bank of Bengal. There appear to be three lakhs of Notes in circulation with a steadily increasing demand, chiefly ascribable to the Notes being sent to and from Calcutta as remittances. The Commissioner complains that there is a scarcity of Notes both for public and private purposes. The Bank replies that the Notes being used for different values of the Notes. The Collector says the demand for small Notes was very considerable, and seems to think they were required for hoarding; let us hope they are in circulation; even if hoarded they effect one object of Paper Currency, as they release so much cash for circulation.

BOGRAH.—Local receipts Rupees 20,600, issues Rupees 25,600, or Rupees 45,600 if the amount received from other Districts is additional. The demand for Notes of the lower values leads to the hope that the Notes remain in the District; if this is the case, the Collector's Treasury should be well supplied with them.

PUBNAH.—The local receipts are not given, the issues were Rupees 44,280. It is satisfactory to know that half the amount was for local use; the wish of the Collector to exchange large Notes for the purpose of remittance cannot be complied with.

MOORSHEDABAD.—No distinction has been made between local receipts and extra-provincial; the amount given is close upon five lakhs; the local issues appear to be about half, a highly satisfactory state of things if the amount is in active circulation as supposed by the Collector, but I am a little doubtful of this, as 134 Notes for Rupees 100 each have been issued.

Dacca.—DACCA.—The local receipts and issues are not given. In a foot note Notes to the extent of Rupees 28,52,456 are said to be in circulation in the Division, a remarkable state of things if correct. How this result has been arrived at is not stated. With the scanty information supplied no opinion can be formed. The Commissioner appears to have misapprehended the object of the Paper Currency. The same observations will apply to the other Districts of Dacca Division.

Burdwan.—BANCOORAH.—The local receipts were Rupees 99,840, the issues Rupees 94,970, the two nearly balancing each other, a very satisfactory state of things, especially as Notes are apparently well appreciated and readily received.

BEERBHOOM.—The local receipts were Rupees 3,10,790, the issues Rupees 1,88,550, a very satisfactory state of things if the issues are in active circulation; there has been a large issue of large Notes, which I look upon with suspicion. I cannot agree with the Collector that the payment of four lakhs of Rupees on account of Government demands proves a large circulation of Notes in the District.

BURDWAN.—The local receipts were Rupees 10,39,380, and the issues Rupees 7,33,820. If these sums, or the sum issued in small Notes, are in active circulation, the operations in Currency Notes have been decidedly successful in this District.

HOOGHLY.—The local receipts were Rupees 12,47,230, and the issues Rupees 4,81,470. If the sum issued in Notes of lower value alone are in active circulation the operations have been very successful.

MIDNAPORE.—The local receipts are Rupees 2,25,780, and the issues Rupees 2,01,620; the remittance is prejudicial to the interests of the Bank, the justness of which cannot be denied. The Notes are used for a purpose never intended by Government and materially prejudice the local exchange, and it is hardly to be expected that the Bank will issue more Notes to prejudice still further their exchange transactions. The Notes issued are quite sufficient for local purposes if legitimately used.

SHAHABAD.—The local receipts were Rupees 2,74,520, and the issues Rupees 66,240. Considering that the receipts are so large, and four times the amount issued, the Collector should only cash Notes to a very limited extent, more especially as it is necessary to supply his Treasury with cash, it cannot, therefore, be said that he has any available surplus cash. The greater portion of the issues are for large Notes probably for remittances, it seems to me, therefore, that the circulation of Notes in this District is not in a satisfactory state.

CHUMPARUN.—The local receipts and issues have not been given, but probably Rupees 26,050 is about the amount of the latter. From the report of the Collector the chief part of this amount was used for remittances. In fact his whole report states that there is no circulation of Notes, a very unsatisfactory state of things.

SARUN.—The local receipts apparently are Rupees 32,540, and the issues Rupees 1,05,350, very satisfactory results if the issues were in active circulation, but it appears from the Collector's report that the Notes are purchased for remittances. As, however, a good part of the issues were for sums of Rupees 100 and under, I am inclined to think that there is a fair sum in active circulation.

TIRHOOT.—The local receipts are not given, the issues were Rupees 1,78,535; if this amount is in active circulation the result is satisfactory. The Collector says nothing about the Notes being purchased for remittances.

BEHAR.—The local receipts were Rupees 17,730, the issues Rupees 10,130. Large Notes are not in great demand, as Supply Bills are available, hence it may, I think, be inferred that the smaller Notes are in active circulation, if so, the result is satisfactory.

Cuttack.—CUTTACK.—The local receipts were Rupees 15,375, and the issues Rupees 26,325. The Commissioner reports that small Notes are largely taken by the public; there is nothing to prevent these being supplied on indent. It is not desirable to supply large Notes for remittances. Though the transactions are small the operations are on a sound footing.

POOREE.—The same as above. Local receipts Rupees 4,190, issues Rupees 20,940.

BALASORE.—The local receipts were Rupees 1,26,040, the issues Rupees 64,240. The particulars have not been given in the Commissioner's report, and the reports of the Collectors have not been sent. As there is a demand for small Notes and the large Notes appear to have been sent by the Collector to Calcutta, we may, I think, conclude that the greater portion of the issues are in active circulation, if so, the result is satisfactory.

Rajshahye.—MALDAH.—The local receipts are not given, the issues were Rupees 1,64,720, a good sum if in active circulation. The Report is silent upon this point; but looking to the number of large Notes issued it is to be proved that they were purchased for remittances. With defective information before me it is not possible to form any decided opinion upon the success or failure of the operations.

DINAGEPORE.—The local receipts are not given; but judging from the large amount, Rupees 4,73,400, sent to the Bank of Bengal, they must have been very large; the issues were Rupees 1,18,220, a good sum if in active circulation; but as almost the whole amount issued is on account of large Notes, they were probably obtained for remittances. It does not appear to me that the smaller Notes have had a fair trial, the number received into the District Treasury being so small; the whole of them have been re-issued. The Collector is silent as to whether the Notes were in circulation or required for remittance; the latter seems most probable.

RUNGPORE.—The information given by the Collector is confusing and defective, and without much time and trouble no information can be obtained. The local receipts and issues are not given. The Collector complains that a supply of large Notes towards the end of the year was refused, this was on account of the low state of the General Treasury. Besides which it is more than probable the Notes were required for remittance and not for circulation.

RAJSHAHYE.—The information from this District is too defective to form any opinion. The local receipts and issues are not given, neither are the two sums fairly balanced; the number of large Notes issued looks rather as if they were used as remittances, the Collector also hints at this, but thinks Government should have "the first privilege of using them," but does not mention to what extent he has availed himself of the "privilege."

Chota Nagpore.—HAZAREEBAUGH.—The local receipts are Rupees 57,520, and the issues Rupees 46,120, the amounts fairly balance, and from what the Collector states we may fairly conclude that the greater portion is in active circulation and likely to increase, which is a satisfactory state of things.

MAUNBHOOM.—The local receipts were Rupees 1,27,065, and the issues Rupees 42,825. Details of these Notes are not given, but from the Collector's remarks I infer that the Notes exchanged for cash were for remittances and not for active circulation; the operations, therefore, cannot be considered satisfactory.

LOHARDUGGA.—The local receipts were Rupees 2,780, the issues Rupees 9,090. The sums are small, but from the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner the greater part of the issues are in active circulation with an increasing demand; the results may be considered fairly satisfactory though on a small scale.

SINGBHOOM.—The local receipts and issues appear to have been Rupees 2,800, the information given is not clear, and no details have been given. The Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that Notes of large value will be required for remittances; he appears to have imperfect notions as to the object of a Paper Currency. Owing to the defective information supplied by very many of the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners much is left to conjecture. Should Reports be called for in future it would be better to issue a form to be filled in with a column for remarks, in which should be particularly stated whether the sums issued were for remittance or active local circulation. The issue of Notes for remittances should be discontinued, and it will be observed that the complaints of insufficiency of Notes are chiefly from those Districts in which Notes of large value have been issued for remittances.

I regret that I am unable, without delaying this Report for a considerable time, to give the number of each denomination of Notes received and discharged at each Treasury from and to the public and the Bank of Bengal. In many instances the information may be gathered from the District Returns accompanying the Commissioner's Report.

Divisions.	Districts.	No. and value of Notes received from Bank of Bengal and other Treasuries during 1863-64.							No. and value of Notes remitted to the Bank of Bengal during 1863-64.									Remarks.
		Number of Notes of 10 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 Rupees' value.	Total value in Rupees.	Number of Notes of 10 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 Rupees' value.	Total value in Rupees.	Total value of Notes of all denominations received during the year.	Total value of Notes of all denominations disbursed during the year.	
Assam ...	Gowalparah ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,880	20,350	
	Kamroop ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,74,650	4,54,580	2,62,470	
	Durrung ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,900	70,755	60,795	
	Nowgong ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,460	85,620	67,170	
	Seebsaugur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,270	28,410	23,660	
	Luckimpore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,260	58,550	30,640	
	Cherrapoonjee ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	18,970	5,670	
Bhaugulpore ...	Bhaugulpore ...	500	250	170	200	40	10	68,500	1	0	0	0	0	10	10,010	1,58,880	1,51,440	
	Monghyr ...	400	300	200	100	10	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	20	20,000	1,19,160	1,27,810	
	Purneah ...	600	300	160	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	21	98	99,000	2,81,050	2,80,410	
Burdwan ...	Bancoorah ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99,840	94,970	
	Beerbhoom ...	200	10	70	50	0	0	10,700	0	0	0	310	50	63	1,19,000	3,21,490	3,07,530	
	Burdwan ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	501	154	348	1,054	128	206	4,00,640	10,39,350	11,34,410	
	Hooghly ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	616	691	967	1,231	258	443	7,63,430	12,48,230	12,82,900	
	Midnapore ...	300	125	30	0	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	30	10	20	28,000	2,32,780	2,29,620	
Chittagong ...	Bullooah ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,310	12,020	
	Chittagong ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,41,030	2,40,080	
	Tipperah ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,790	38,780	
Cuttack ...	Cuttack* ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,935	26,325	
	Pooree ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,520	20,940	
	Balasore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,000	1,41,540	1,39,240	

Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebaugh ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,520	46,120
	Lohardugga ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,500	8,990
	Maunbhoom ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81,000	1,27,065	1,23,825
	Singbhoom ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,800	2,800
Dacca ...	Backergunge ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,19,110	52,710
	Cachar ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,450	18,280
	Dacca ...	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,49,710	21,22,076
	Furreedpore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,870	21,190
	Mymensing ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,21,700	1,13,620
	Sylhet ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,130	19,450
Nuddea ...	Jessore ...	800	300	120	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	85	35,000	2,13,130	1,81,670
	Nuddea ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,35,800	7,34,775
	24-Pergunnahs ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patna ...	Behar ...	200	300	220	230	40	19	81,000	0	0	0	0	20	5	15,000	1,24,910	1,16,300
	Chumparun ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,580	26,050
	Patna ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Saran ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,20,590	1,05,350
	Shahabad ...	656	272	50	35	0	0	17,000	203	134	154	445	258	250	4,35,910	6,66,500	6,34,550
	Tirhoot ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,97,480	4,55,050	4,76,015
Rajshahye ...	Bograh ...	400	150	10	0	0	0	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,100	25,600
	Dinagepore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	78	57	437	4,73,400	6,09,120	5,91,620
	Maldah ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	1,94,220	1,84,720
	Moorshedabad ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	239	2,49,500	4,97,660	3,99,460
	Pubna ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,79,810	57,640
	Rajshahye ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,645	81,045
	Rungpore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Darjeeling ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000	0	0	0	0	1	36	36,500	1,23,180	97,090
	Total ...	3,956	2,007	1,030	615	90	29	7,21,220	1,321	979	1,466	3,148	805	1,862	34,87,910	94,42,850	1,08,62,336

Board of Revenue, L. P.;
Fort William,
The 20th August 1864.

R. B. Chapman,
Secretary.

Divisions.	Districts.	No. and value of Notes received from the Public during the year 1863-64.							No. and value of Notes paid out to the Public during the year 1863-64.							Remarks.
		Number of Notes of 10 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 Rupees' value.	Total value in Rupees.	Number of Notes of 10 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 Rupees' value.	Total value in Rupees.	
Assam	Gowalparah ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,350	
	Kamroop ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,04,580	0	0	0	0	0	0	87,820	
	Durrung ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,895	
	Nowgong ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,710	
	Seebsaugur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,410	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,390	
	Cherrapoonjee ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,170	
	Luckhimpore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,380	
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore ...	151	111	217	183	39	38	90,380	622	328	377	378	72	36	1,41,430	
	Monghyr ...	247	127	287	283	27	23	84,160	634	486	517	439	28	8	1,07,810	
	Purneah ...	62	124	51	154	78	201	2,61,050	662	422	205	151	76	103	1,81,410	
Burdwan	Bancoorah ...	409	275	373	446	30	12	99,340	379	259	362	429	26	12	94,970	
	Beerbhoom ...	866	499	781	1,101	86	100	3,10,790	986	571	745	765	39	34	1,88,530	
	Burdwan ...	5,418	3,080	2,922	2,890	347	315	10,39,380	4,913	2,532	2,636	1,922	210	205	7,33,770	
	Hooghly ...	6,489	3,577	2,882	2,667	354	534	12,48,230	5,856	2,913	1,879	1,412	87	86	5,19,470	
	Midnapore ...	456	241	490	719	64	88	2,25,780	651	348	511	656	54	70	2,01,620	
Chittagong	Bullooah ...	201	100	22	7	3	7	14,310	72	60	22	5	3	7	12,020	
	Chittagong ...	945	569	364	275	57	146	2,41,030	852	563	364	275	57	146	2,40,080	
	Tipperah ...	1,320	267	185	5	5	8	38,790	1,319	267	185	5	5	8	38,780	
Cuttack	Balasore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	a1,26,540	0	0	0	0	0	0	64,240	a These figures include Notes which were in hand on the 30th April 1863.
	Pooree ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	a4,520	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,940	
	Cuttack ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	a26,935	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,325	

Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebaugh ...	269	344	341	279	6	0	57,520	189	244	173	277	6	0	46,120	
	Maunbhoom ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,27,065	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,825	
	Lohardugga ...	104	53	54	22	1	2	9,500	53	53	54	22	1	2	*8,990	* Of this amount Rupees 6,820 was received from the Bank of Bengal.
	Singbhoom ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,800	
Dacca ...	Backergunge ...	22	12	41	71	19	100	1,19,110	22	12	41	67	19	34	52,710	
	Cachar ...	306	300	170	20	4	3	25,450	88	120	168	26	4	2	18,280	
	Dacca ...	1,662	757	475	272	14	60	1,49,710	8,134	928	5,161	3,599	625	1,101	21,22,076	
	Furreedpore ...	139	74	38	21	12	8	20,870	139	75	40	18	7	11	21,190	
	Mymensing ...	421	182	279	69	24	81	1,24,700	254	114	238	69	24	78	1,13,620	
	Sylhet ...	7	8	16	11	2	15	18,130	1,945	908	298	11	2	15	69,610	
Nuddea ...	Jessore ...	420	254	289	359	79	94	[b]1,93,130	1,148	502	359	242	56	55	1,46,670	[b] This amount includes the value of Notes which were in hand on the 30th of April 1863.
	Nuddea ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,35,809	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,34,775	
	24-Pergunnahs ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[c] This amount includes Rupees 26,180, the balances of previous year.
Patna ...	Behar ...	1,046	530	145	31	5	10	[c]43,910	1,069	793	365	26	2	18	1,01,300	
	Chumparun ...	510	237	102	46	5	1	[d]28,580	385	280	144	59	5	1	26,050	[d] Of this amount Rupees 3,940 in Currency Notes was in balances at the end of April 1863.
	Patna ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sarun ...	569	400	459	419	34	16	1,20,590	569	318	528	349	34	16	1,05,350	
	Shahabad ...	286	217	548	924	321	362	6,49,500	529	305	401	502	46	94	[e]1,98,640	[e] Of these amounts Rupees 3,00,480 and 85,490 were respectively received and disbursed from March 1862 to April 1863.
	Tirhoot ...	729	428	556	704	274	204	4,55,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,78,535	
Rajshahye ...	Bograh ...	18	16	20	56	11	8	20,600	418	106	30	56	10	6	25,600	
	Dinagepore ...	10	16	64	235	144	510	6,09,120	10	16	62	157	76	61	1,18,220	
	Maldah ...	222	100	800	300	70	85	1,94,220	219	99	797	287	62	81	[f]1,84,720	[f] Of this amount Rupees 20,000 was remitted to the Bank of Bengal.
	Moorshedabad ...	485	228	317	514	108	367	4,97,660	439	296	361	461	83	134	1,49,960	
	Pubna ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,79,810	0	0	0	0	0	0	[g]57,640	[g] Of this amount Rupees 13,360 was given in exchange for cash.
	Rajshahye ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	94,645	0	0	0	0	0	0	81,045	
	Rungpore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Darjeeling ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	[h]1,14,180	245	77	120	141	35	19	60,590	[h] These figures includes the amount of Rupees 2,310, the balance on the 30th April 1863.
	Total ...	23,788	13,126	13,288	13,092	2,203	3,398	87,21,630	32,801	14,060	17,144	12,806	1,777	2,443	74,54,426	

R. B. Chapman,

Secretary.

Board of Revenue, L. P.;
Fort William,
The 20th August 1864.

From the Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,—(No. 3245, dated Darjeeling, the 20th September 1864.)

I am directed to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of the correspondence noted on the margin on the subject of the progress of the Paper Currency, up to the 30th of April last, in the Districts of the Lower Provinces.

To Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 316, dated 26th August 1863.
From Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 332, dated 20th August 1864.

2. The results, so far as can be gathered from the Returns, which are very imperfect, is most satisfactory, but in respect to many Districts the details of the values of Notes are wanting, and from Patna, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Rungpore there is no information at all. Taking the Tables as they stand the result is as follows:—

Received at Local Treasuries from the Bank and other Treasuries ...	Rs.	7,21,220
Received from the public ...	„	87,21,630
Total ...	Rs.	94,42,850
Remitted from Local Treasuries to the Bank	Rs.	34,87,910
Paid out to the public	„	74,54,426
Total Rs. ...		1,09,42,336
Or according to the total given in the first Return	„	1,08,62,336

From this it would appear that while eighty-seven lakhs of paper have been sent into the Mofussil and paid into Local Treasuries through the agency of the public, only seven lakhs have been issued direct to the Local Treasuries from the Bank, and that while seventy-four lakhs have been issued from the Local Treasuries to the public thirty-four lakhs (including of course part of a balance remaining on hand from the previous year) have been remitted on account of Government to the Bank in Calcutta.

3. It is clear, therefore, that if the Paper Currency is used for purposes of remittance by the public, as no doubt it is and must be to a considerable extent, the balance of remittance is from Calcutta to the Mofussil, not from the Mofussil to Calcutta; while on the other hand the Currency has enabled the Government to receive in Calcutta a remittance of thirty-four lakhs in Notes, which otherwise must have been brought down in specie or cleared from the Local Treasuries by means of Bills.

4. The above figures take no account whatever of Notes sent into Mofussil circulation from the centre of issue, which have not passed through the Local Treasuries at all. The amount of these Notes cannot even be conjectured; but, considering that seventy-four lakhs of Rupees have been paid to the public from Local Treasuries, it is probably safe to conclude that the Mofussil circulation of Currency Notes in these Provinces is not less than a crore of Rupees.

5. Of Notes of the higher denominations it may be observed that, while 3,398 Notes of 1,000 Rupees value have been paid into Local Treasuries by the public, only 2,443 of such Notes have been issued from Local Treasuries to the public, and that, while 2,203 Notes of 500 Rupees value have been paid in, only 1,777 such Notes have been issued. This seems to show that such Notes are not used for remittance in the only sense in which remittance by Notes is objectionable.

6. The only reason why it is objectionable that Notes should be used for remittance is lest the Government should be obliged to incur expense in laying down specie where it would not otherwise be required, and lest specie should accumulate in Local Treasuries in excess of local wants. Thus, if Notes were issued without stint in exchange for silver, at some Treasuries there would be an inconvenient accumulation of cash, and at other Treasuries if cash were given freely in exchange for Notes, the Treasury would be exhausted and must be replenished by a specie remittance. But it is a sufficient precaution against either kind of inconvenience if, in the former case, Collectors are not supplied with Notes by the Bank, but are limited in their issues by the amount which they receive in Notes from the public, and if in the latter case they are careful to keep on hand a sufficient amount of silver to meet probable specie disbursements. Within these limits the Collectors cannot go wrong either in making payments in Notes to those who wish to receive them, or in freely exchanging Notes for silver, or silver for Notes; and the Lieutenant-Governor would instruct them accordingly.

7. When Notes accumulate in any Local Treasury in excess of the local demand, the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General should direct the remittance of the excess to Calcutta, taking care that the remittance is made in Notes of the higher denominations, and in those only of the smaller denominations of which the local supply is much in excess of the demand. On the other hand, if the supply of small Notes in the hands of the Collectors is apparently insufficient to meet local wants, it should be increased at once by a remittance from Calcutta.

8. These points do not seem to have been attended to. Thus, to take the case of Shahabad, it does not appear why the Collector should have been required to remit to Calcutta two hundred and three 10 Rupee Notes and one hundred and thirty-four 20 Rupee Notes when the local demand for such Notes was considerably in excess of the supply, and when he had Notes of Rupees 500 and 1,000 in his Treasury which were not required for local purposes, and in which the remittance on account of Government might more suitably have been made. At the end of the year the Collector had but one hundred and ten 10 Rupee and fifty 20 Rupee Notes in his Treasury. In Bhaugulpore again, though the remittance to Calcutta has been rightly made only in large Notes, the Collector's stock of small Notes was reduced at the end of the year to twenty-eight 10 Rupee, thirty-three 20 Rupee, and ten 50 Rupee Notes, though the demand for such Notes is evidently much in excess of the supply, and this, in all probability, for local circulation. So in Purneah the Collector was left at the end of the year with no 10 Rupee Notes, and only two 20 Rupee and six 50 Rupee Notes in his Treasury, though the demand for such Notes was evidently considerable; and in other Districts the same thing occurred. In Darjeeling, though the Deputy Commissioner seems to have imprudently cashed Notes of large amount for which he had no available surplus, yet, so far as can be gathered from the imperfect Returns of this District, there is a local demand for small Notes, and the

Lieutenant-Governor is aware from personal experience that they are not always to be had at the Local Treasury.

9. The Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal, seems to think that it is the object of the Government to discourage the use of Currency Notes as a means of remittance, but this is the case only to the extent abovementioned. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor quite out of the question to suppose that remittances in Government Notes are to be discouraged because they interfere with the profits of the Bank of Bengal or of other dealers in money and exchange. Neither the Bank nor any one else has any right to demand that, with a view to private interests, the Government should restrict the issue of its Notes to the full extent required by the public, or prevent the public from using the Notes for any purpose for which they may be required; and it seems to His Honor, therefore, that Collectors should be directed to receive and pay Notes to the full extent above indicated, and to dispose of all Notes in their possession freely to the public, without troubling themselves to enquire the purpose to which the Notes are likely to be put.

10. It is desirable that the Annual Report on the Currency should continue to be made by the Board after receiving the remarks of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General on the Local Returns. The Commissioners and Collectors should be led to regard the extension of the Paper Currency in their several Divisions and Districts as an important object of local administration, not indeed to be brought about by any forcible means, but by giving to the public all reasonable facilities for paying and receiving Notes at the Local Treasuries consistent with the larger financial interests of the State; and from them and from the Board the Government desires to receive an annual account of the progress of the Currency and of its bearing upon the internal trade of the country and on the economical condition of the people. The Returns, which should include the operations of the Branch Banks at Patna and Dacca, as well as of the other Local Treasuries, should show the amount of Notes of each denomination in the hands of each Collector at the close of the previous year; the amount received during the year (1) from the Bank of Bengal, (2) from the Treasuries, and (3) from the public; the amount (1) remitted to the Bank, and (2) paid out to the public; and the amount remaining in the hands of the Collector at the close of the year. Should the Government of India agree in these views, His Honor proposes to instruct the Board of Revenue and the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General accordingly.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 3850, dated the 10th December 1864.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3245, dated the 20th September 1864, forwarding, with remarks, a correspondence on the subject of the progress of the Paper Currency up to the 30th April last in the Districts of the Lower Provinces.

2. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to instruct Officers in charge of Treasuries to give silver in exchange for Notes to the full extent of the available cash in their Treasuries, due care being taken to keep on hand a sufficient amount of silver to meet probable specie disbursements. This is objectionable, because it would greatly complicate the transaction of the Treasuries and render them liable to indefinite drains according to the fluctuations of the exchange. There can be no objection, however, to Currency Notes being used for remittance, provided Officers in charge of Treasuries confine themselves to receiving Notes in payment of revenue and to paying them *in exchange for silver* or in liquidation of claims upon Government.

The following simple Rules may be prescribed for observance:—

1*st*.—That Officers in charge of Treasuries should receive Currency Notes in payment of all Government dues, and should pay them *on tender of silver*, or to persons having claims upon the Government, if those persons make no objection to take them. As a rule, every one who comes to receive money from a Local Treasury should be asked how he would like to be paid, in silver, in Notes, or partly in silver and partly in Notes, and if so, in what proportion, and if wholly or partly in Notes, the number and denomination of the Notes required. But no one must be obliged or pressed to take Notes against his free consent.

2*nd*.—That when a supply of Notes is required for the use of a Treasury, the Collector should apply to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General for a remittance in Notes of the requisite amount and denominations.

3*rd*.—That the exchange of specie for Notes should be confined to the limits prescribed in the second of the five Rules at the close of the Notification of the 19th of March 1862.

3. If these Rules are adhered to, the cases will be rare in which there will be an undue accumulation of Notes in the Treasuries; but if such should occur, the Officers in charge should apply to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General to authorize their being returned to Calcutta, or remitted to any Treasury where they may be required.

4. The instructions proposed in the 10th paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment are judicious; but in the Returns from Treasuries of Notes received from the public, those received for cash should be distinguished from those received in payment of revenue.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal,—(No. 4456, dated the 31st December 1864.)

WITH reference to the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3850, dated the 10th instant, relative to the progress of the Paper Currency in the Districts of the Lower Provinces, copy of which has been forwarded to you direct, I am desired to send herewith a copy of the letter* to which that from the Financial Department is a reply, and to request that you will issue to the Collectors such instructions as may be necessary.

* No. 3245, dated 20th September last.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks :—

No. 30 OF 1864.

A Bill to define and amend the Law relating to Marriage and Divorce among the Parsees.

Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the Law relating to Marriage and Divorce among Parsees ; It is enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865."

Short title.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation clause.

"Parsee" means or applies to a person professing the religion of Zoroaster, and domiciled in British India.

"Parsee."

"Priest" includes Dastur and Mobed.

"Priest."

"Marriage" shall mean a marriage between Parsees contracted after the commencement of this Act.

"Marriage."

"Section" means a Section of this Act.

"Section."

"High Court" means the highest Civil Court of appeal in any part of British India.

"High Court."

"Local Government" means the person authorized to administer Executive Government in any part of British India or the Chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Governor General of India in Council when such Officer shall be authorized to exercise the powers vested by this Act in a Local Government.

"Local Government."

Words in the singular number include the plural, and words in the plural number include the singular.

"Number."

Words importing the masculine gender include females.

"Gender."

3. No marriage shall be valid if the parties contracting the same are related to each other in any of the degrees of consanguinity or affinity prohibited by common custom among Parsees, and unless such marriage shall be solemnized according to the Parsee form or ceremony called "A'sírvád" by a Parsee Priest in the presence of two or more Parsee witnesses independently of such officiating Priest ; and unless, in the case of any Parsee under the age of twenty-one years, the consent of his father or guardian shall have been previously given to such marriage.

Requisites to validity of Parsee marriages.

4. Every marriage shall, within eight days after the solemnization thereof, be registered in the form contained in the Schedule to this Act, in a book to be kept by a Registrar, who shall be some proper person appointed for that purpose by the Parsee Panchâyat of the Zillah or District in which the marriage shall have taken place ; and every entry of a marriage in the said book shall, within the space of eight days from the date of such marriage, be signed by the persons following (that is to say), the said Registrar, the contracting parties, the fathers or guardians of such (not being of full age), the Priest solemnizing the marriage, and the witnesses present at the same ; and it shall be incumbent upon the contracting parties respectively, if they shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and upon the father or guardian of such contracting party (if any) as shall not be then of full age, to give notice to the Registrar of the marriage having been so contracted, and to cause the marriage to be duly registered in his said book upon payment to him of the fee of two Rupees, to the payment of which fee both the said contracting parties shall, in equal proportions, be liable.

Registry of marriages.

5. Every Parsee having attained the age of twenty-one years at the time of his or her marriage shall, immediately upon the said entry thereof being so made in the said Register, make and subscribe in the presence of the Registrar the following declaration below the entry of the marriage in the said Register :—

Declaration by persons married.

"I hereby solemnly declare that the above registry is correct, and that my marriage with did take place as therein mentioned, and was duly solemnized with my consent."

Form of declaration by person married.

A. B.

Made and subscribed at
this day of
before me.

E. F.,
Registrar.

But no husband or wife not having attained the said age at the time of such marriage shall make or subscribe such declaration.

6. The father or guardian of every Parsee who shall not, at the time of his or her marriage, have attained the age of twenty-one years, shall make and subscribe in the presence of the Registrar the the following declaration below the entry of the marriage in the said Register :—

Declaration by father or guardian of infant married.

"I do hereby solemnly declare that the above registry is correct so far as regard the particulars therein relating to the said and me, this declarant, and that the marriage therein mentioned was duly solemnized with my consent."

Form of declaration by father or guardian.

A. B.
Father or Guardian of C. D.

Made and subscribed at
this day of
before me.

E. F.,
Registrar.

7. Every register of marriages shall, at all reasonable times, be open for public inspection, and certified extracts therefrom shall, on application, be given by the respective Registrars on payment to them by the applicants of two Rupees for each such extract; and every such Register shall, without further proof, be received in all Courts to which this Act extends as evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained, unless and until the same shall be proved to be false.

Marriage Register to be open for Public inspection.

8. Every person required by this Act to make and subscribe any or either of the foregoing declarations, and wilfully omitting or neglecting so to do, shall, on conviction thereof before any Magistrate or other Court having jurisdiction in the place where he may reside, be punished for every such offence with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees; and every Priest knowingly and wilfully solemnizing any marriage contrary to and in violation of the ninth Section of this Act, shall, on conviction thereof before any such Magistrate or Court, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundered rupees, or with both.

Penalty for omitting to make declarations.

9. It shall not be lawful for any Parsee to contract any marriage in the life-time of his or her wife or husband, except after his or her lawful divorcement from such wife or husband by sentence of a Panchâyat as is hereinafter provided; and every marriage which may be hereafter contracted contrary to the provisions of this Section shall be deemed void. Every Parsee who shall, during the life-time of his or her wife or husband, contract any marriage without such lawful divorcement from such wife or husband, shall be subject to the penalties provided in the Indian Penal Code for the offence of marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.

Re-marriage save after divorce unlawful during life-time of first wife or husband.

10. If a Parsee husband or wife shall at any time after marriage be transported or deported for the term of his or her natural life by the sentence of any competent legal tribunal, such marriage shall, after the space of one year next following the passing of such sentence, be voidable at the election of his or her wife or husband, such election being first duly notified by the said wife or husband to the Panchâyat of her or his place of residence.

Voidability of marriage in case of transportation for life.

11. If a Parsee shall have been or be a lunatic or of habitually unsound mind at the time of his or her marriage such marriage shall be at any time voidable by the Panchâyat of his or her last place of residence at the instance of his or her wife or husband upon proof, to the satisfaction of the same Panchâyat, that the lunacy or habitual unsoundness of mind existed at the time of the marriage and still continues.

Voidability of marriage in case of lunacy or mental unsoundness.

12. If a Parsee husband or wife shall have been continually absent from his or her wife or husband for the space of seven years, and shall not have been heard of within that time by such his or her wife or husband as being alive, their marriage shall be voidable by the Panchâyat of his or her last known domicile at the instance of the said wife or husband of such absent husband or wife upon proof of the aforesaid facts being made to the satisfaction of the same Panchâyat.

Voidability of marriage in case of absence for seven years.

13. In any case where the husband shall be unable to consummate the marriage by reason of impotency of a permanent and incurable description, or where consummation of the marriage has not taken place in consequence of the wife's malformation, such marriage shall be voidable by the Panchâyat of his or her last known domicile at the instance of the other party to such marriage upon proof of the aforesaid facts being made to the satisfaction of the same Panchâyat: Provided that the husband shall not set up his own impotency as a ground for nullifying his marriage.

Voidability of marriages on the ground of impotency.

14. A marriage in case either of the parties thereto shall have changed his or her religion shall be voidable by the Panchâyat of his or her last known domicile, at the instance of the other party to such marriage, upon proof of such fact being made to the satisfaction of the same Panchâyat.

Voidability of marriage in case of conversion.

15. It shall be lawful for any Parsee husband to present a petition to the Panchâyat of the proper domicile that his marriage may be dissolved, and a divorce granted, on the ground that his wife has, since the celebration thereof, been guilty of adultery; and it shall be lawful for any Parsee wife to present a petition to the Panchâyat of the proper domicile, praying that her marriage may be dissolved, and a divorce granted, on the ground that, since the celebration thereof, her husband has been guilty of adultery or fornication with any married or unmarried woman, not being a prostitute, or of bigamy coupled with adultery, or of rape, or of an unnatural offence.

Husband's petition for dissolution of marriage.

Wife's petition for dissolution of marriage.

16. If a Parsee husband treat his Parsee wife with such cruelty or personal violence as to render it in the judgment of the Panchâyat or other lawful tribunal improper to compel her to live with him, or if his conduct afford her reasonable grounds for apprehending danger to life or serious personal injury, or if a prostitute be openly brought into or allowed to remain in the place of abode of a wife by her own husband, she shall be entitled to demand a judicial separation *a mensâ et thoro*, and her husband shall, in such a case, provide her with separate maintenance, so long as she continues of chaste conduct, according to his means and rank in life, but no divorce shall be granted for cruelty except in the case specified in fifteenth Section.

Grounds of judicial separation *a mensâ thoro*.

17. Applications for divorce or for judicial separation on any one of the grounds aforesaid may be made by either husband or wife by petition to the Panchâyat of the town or district in which the respondent resides or last resided, which Panchâyat is hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such petition; and on the said Panchayàt's being satisfied of the truth of the allegations contained in such petition, and that the offence therein set forth has not been condoned, and that the said husband and wife are not colluding together to obtain a divorce, and that the petitioner has not connived at, or been party to, the said offence, and that there has been no unnecessary or improper delay in presenting the said petition, and that there is no legal ground why the same should not be granted, then and in such case, but not otherwise, the said Panchâyat shall and may decree such divorce or judicial separation accordingly; and where any such application is made by the wife, may order the husband or secure to the wife out of his property such gross or capital sums, or such monthly or periodical payments of money for any term not exceeding her life as, having regard to her own property (if any), her husband's said property, and the conduct of the parties, shall be deemed just, or make any other order in that behalf for alimony which, regard being had to the circumstances aforesaid, shall be deemed just. And in case any such order shall not be obeyed by her husband, he shall be liable to action upon the same at her suit, and further to be sued by any persons supplying her with necessaries, during the time of such disobedience, for the price or value of such necessaries.

Petition for divorce or judicial separation.

Alimony may be ordered.

18. Where a husband has deserted or (without lawful cause) ceased to cohabit with his wife, or shall hereafter so desert or (without lawful cause) so cease to cohabit, or where a wife hath deserted or (without lawful cause) ceased to cohabit with her husband, or shall hereafter so desert or (without lawful cause) so cease to cohabit, and the party so deserted or with whom cohabitation hath or shall have so ceased, shall apply to the Panchâyat of the District or place within which the other party may reside, by petition for the restitution of his or her conjugal rights, the said Panchâyat thall thereupon proceed duly to cite the party respondent to such petition, and duly to take evidence in that behalf and inquire into the allegations of such petition, and shall, upon being duly satisfied of the truth of the said allegations, and that there is no just ground why the said petition should not be granted, proceed to decree such restitution of conjugal rights accordingly. In case such decree shall not be obeyed by the party against whom it is given, he or she shall be deemd a wrong-doer, and liable in damages thereupon in an action on the case at the suit of the other party.

Petition for restitution of conjugal rights.

19. The Panchâyat of any town or district nominated and appointed in manner hereinafter mentioned shall have power and authority to hear, determine, and adjudicate all cases and questions arising under this Act between Parsee inhabitants of such town or district.

Parsee Panchâyat to try all questions under this Act.

20. The said Panchâyat shall have power to summon and examine both parties and their witnesses on oath or affirmation; and the decisions of such Panchâyats, if not reversed or altered on the appeal given by the twenty-third Section, shall be final, and shall be upheld by all legal tribunals; provided nevertheless that it shall always (after any final decree for a divorce, either by the Panchâyat or upon appeal, or after the expiration of the time hereinafter limited for an appeal, without an appeal, against any such decree for a divorce, having been presented) be lawful for the parties thereby divorced to intermarry together again; and every witness duly summoned, who shall intentionally omit to attend at the time and place specified in such summons, or depart from such place before the time at which it is lawful for him to depart, or who shall intentionally omit to produce or deliver up any document which he may be legally required to produce or deliver up, or who shall refuse to answer any question which he may be legally required to answer, shall, on proof of the facts before any Magistrate or Court having jurisdiction with respect to the offence, be liable to the punishment provided in Sections 174, 175, and 179, respectively, of the Indian Penal Code, and all persons wilfully deposing or affirming falsely in any proceeding before the Panchâyat shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence of giving false evidence, and shall be liable, on conviction before a competent tribunal, to all the pains and penalties attached thereto.

Panchâyat may examine parties and witnesses on oath and its decision shall be final.

21. The examination of parties and of witnesses in any case or proceeding under this Act shall be taken orally and openly in and by the Panchâyat in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the said

Mode of examination.

Panchâyat; and the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing, and the proceedings of the said Panchâyat shall be conducted and recorded in the vernacular language by the President, Secretary, or other Officer appointed for that purpose by the said Panchâyat. And every such examination shall be taken and recorded in the form of a narrative, and when completed shall be read over in the presence of the said Panchâyat and of the witness, and also in the presence of the party or parties or their representatives, and certified by the President of the said Panchâyat or any member thereof acting as President thereof for the time being. The Panchâyat shall record such remarks as it may think material respecting the demeanour of the witness while under examination.

Examination of absent witnesses.

22. When the evidence of a witness is required who is not living in the town or place where the said Panchâyat is held, or who is unable, from sickness or infirmity or other cause, to attend before the said Panchâyat, the said Panchâyat may authorize the Panchâyat of the place where the witness may be residing, or any one or more person or persons therein resident, or may depute thither one or more of its own members or Officers to take down the examination of such witness on interrogatories or otherwise; and every such examination shall be taken down in writing, and shall be read over to and shall be duly certified by the persons so authorized to take the same, and shall form part of the record of the cause or proceeding in which it is taken. In every such case either party shall be entitled to be present in person or by representative at such examination.

Appeal to High Court.

23. An appeal shall lie from the decision of the Panchâyat to the High Court on the ground of the decision being contrary to some law or usage having the force of law, or of a substantial error or defect in the investigation of the case which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits, or of any grave misconduct of the Panchâyat in relation to any of the matters aforesaid; provided that such appeal be instituted within three months after the decision of the Panchâyat shall have been pronounced.

On appeal record and papers to be sent to High Court.

24. On an appeal being made to the High Court in conformity with the provisions contained in the twenty-third Section, the Panchâyat from whose decision such appeal is preferred shall, upon receiving due intimation thereof, send to the said High Court, with all practicable dispatch, the record of the case, together with all material papers in the cause or proceeding, or such papers as may be specially called for by the High Court in that behalf.

Act not to apply to marriages solemnized before passing of Act.

25. Nothing herein contained shall apply to any marriage or ceremony of marriage performed before the passing of this Act, or in any wise affect the same, whether by giving validity thereto, or by invalidating the same. And the validity or invalidity thereof respectively shall be, and continue to be, the same as it was at the time of the passing of this Act.

Form of application to Panchâyat.

26. Every application made to a Panchâyat under this Act shall be in writing and shall be subscribed by the applicant or his or her representative (if any). It shall also be verified at the foot by the applicant in the manner following or to the like effect:—

Form of verification.

"I (A B), the applicant named in the above application, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief."

Punishment for making false averments.

27. If any such application shall contain any averment which the person making the verification shall know or believe to be false, or shall not know or believe to be true, such person shall be subject to punishment according to the provision of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabrication of false evidence.

Number of Panchâyat.

28. The Panchâyat for adjudicating cases arising under this Act shall, for the Town and Island of Bombay, consist of twelve members, of whom one shall be President, and for other Towns or Districts of such number of members, not exceeding twelve, and of whom one shall be President, as the Local Government may see fit to fix; and shall be elected, constituted, and appointed according to such Rules and Regulations in regard to the qualifications of electors and members and other matters as may be hereafter sanctioned and approved of by the Governor in Council of the Presidency or place: Provided that in the Town and District of Surat the Office of President of the Panchâyat shall be hereditary in the family of Khurshedji Dodabhai,

President of Surat Panchâyat.

deceased, Dawur of the Parsees of Surat, and shall be held by the person who shall for the time being be the senior representative, according to the Parsee law of inheritance, of the said Khurshedji Dodabhai.

Panchâyat may alter rules.

29. Any Panchâyat duly constituted and appointed as aforesaid shall have power to alter, vary, or amend such rules from time to time, subject to the confirmation of the Local Government, who shall determine and may alter the territorial jurisdiction of each Panchâyat, the limits of the jurisdiction so determined or altered being promulgated in the *Official Gazette*.

Commencement and extent of Act.

30. This Act shall commence and take effect on the first day of July 1865, and shall extend to all the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Date and Place of Marriage.	Names of the Husband and Wife.	Condition at the time of Marriage.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Residence.	Names of the Fathers or Guardians.	Rank or Profession.	Signature of the Officiating Priest.	Signatures of the Witnesses.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The objects of the present measure is to enforce among the Parsee community the duties and obligations arising out of the marriage union. By a decision of her Majesty's Privy Council in 1856 it was ruled that the Supreme Court of Bombay on its ecclesiastical side had no jurisdiction to entertain suits instituted by a Parsee wife for restitution of conjugal rights or for maintenance. It has been represented by a large number of Parsees, who from character and social position are regarded as leaders by their co-religionists, that bigamy has been introduced into their community, because, since the decision of the Privy Council, there has been no tribunal to vindicate the obligations of marriage, and none with authority to dissolve marriages on adequate cause being shewn. Urgent petitions have therefore been addressed to the Government of India and to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, praying that, with respect to this most important relation of life, the Parsees may receive the sanction and protection of a legislative enactment.

The present measure renders bigamy by Parsees an offence, and subjects it to the penalties prescribed in the Penal Code. On the other hand, it declares the grounds on which divorces may be granted. It gives jurisdiction for the vindication of obligations and duties arising out of marriages and for the dissolution of marriages to the ancient institution of the Parsee Panchâyat. Appeal from the decision of the Panchâyats is allowed within a stated time to the High Courts of the respective Presidencies.

The measure has in substance been prepared by representatives of the Parsee community.

H. L. ANDERSON.

The 16th January 1865.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 28th January 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 1st February 1865, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1865.

An Act to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in Ports, and to provide for the safe keeping of Inflammable Oils in Ports and places, within the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient that better provision should be made for the prevention of injury from fire in Ports in the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and it is also expedient to make provision for the safe storing and keeping of Inflammable Oils within the said Provinces; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I. The following words for the purposes of this Act have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless where a contrary intention appears from the context, that is to say :—

Interpretation.

The words "The Conservator" denote the Master Attendant or other Officer executing the office of Conservator under Act XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues)* in any Port to which this Act applies.

"The Conservator."

The word "Master" denotes any person, except a Pilot or Harbour Master, having temporary or permanent command or charge of any vessel.

"Master."

The word "Owner" includes any consignee of goods and agent to whom a vessel is consigned.

"Owner."

The words "Inflammable Oil" include Petroleum, Benzole, Kerosine, and any Oil or product of Oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

"Inflammable Oil."

The word "Port" denotes any Port, navigable river, or channel within the Provinces aforesaid subject to the provisions of Act XXII of 1855.

"Port."

The word "Magistrate" includes any Officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and any Magistrate of Police for the Town of Calcutta.

"Magistrate."

Words importing the singular number include the plural, and words importing the plural number include the singular.

Number.

II. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, by Notification in the Calcutta Gazette, extend the provisions of this Act to any Port or place within the Provinces under his control, and the provisions of this Act, so far as relates to Ports, when so extended, shall be deemed to be incorporated with Act XXII of 1855 so far as the said Act relates to the said Provinces and is not altered by this Act.

Lieutenant-Governor may extend provisions of this Act to any Port or place.

III. For the purpose of preventing or extinguishing fire in any Port to which the provisions of this Act shall have been extended, it shall be lawful for the Conservator to require the Master of any Ship of more than five hundred tons burthen and not belonging to Her Majesty's Navy or to the Navy of any Foreign State, to place at his disposal such number as he shall require, not exceeding three-fourths, of the crew then under the orders of such Master.

Conservator may require assistance from Ships exceeding 500 tons burthen for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

IV. Any such Master who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and any Seamen then under the orders of such Master who shall, after being directed by the Master to obey the orders of the Conservator for the purpose aforesaid, refuse to obey such orders, shall be

Punishment on Masters and Seamen for neglect or refusal to comply with the orders of the Conservator under the last preceding Section.

punished with a fine not exceeding twenty-five Rupees.

After the passing of this Act, not more than 40 gallons of Inflammable Oil to be kept without a license.

V. From and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful, within the said Provinces, to place or keep more than forty gallons of Inflammable Oil within fifty yards of any dwelling-house or of any building in which goods are stored, unless such Oil shall be placed in a building approved and licensed for the purpose by an Officer authorized in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Inflammable Oil kept contrary to provisions of this Act, may be seized under a search warrant.

VI. Any Inflammable Oil placed or kept in a manner contrary to the provisions of this Act may, together with the receptacle containing such Oil, be seized by any Police Officer under a search warrant as hereinafter mentioned.

Inflammable Oil carried without a license may be seized without a search warrant.

VII. The Officer authorized in the manner aforesaid to grant licenses, may grant to any person a license for the transit and carrying of Inflammable Oil from one place to another in greater quantities than twenty gallons. Whenever more than twenty gallons shall be carried by any person without a license, such Oil may, together with the receptacle containing such Oil, be seized by any Police Officer without a search warrant.

Lieutenant-Governor may make Rules.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from time to time to make Rules for regulating the following matters :—

1. The prevention of injury from fire in Ports and places at which vessels entering Port with Inflammable Oil on board are to be moored.

2. The mode in which such Oil shall be landed from such vessels.

3. The survey and approval by the Licensing Officer of buildings required to be licensed under this Act, and the terms and conditions under which licenses for buildings and licenses for removal of Oil are to be granted.

Publication of Rules. Repeal or alteration thereof.

IX. Such Rules as aforesaid shall be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and copies thereof shall be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the Office of every Conservator and in every Custom House. It shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor from time to time to repeal, add to, or alter any such Rules.

Penalty for infringement of Rules in the case of any vessel.

X. If any Rule made and published as aforesaid, shall be infringed in the case of any vessel, the Owner or Master of such vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for each day during which such Rules shall be so infringed.

Penalty for keeping Inflammable Oil in unlicensed building.

XI. *Clause* 1.—Whoever, after the passing of this Act, shall place or keep Inflammable Oil in an unlicensed building contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees a day for each day during which such Oil is so placed or kept.

Penalty for carrying, without a license, more than 20 gallons of Inflammable Oil.

Clause 2.—Whoever, after the passing of this Act, shall, without a license in that behalf, carry a greater quantity than twenty gallons of Inflammable Oil from one place to another shall, for such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty for breach of conditions of license.

Clause 3.—Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of the terms or conditions of any license granted under this Act shall, for such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to forfeiture of his license; and all Inflammable Oil in the possession of such person may be seized by a Police Officer under a search warrant as hereinafter mentioned.

Search warrant.

XII. A Magistrate may, on information laid before him on oath or solemn affirmation and reduced into writing, issue his warrant, authorising a Police Officer to search, in the day-time, any building or place, vessel, boat, or vehicle, in which he has reasonable ground to suspect that any Inflammable Oil is placed, kept, or carried, or any person suspected of carrying the same contrary to the provisions of this Act; and all Inflammable Oil found on such search shall, together with the vessels or receptacles in which it may be stored or carried, be immediately seized and kept, pending the judgment of such Magistrate. Such warrant shall be executed and have effect within the Town of Calcutta under Act XIII of 1856 *(for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay)*, and elsewhere under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Upon seizure of Inflammable Oil. Magistrate having jurisdiction may summon owner, &c., and adjudicate thereon.

XIII. When any Inflammable Oil shall be seized under this Act, the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the same may be seized may, upon the information of any Police Officer, summon the owner of such Inflammable Oil, or the person in whose possession, or the Master of the Ship on board of which, it may be found, to appear before him, and upon such appearance, or in default thereof, may examine into the cause of the seizure thereof, and may adjudge the same to be confiscated.

Procedure in such cases.

XIV. The Rules contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of cases before a Magistrate and for appeals against orders passed by a Magistrate shall be applicable to adjudications under the last preceding Section, except where the seizure is made within the Town of Calcutta.

Disposal of Inflammable Oil confiscated under this Act.

XV. When the confiscation of any Inflammable Oil shall be adjudged under this Act, such Oil shall thereupon belong to, and vest in Her Majesty, and a warrant shall be issued by the adjudicating Magistrate to a Police Officer, directing him to hold such Oil at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Jurisdiction over offences committed beyond the local limits of a Magistrate's jurisdiction.

XVI. In any Port to which the provisions of this Act shall have been extended, if any person shall infringe any of such provisions, or any Rule made in pursuance of this Act, such infringement shall be punishable by a Magistrate having jurisdiction over any District or place adjoining such Port, and such Magistrate may proceed as if such in-

fringement had been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Recovery of fines.

XVII. All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed beyond the Town of Calcutta in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within the Town of Calcutta in the manner prescribed by Act XIII of 1856 *(for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.)* and Act XLVIII of 1860 *(to amend Act XIII of* 1856*)*, or any other Act for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta in force for the time being.

Exemption.

XVIII. The provisions of this Act shall not extend to any building used by, or to any Inflammable Oils belonging to, Government.

G. S. Fagan,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 684.

Appointments.—*The 27th January* 1865.—The Magistrate of Nuddea to be ex-officio Marriage Registrar of Nuddea, and to be Senior Marriage Registrar of that District under Section XII., Act XXV. of 1864.

Mr. J. S. Rees, Assistant Professor, Presidency College, to officiate as a Professor with effect from the 23rd ultimo.

Mr. D. W. M. Testro to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bogra.

The 30th January 1865.—Baboo Kalla Chand Haldar, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, to have Medical charge of Serampore during the absence, on leave, of Dr. T. Bray, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Bright to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Burdwan during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. E. S. Lillie, or until further orders.

The Revd. H. P. Woodington to be Chaplain of Berhampore.

The Revd. F. W. Robberds to be Chaplain of Dinapore.

The 2nd February 1865.—Captain J. F. Sherer to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Cachar, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Cachar.

Mr. C. B. Garrett to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Committee for the Suburbs of Calcutta *vice* Mr. A M. Macgregor, deceased.

Mr. R. Grant, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, is transferred to Hazareebaugh.

The 3rd February 1865.—Mr. H. A. Cockerell, Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, to officiate as Collector of the District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. G. Bright, or until further orders.

Leave of Absence.—*The 27th January* 1865.—Captain G. D. Crawfurd, late District Superintendent of Police in Cachar, from the 19th April to the 18th July 1863, under the Financial Notification dated 22nd February 1856.

Mr. J. E. S. Lillie, Civil and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, for six months, from the 23rd March next, under Section 9 of the revised Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. P. D. Dickens, Assistant Magistrate of Midnapore, for one month, under Section 6 of the revised Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 30th January 1865.—Dr. T. Bray, Medical Officer of Serampore, for three months, under the Financial Notification dated 31st July 1863.

Baboo Adhar Chunder Doss, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Darjeeling, from the 29th November last to the 29th instant, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 2nd February 1865.—Koomar Chunder Nath Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 3rd February 1865.—The Revd. H. P. Woodington, Chaplain of Berhampore, for eighteen months, under Section 11 of the new Furlough Regulations.

Notifications.—*The 30th January* 1865.—The leave granted to Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, Deputy Magistrate of Khoolnah, under orders of the 17th instant, is cancelled at his own request.

The services of the Revd. E. H. Blyth, Officiating Chaplain of Dinapore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department are re-published for information:—

No. 129 *of* 1865.—*The 3rd February* 1865.—The Government General Order No. 41 of the 10th ultimo, placing the services of Lieutenant P. H. M. Wynter, of the late 32nd Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

A. Eden,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

General,—Establishments.

No. 34.

The 2nd February 1865.

Notifications.—The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is re-published for information:—

No 18 *of the 26th January* 1865.—Mr. W. Hutton Overseer, Second Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Light Houses Division with effect from the 4th January, 1865.

No. 35.

The 6th February 1865.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information:—

No. 130 *of the 3rd February* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Pattle Beadle, of the Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department ...	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 36.

Transfer.—Mr. W. Boate, Local Assistant Engineer of the First Class, from the Twenty-four Pergunnahs to the Dacca Division.

No. 37.

Notification.—Serjeant D. McCarthy, Overseer of the Second Grade, attached to the Upper Assam Division, was returned* to Military duty on the 2nd ultimo.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 14 of the 11th January 1865.

No. 38.

Posting.—Baboo Bissalla Churn Mullick, Overseer of the Third Grade, attached to the Cuttack† Circle, is posted to the Pooree Division.

† Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 370 of the 1st December 1864.

No. 39.

The 7th February 1865.

Notification.—Mr. T. Martin, C. E., whose employment in the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal has been sanctioned by the Government of India, assumed Executive charge of the Lower Assam Division on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo.

No. 40.

Transfer.—Serjeant W. Hyde, Overseer of the Second Grade, from the Berhampore to the Darjeeling Division.

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept.

No. 12.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 10th February 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	...	2,920
Benares ,,	...	...	2,435
Total Chests	...		5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th February respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M of Wednesday, the 15th February 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M of Saturday, the 25th February 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 10th March 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 7th April ,,	2 920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 10th May ,,	2,920	2 435	5,355
On or about Monday, 12th June ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept. ,,	2 920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. ,,	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ..	29,197	24,360	53,557

By Order of the Board of Revenue,
T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
the 9th January 1865.

No. 77.

Opium Notification

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 10th March 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	...	2,920
Benares ,,	...	...	2,435
Total Chests	...		5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3 The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th March respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 15th March 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 25th March 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 7th April 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 10th May ,,	2 920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 12th June ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept. ,,	2 920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. ,,	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ..	26,277	21,925	48,202

By Order of the Board of Revenue,
T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 7th February 1865.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Names of Districts.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1864.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 15th December 1864.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 16th December 1864.	Remarks.
		Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	
Godavery ...	Coringa ...	1,00,000	6,206	93,794	Boats are easily procurable.
Nellore ...	Iskapalli ...	57,204	.....	57,204	Boats are easily obtainable.
	Varini ...	50,000	.....	50,000	
	Kristnapatam ...	30,000	.....	30,000	
Madras ...	Madras ...	1,00,000	39,124	60,876	
	Ennore ...	4,03,950	1,39,897	2,64,053	
	Covelong ...	75,879	6,000	69,879	
Madura ...	Kolakarai ...	14,400	.....	14,400	
	Davi Pattanum ...	54,000	.....	54,000	
	Thondy ...	36,000	.....	36,000	
	Total ...	9,21,433	1,91,227	7,30,206	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

R. A. Dalyell,
Sub-Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 10th January 1865.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 6th February 1865.

STATEMENT shewing the importations of Salt (private property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 1st February 1865.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool ...	7,17,021	19,44,158	4 65,779	31,26,958
Ceylon Kurkutch ...	.....	... ..	14,872	14,872
Bombay ,, ...	...	40,267	1,12,608	1,52,875
Scinde ,, ...	5,132	... ..	.....	5,132
Madras ,, ...	3,790	18,468	.....	22,258
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch ...	27,032	1,09,303	.....	1,36,335
Muscat Rock ...				
Total ...	7,52,975	21,12,196	5,93,259	34,58,430

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Board of Revenue;
Fort William,
The 7th February 1865.

Notification.

Instances having recently occurred of Officers in the North-Western Provinces submitting requisitions for leave to Calcutta from a misinterpretation of the instructions contained in this Office Notification published in the *Gazette of India* of the 31st December 1864, page 994, and in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th January 1865, page 47; it is hereby notified that those instructions were intended to apply only to Officers whose Bills have hitherto been audited by the Civil Pay-Master, Fort William.

Hugh Sandeman,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

The 7th February 1865.

Notification.

List of Persons entitled to the "India Medal" whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

If these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State.

T. E. Goldrick ... ... *Lucknow.*
Achille Geoffroi, Volunteer ... *Defence of Lucknow.*

J. T. Wheeler,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Foreign Office,
The 18th August 1864.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts :—

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

1	Chunder Nauth Bose	...	Presidency College.
2	H. Blochmann	...	Professor, Doveton College.
	Rash Behary Ghose	...	Presidency College.
4	Kally Churn Banerjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
5	Kopally Prosonno Mookerjea	...	Presidency College.
6	Joygobindo Shome	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
7	Gobindo Chunder Ghose	...	Presidency College.
8	Nebarun Chunder Mookerjea	...	Ditto.
9	Baney Madub Dey	...	Ditto.
10	Oma Canto Chatterjea	...	Ditto.
11	Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjea	...	Ditto.
12	Dwarka Nauth Bhuttacharjea	...	Ditto.
13	Okhoy Coomar Roy	...	Ditto.
14	Bhoobun Mohun Porel	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
15	Chunder Mohun Ghose	...	Medical College.
16	Shumbhoo Chunder Naug	...	Dacca College.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Atma Ram	...	Agra College.
Charoo Chunder Dutt	...	Presidency College.
Chunder Coomar Doss	...	Ditto.
D'Cruz, L. W.	...	Doveton College.
Debender Chunder Ghose	...	Presidency College.
Deno Nauth Sen	...	Dacca College.
Gopaul Chunder Bose	...	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Chatterjea	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Hem Chunder Chatterjea	...	Teacher, Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
Janoky Nauth Mookerjea	...	Presidency College.
Joggeshur Chunder	...	Ditto.
Jugguth Doorlub Mozoomdar	...	Teacher.
Kali Pada Gupta	...	Medical College.
Kanny Lall Seal	...	Presidency College.
Kishory Mohun Chatterjea	...	Doveton College.
Madhava Chundra Deva	...	Benares College.
Mohinee Mohun Burdone	...	Dacca College.
Mohommed Diem	...	Presidency College.
Nilmoney Doss	...	Ditto.
Opendro Chunder Mullick	...	Ditto.
Prasanna Badana Mittra	...	Benares College.
Prem Chand Mullick	...	Presidency College.
Protap Chunder Ghose	...	Ditto.
Roodro Canto Biswas	...	Ditto.
Shama Churn Chuckerbutty	...	Ditto.
Shosee Bhoosun Bose	...	Dacca College.
Shurbanundo Doss	...	Presidency College.
Tariny Churn Ghose	...	Ditto.
Twidale, G. A.	...	Doveton College.

The undermentionod Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law :—

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

1	Gooroo Prosand Sen	...	Presidency College (Law Department.)
	Tara Bilash Mitter	...	Ditto.
3	Troylokho Nauth Mitter	...	Ditto.
4	Omer Nauth Bose	...	Ditto.
5	Raj Mohun Mookerjea	..	Ditto.
6	Gobindo Chunder Seal	...	Ditto.
7	Ram Laul Mookerjea	...	Ditto.
8	Grish Chunder Chowdry	...	Ditto.
9	Peary Loll Gooho	...	Ditto.
10	Sham Laul Halder	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Mutty Laul Sircar	...	Presidency College (Law Department.)
Krishno Chunder Chatterjea	...	Ditto.
Hurri Narain Roy	...	Ditto.
Loll Gopaul Dutt	...	Ditto.
Baney Madub Mitter	...	Ditto.
Herumbo Lall Goshamy	...	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	Ditto.

THE undermentioned Student has passed the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine:—

Doyal Chunder Shome	..	Medical College.

THE undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for a License in Law :—

In Alphabetical Order.

Ishen Chunder Singh	...	Presidency College (Law Department.)
Kooloda Prosaud Mookerjea	...	Ditto.
Poorno Chunder Mitter	...	Ditto.
Protap Chunder Dey	...	Ditto.
Shoshee Bhoosun Sen	...	Ditto.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Officiating Registrar.

The 30th January 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 4th February 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
January ...	29	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	...	...
	30	30·090	80·3	62·4	17·9	70·9	62·9	56·3	0·62	N. & S.	...	...
	31	·026	77·2	65·5	11·7	69·0	64·9	61·6	·78	S. & S. W.	0·32	...
February ...	1	·070	79·2	64·4	14·8	71·8	67·0	63·2	·75	S. W.	...	...
	2	·102	79·6	66·6	13·0	72·1	67·0	62·9	·74	N. & N. W.	0·10	...
	3	·114	81·2	67·4	13·8	73·0	67·3	62·7	·72	W.	...	...
	4	·086	81·3	66·2	15·1	73·0	65·0	58·6	·62	N. W & W.	...	...

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	18·9
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	81·3
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	81·2
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·71
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·69
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	0·42
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 4th current	...	0·58
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	Nil

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 6th February 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Nov. 15th ...	24 Casks Bread, None ...	Clarence.
„ 25th ...	1 Crate, G M ..	Shannon.
„ 26th ...	1 Trunk, Captain Napper, 1st Battalion, 11th Regiment ...	Trafalgar.
„ 29th ...	1 Hhd. Porter, None ...	Clarence.
„ 14th ...	55 Cases, [A N] ...	Queen of the South.
„ 14th ..	1 Case, [C. and Co.] B ...	Ditto.
„ 14th ...	2 Cases, [C R] G ...	Ditto.
„ 17th ...	1 Case, Lieutenant Home, care of Colvin, Cowie and Co.	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	1 Case, T. A. Warrand, Esq., Warrand Field Tea Plantation ...	Ditto.
„ 25th ...	1 Case, G. Ousley, Esq., care of Colvin, Cowie and Co. ..	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	31 Cases, [S] ..	Str. Clan Alpine.
„ 23rd ..	9 Cases, [A N] ...	Aliquis.
„ 26th ...	1 Package, M C ...	Str. Erymanthe.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, [J M] ...	Lady Jocelyn.
„ 24th ...	3 Cases, [R G] R ...	Ditto.
„ 29th ..	3 Cases, [A N] ...	Ditto.
Dec. 1st ...	2 Cases, H M C] R ..	Ditto.
„ 28th ...	1 Case, Major W. Fane, care of McKillop, Stewart and Co. ...	Nile.
„ 28th ...	6 Bundles Iron, N. C. and Co. ..	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	10 Bars Iron, None ...	Alumbaugh.
„ 14th ...	2 Cases, Miss Scanlan ..	Str. Nubia.

Calcutta Custom House,
the 7th February 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each they will be advertized for sale:—

	Robert Lees.	
1865, Feb. 25th ...	G F K, 171 Packages, [L M 99 Cases ..	[G F K] C and B, 1 Case.
	Str. Lawrence.	
„ 25th ...	B L and Co., 2 Cases.	
	Albert Victor.	
March 30th ...	1 Case, R. Pringle, Esq., care of Begg, Dunlop and Co.	
	Star of Denmark.	
„ 30th ..	[N] N C, 1 Case, [M C and M] 5 Cases ...	R P C, 3 Kegs.
	City of Benares.	
„ 30th ...	G and P C, 1 Case, H. Balfour, 1 Case.	

Calcutta Custom House,
the 7th February 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 12th February 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Nov. 7th ...	9 Casks, None ...	Nomade.
„ 10th ...	112 Casks, Troop Stores ...	Clarence.
„ 17th ...	1 Cask, Troop Stores ...	Trafalgar.
Oct. 20th ..	1 Hogshead, [A] ..	Alumbaugh.
	One Jolly Boat stranded by the late Cyclone at the Custom House Ghat, None ...	Unknown.

Calcutta Custom House,
the 7th February 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

Notice.

INDIA Medals for the undermentioned Volunteers of the late Behar and Shahabad Police are *still* available at the Office of the undersigned, to whom early application is requested :—

Andrews G.,	... Trooper late Behar and European Mounted Police.		Shahabad
Anthony, Peter	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Banks, J.	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Bingham, J. B.	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Booty, W.	... Corporal	ditto	ditto.
* Brensly, G.	... Trooper	ditto	ditto.
Cavanagh, A. G.	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
* Clemmens, J. C.	... Serjeant	ditto	ditto.
Clinton, J.	... Trooper	ditto	ditto.
* Cole, W.	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Crabble, A. S.	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Gamel, S.	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
* Garside, Joseph	... Corporal	ditto	ditto.
Huper, G.	... Trooper	ditto	ditto.
Kent, Robert	... Veterinary Surgeon	ditto	ditto.
* Kent, Thomas	... Serjeant	ditto	ditto.
Kuhree, Andrew	... Trooper	ditto	ditto.
* Lingford, R. S.	... Serjeant	ditto	ditto.
MacGregor, J.	... Trooper	ditto	ditto.
Maugay, S.	... Corporal	ditto	ditto.
Marsh, C.	... Trooper	ditto	ditto.
* Painter, J.	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Pereira, Thomas	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Tasby, W. H.	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Webber, J.	... Trumpeter	ditto	ditto.
Wood, Jeffrey	... Trooper	ditto	ditto.
Wood, John	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.

Those marked* are reported to be dead. Any information in regard to the addresses of the above or of the relatives or friends of those who are dead or absent from India will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

PATNA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 7th January 1865.

Notice.

AN annual Fair will be held, as usual, at Chootia, near Ranchee, Chota Nagpore, commencing on the 12th instant. During the last week, that is from 20th to 25th instant, there will be an Agricultural Show, at which Prizes amounting to upwards of 4,000 Rupees, as detailed in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th ultimo, will be awarded.

G. C. MITTER,
Secy., Divnl. Committee, Agl. Show, Chota Nagpore.

RANCHEE,
The 2nd February 1865.

Notification.

BABOO JADUB CHUNDER GHOSE, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. F. MONTRESOR,
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Burdwan Division,
The 3rd February 1865.

Notification.

MR. J. BIRKMYRE, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bhullooah Treasury and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

G. A. PEPPER,
Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Bhullooah,
The 20th January 1865.

Notification.

MR. J. BIRKMYRE, Covenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Bhullooah Treasury from Baboo Gocool Chunder Roy, Deputy Collector, on the 19th January 1865, and he has been empowered to draw Bills on all Public Treasuries.

W. GORDON YOUNG,
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Chittagong,
The 25th January 1865.

Notice.

MR. J. A. HOPKINS, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Treasury of Behar on the 10th November 1864, and has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

PATNA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Camp Chuprah,
The 19th December 1864.

Sheriff's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its ordinary Original Jurisdiction, for the year 1865, will be held on the undermentioned dates, *viz.* :—

1st	Criminal Sessions,	Thursday,	19th January.
2nd	ditto	ditto,	Friday, 10th March.
3rd	ditto	ditto,	Tuesday, 25th April.
4th	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 5th June.
5th	ditto	ditto,	Tuesday, 18th July.
6th	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 14th August.
7th	ditto	ditto,	Thursday, 14th September.
8th	ditto	ditto,	Friday, 24th November.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th January 1865.

Notification.

Baboo Madhub Chunder Moitry, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bograh Treasury and empowered to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. H. Campbell,
Commissioner.

Commr.'s Office, Rajshahye Division;
Dated Camp Bouleah,
The 21st January 1865.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 17th to 23rd January 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
Matabangah.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 11	
On the Entrance Shoal ...	0 6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles ...	0 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	0 3	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ..	4 0	
Bhaugiruttee.		
Entrance Bar ..	4 6	
Below do. ..	3 0	
Thence to Jeagunge ..	2 6	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 6	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	3 0	
Jellinghee.		
Entrance ...	Closed.	
Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...		
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	2 9	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 6	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 26th January 1865, + 0 inches above zero.

W. R. Tucker, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

Berhampore,
The 26th January 1865.

Notice.

A Mela will be held at Katigorah, in Cachar, commencing on the 24th March 1865, corresponding with 12th Chyet 1271, being at the time of the Siddersur Baroni, and will continue as long as is considered necessary.

R. Stewart,
Deputy Commissioner,

Cachar;
Depy. Commr.'s Office,
The 18th January 1865.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 24th to 30th January 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
Matabangah.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 11	
On the Entrance Shoal	0 6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles	0 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	0 3	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	4 0	
Bhaugiruttee.		
Entrance Bar ...	4 0	
Below do. ...	3 0	
Thence to Jeagunge	2 7	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 6	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2 9	
Jellinghee.		
Entrance ...	Closed.	
Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...		
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ..	2 9	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 6	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 2nd February 1865, 3 inches below zero.

W. R. Tucker, *Captain R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

Berhampore,
The 2nd February 1865.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC PASSED THROUGH THE CIRCULAR CANAL AND EASTERN CANAL from 1st to 31st January 1865.

	Names of Chowkeys.	Charcoal.			Wood Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Indigo.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Lime.			Mustard Seed.			Mustard Seed Oil.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Circular Canal	Bamonghatta	...	...	...	3	700	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	9600	887000 in No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	970	92700	71500	630	133700	87500	8	8400	6200	273	82500	41200	3	700	300
	Chitpore	16	168650	88600	...	...	...	6	2400	12 Bails	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	6150	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1225	490	2	1400	500	2	950	400	8	2850	1200	...	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	10	4000	2500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	61000	45000	6	6480	3000	...	...	...	90	38400	16500	12	1800	1000
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kidderpore	16	19900	12000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1325	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1350	900	...	...	...

	Names of Chowkeys.	Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Linseed.			Paddy.			Pulse.			Peas.			Rice.			Wheat.			Lentil.			Grain.			Sundries.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Total Number of Boats.	Total Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Total Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Circular Canal	Bamonghatta	...	...	...	5	1500	1200	8	2460	1200	163	68700	42300	32	9600	7200	8	3200	1600	5	1600	700	3150	378700	163500	32	26200	16230	3	900	700	2	700	500	4773	2735400	...
	Chitpore	919	598300	457234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	350	...	...	...	10	5800	2960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3020	1178278	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	7	1600	900	12	3060	1500	5	1500	7180	1023	187600	82000	3	10000	6800	...	...	...	312	85000	42300	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4800	2200	732	249350	...
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	450	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	2932	149375	105570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2354	85750	...
	Kidderpore	59	46175	27300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1407	397875	...

Dhappa;
Toll Collector's Office,
The 2nd February 1865.

J. F. Galiffe,
Collector of Tolls and Supervisor of Canals.

No. 2.

Commissariat Notice.

I. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Darjeeling up to 2 P. M. of the 15th day of February 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the sub-joined Schedule.

II. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for ." Here specify the names of Articles.

III. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Cash or Treasury Receipt.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specified time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
1	*Barrack Bedding.*	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.		Commissariat Godown, Jullapahar. To Commissariat Gomashta.	According to Indents of Commanding Officers.	Rs. 100	Rs. 400	Equal to Muster.	
	Quilts ...		No. 450						
	Sheets ...		„ 450						
	Blankets ...		„ 225						
	Suttrunjees ...		„ 225						
2	*Hospital Clothing and Bedding.*				According to Indents of Medical Officers.	Rs. 50	Rs. 50		
	Cloak, Chintz ...		No. 5						
	Shirts, Linen ...		„ 45						
	Trowsers, „ ...		„ 15						
	„ Flannel ...		„ 45						
	Socks, Linen ...		20 ps						
	„ Woollen ...		45 „						
	Banians ...		No. 40						
	Bedside Suttrunjees ...		„ 30						
	Gowns, Linen, double ...		„ 55						
	„ „ single		„ 25						
	Bed Linen with Loi ...		„ 5						
	Mattrasses ...		„ 5						
	Pillows, large ...		„ 10						
	„ small ...		„ 20						
	Pillow-cases, large ...		„ 20						
	„ „ small ...		„ 20						
	Quilts, Cotton ...		„ 15						
	Sheets, Linen ...		„ 55						
	Slippers ...		10 pairs						
	Towels, Patna, Hand ...		No. 25						
	Caps, Flannel ...		„ 10						
	„ Linen ...		„ 7						
3	*Elephant Gear.*			To Commissariat Gomashta at Julpigoree.	According to requisition of Commissariat Officer.	Rs. 50	Rs. 50		
	Guddellahs ...		No. 15						
	Guddics ...		„ 15						
	Hemp Ropes ...		„ 45						
	Chursahs ...		„ 15						
	Buckets, Leather ...		„ 15						
	Bags, Attah ...		„ 15						

Darjeeling;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 15th January 1865.

J. E. Thomson, *Major,*
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 1.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Barrackpore up to 4 P. M. of the 15th February 1865, and opened there at noon on the day following in the presence of attending parties, for the supply of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Forms of Tenders will be supplied by the undersigned on application.
3. Tenders to be superscribed—"Tenders for ."
4. Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
5. Separate Tender required for each Class and for each Station.
6. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the required Earnest Money by Government Promissory Notes, or Bank of Bengal Receipt, or in Cash.
7. Authorized Stamp Duty must be paid by the successful competitor.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Probable aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, may be more or less. Barrackpore.	Chinsurah.	Berhampore.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalment deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender. Barrackpore.	Chinsurah.	Berhampore.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
	Class A.					To Indenting Officers direct as the different Stations free of any extra cost to Government.	To be in readiness in full on the 15th September 1865. Issued according to the indent which will be forwarded.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Twenty-five per cent. on the probable annual outlay.		
	Barrack Bedding.												
	Quilts ...		No. 500	No. 100	No. 200			200	50	100			
	Sheets ...		„ 500	„ 100	„ 200								
	Blankets, (Meerut) ...		„ 250	„ 50	„ 100								
	Suttrunjees ...		„ 250	„ 50	„ 100								
	Class B.												
	Cattle Gear.												
	Elephant Gear.												
	Guddies ...		No. 30	.....	No. 20			100	...	50			
	Guddelahs ...		„ 30	.....	„ 20								
	Hides or Churahs ...		„ 30	.....	„ 20								
	Rope, sets, 12 seers each ...		„ 30	.....	„ 20								
	Doles or Buckets ...		„ 30	.....	„ 20								
	Ration Bags ...		„ 30	.....	„ 20								
	Class C.												
	Draught Bullock Gear.												
	Jhools ...		No. 152	.....	No. 28			100	...	50			
	Nose Ropes ...		„ 152	.....	„ 28								
	Bridle Ropes ...		„ 152	.....	„ 28								
	Hand Brushes ...		„ 152	.....	„ 28								
	Line Rope, wg. 10 seers each ...		„ 3	.....	„ 1								
	Curry Combs ...		„ 152	.....	„ 28								
	Suffrahs ...		„ 152	.....	„ 28								
	Class D.												
	Pack Bullock Gear.												
	Jhools ...		No. 41	.....	No. 100			50	...	100			
	Suffrahs ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Bridle Ropes ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Nose Ropes ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Palans or Pads ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Charys or Covers ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Doonchies ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Petties ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Curry Combs ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Hand Brushes ...		„ 41	.....	„ 100								
	Class E.												
	Hospital Clothing.												
	Banians ...		No. 240	No. 100	No. 44			250	200	150			
	Bedside Suttrunjees ...		„ 70	„ 50	„ 22								
	Blankets lined with Chintz ...		„ 120	„ 100	„ 44								
	Cloth, Khurooah ...		36 yards	30 yards	5 yards								
	Gowns, Linen, double ...		No. 100	No. 100	No. 44								
	„ „ single ...		„ 120	„ 100	„ 44								
	Mattrasses ...		„ 100	„ 50	„ 22								
	Pillows, large ...		„ 80	„ 50	„ 22								
	„ small ...		„ 160	„ 100	„ 44								
	Pillow-cases, large ...		„ 160	„ 100	„ 88								
	„ „ small ...		„ 380	„ 200	„ 176								
	Sheets, Linen ...		„ 370	„ 200	„ 88								
	Shirts, Linen ...		„ 260	„ 200	„ 88								
	Slippers ...		100 pairs	50 pairs	22 pairs								
	Socks, Linen or Cotton ...		240 „	100 „	88 „								
	„ Worsted ...		120 „	100 „	88 „								

From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866. | Cattle Yards at Barrackpore and Berhampore. To Commissariat Officers. | The whole to be delivered on the 15th September 1865. | Ten per cent. on the probable annual outlay. | Very Best.

At Hospital to Corps in the Division. To Medical Officers. | Daily or monthly proportion as required.

Number of Tenders.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Probable aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, may be more or less. Barrackpore.	Chinsurah.	Berhampore.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalment deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender. Barrackpore.	Chinsurah.	Berhampore.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
	Hospital Clothing.—(Concluded.)							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
	Towels, Patna, Hand ...		No. 112	No. 100	No. 22								
	„ Round ...		„ 2	„ 20	„ 1								
	„ Jack ...		„ 16	„ 1	„ 1								
	Trowsers, Linen ...		„ 140	„ 100	„ 88			250	200	150			
	„ Flannel ...		„ 120	„ 100	„ 44								
	Thread, Sewing ...		2 lbs.	3 lbs.	1 lb.								
	Caps, Linen ...		No. 180	No. 100	No. 10								
	„ Flannel ...		„ 100	„ 100	„ 10								
	Class F.												
	Hospital Miscellanies.												
	Copper Camp Kettle ...		No. 1	No. 1	No. 1								
	Copper Boilers, large, with covers		„ 3	„ 4	„ 4								
	„ „ medium „ ...		„ 4	„ 4	„ 4								
	„ „ small „ ...		„ 6	„ 4	„ 4								
	„ Padding Plates ...		„ 12	„ 1	„ 8								
	„ Dechies ...		„ 4	„ 1	„ 1			50	50	50			
	„ Stool Pans ...		„ 6	„ 8	„ 6								
	„ Frying Pans ...		„ 3	„ 1	„ 1								
	Soup Ladles ...		„ 2	„ 2	„ 1								
	Chopper ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Grid Iron ...		„ 2	„ 2	„ 1								
	Class G.												
	Bamboos ...		No. 2	No. 3	No. 1								
	Basins, Brass ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Bathing Tubs ...		„ 3	„ 2	„ 1								
	Blinds or Chicks ...		„ 4	„ 1	„ 1								
	Boarded Cot for fractures ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Chairs, Dispensary, ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 2								
	Camel Trunks ...		16 pairs	11 pairs	6 pairs								
	Chamber, Glazed, Utensils ...		No. 1	No. 12	No. 1								
	China Cups, Salt ...		„ 60	„ 1	„ 22								
	China Plates ...		„ 2	„ 1	„ 22								
	Cork Screws ...		„ 4	„ 2	„ 1								
	Chillumchees, Brass ...		„ 2	„ 1	„ 1								
	Crutches ...		3 pairs	1 pair	1 pair								
	Dusters ...		No. 12	No. 300	No. 12								
	Easy Chairs ...		„ 6	„ 1	„ 4								
	Fomentation Tin ...		„ 1	„ 0	„ 1								
	Flesh Forks ...		„ 2	„ 1	„ 1								
	Fumigating Bell ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Hatchets, Iron ...		„ 1	„ 2	„ 1								
	Hip Bath ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Jackets, Straight ...		„ 1	„ 3	„ 1								
	Kadjowahs, (pairs) ...		1 pair	1 pair	1 pair								
	Knives ...		No. 60	No. 50	No. 22								
	Forms ...		„ 60	„ 50	„ 22								
	Kitchen Knives ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Lanterns ...		„ 4	„ 1	„ 1								
	Lemon Squeezers ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1			200	150	100			
	Locks and Keys ...		„ 22	„ 24	„ 16								
	Measures, Milk ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	„ Wine ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Nails, Iron ...		„ 200	„ 200	„ 22								
	Night Chairs ...		„ 2	„ 3	„ 5								
	Nutmeg Grater ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Petarrahs ...		1 pair	12 pairs	1 pair								
	Pint Measures ...		No. 2	No. 1	No. 1								
	Rope, Cotton ...		5 yards	12 yards	5 yards								
	Sauce Pan with covers ...		No. 4	No. 2	No. 1								
	Sat Trap ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Scales and Weights, up to 10 lbs.		1 set	1 set	1 set								
	Spoons ...		No. 70	No. 10	No. 10								
	Slipper Bath ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Stools ...		„ 1	„ 2	„ 2								
	Stool Pans, Glazed ...		„ 1	„ 2	„ 1								
	Tables, Bedside ...		„ 30	„ 1	„ 22								
	Tape, Broad ...		120 yards	180 yards	66 yards								
	Tin Bed Head Tickets ...		No. 70	No. 50	No. 22								
	Tin Cups ...		„ 60	„ 50	„ 22								
	„ Funnels ...		„ 4	„ 1	„ 1								
	„ Plates ...		„ 60	„ 50	„ 22								
	„ Pots ...		„ 80	„ 50	„ 22								
	Tubs for Foot Baths ...		„ 1	„ 2	„ 1								
	Trays for Dressing ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	„ Medicines ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
	Writing Stand ...		„ 1	„ 1	„ 1								
		From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.				At Hospital to Corps in the Division. To Medical Officers.	Daily or monthly proportion as required.				Twenty-five per cent. on the probable annual outlay.	Very Best.	

Barrackpore;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 16th January 1865.

William Briggs, *Major,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

No. 9.

Commissariat Notice.

I. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Dinapore and Hazareebaugh up to 4 P. M. of the 14th February 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for Bedding," "Clothing," &c., as the case may be.

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each and every Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quantity of Supply.	Remarks.
1	**Barrack Bedding.**	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.	Dinapore. Hazareebaugh.	Commanding Officers.	Annually on the 1st October and subsequent requirements.	Dinapore. Hazareebaugh.	Twenty-five (25) per cent.	Equal in every respect to the new sealed Muster.	
			No. No.			Rs. Rs.			
	Quilts		1,156 1,099			225 225			
	Sheets		1,076 1,040						
	Blankets		8 4						
	Suttrunjees		155 154						
2	**Hospital Clothing.**								
	Banians, Flannel		550 275	Medical Officers.	Occasionally as per Indent of Medical Officers.	150 150			
	Bedside Suttrunjees		24 24						
	Blankets lined with Chintz ...		24 24						
	Cloth, Kharooah		42yds 21yds						
			No. No.						
	Gowns, Linen, double... ...		125 63						
	„ „ single		250 125						
	Mattrasses		124 62						
	Pillows, large		124 62						
	„ small		200 100						
	Pillow-cases, large		350 175						
	„ „ small		500 250						
	Sheets, Linen		600 300						
	Shirts „		600 300						
			prs. prs.						
	Slippers		424 212						
	Socks, Linen		450 225						
	„ Worsted		450 225						
			No. No.						
	Towels, Hand		100 50						
	Trowsers, Linen		300 150						
	„ Flannel		300 150						
	Thread for sewing		15lbs. 8lbs.						
	Caps, Linen		Not known.						
	„ Flannel								
	Quilts, Chintz								

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			Dinapore. Hazareebaugh.			Dinapore. Hazareebaugh.			
3	GEAR, ELEPHANT.		No. No.			Rs. Rs.			
	Guddees	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.	61 24	Commissariat Officers of Dinapore and Hazareebaugh.	On the 1st October annually and subsequently as per requirements.		Twenty-five (25) per cent.	As per sealed Muster.	
	Guddeelahs		61 24						
	Ropes, set...		61 24						
	Dhole		61 24						
	Hide		61 24						
	Attah Bags		61 25						
4	BULLOCK.								
	Jhools		76 76						
	Nose Rope		76 76						
	Head „		76 76						
	Rein „		38 38						
	Suffrahs		38 38			100 50			
	Curry Combs		38 38						
	Hand Rubber		38 38						
	Pegs		76 76						
	Mallets		3 3						
	Line Ropes		4 4						
	Whips		39 39						
	Baskets		4 4						
	Brooms		4 4						
	Dholes		3 3						
	Hides		4 4						
	Ghurrahs		39 39						
	Rake, Wooden		4 4						

DINAPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 14th January 1865.

H. MILLS,
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 10.

Commissariat Notice.

I. SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Dinapore up to 4 P. M. of the 1st March 1864, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for Stud supplies."

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each and every Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
						Rs.			
Class A/1.	Gram ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	16,000 Mds.	Poosah. To the Officer in charge of Stud.	Half before July 1865 and half before January 1866 ...	900	Ten (10) per cent. on estimated annual outlay.	1st Quality, picked and cleaned.	
	Oat Seed ...		16,000 „		Ditto ...				
	Bran ...		1,500 „		125 Mds. monthly				
„ B/1.	Bhoosah ...		6,000 „		May and June 1865 ...	50			
„ C/1.	Cotton Seed ...		3,000 „		July and August 1865 ...	60		All of good quality.	
„ D/1.	Badh Rope ...		50 „		Half in June 1865 and half in January 1866...				
	Putwah ...		200 „		Ditto ...				
	Sootlee or Twine ...		10 „		Ditto ...				
	Hemp or Twine ...		5 „		Half in May and half in December 1865 ...				
	Taut Puttee ...		250 No.		Half in May or June 1865 and half in January 1866 ...				
	Bags ...		150 „		June 1865 ...				
„ E/1.	Coal, Wood ...		300 Mds.		25 Mds. monthly				
„ F/1.	Country Iron ...		40 „		Half in June 1865 and half in January 1866. .				
	English Iron ...		25 „		Ditto ...				
„ G/1.	Soap, Country ...		12 „		1 Md. monthly...				
	Castor Oil ...		3 „		10 Seers monthly				
	Grease ...		8 „		In May, August, November 1865, and February 1866 ...				
	Hogs Lard ...		1 „		Half in June 1865 and half in January 1866...	50			
„ H/1.	Blankets ...		300 No.		September 1865				
„ I/1.	Baskets ...		1,500 „		Half in May or June and half in January 1866...				
	Earthen Ghurrahs ...		600 „		50 monthly ...				
	„ Buckets ...		5,000 „		417 „ ...				
„ J/1.	Timber, Saul ...		4 „		June or December or all in June 1865 ...				
	Bullah ...		20 „		September 1865				
„ K/1.	Mote Leather ...		2 „		May or June „				
	Rope „ ...		2 „		Ditto ...				
	Hide, Buffalo ...		6 „		Half in June 1865 and half in January 1866 ...				
	„ Bullock ...		6 „		Ditto ...				
	Calf Skin ...		8 „		Ditto ...				

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
						s R.			
Class I.	Sheep Skin ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	15 No.	Poosah. To the Officer in charge of the Stud.	May or June 1865 ...	50	Ten (10) per cent. on estimated annual outlay.	All of good quality.	
Tt.	Bridle ...		200 "		.....				
	Brushes ...		300 "		.....				
	Curry Combs ...		300 "		.....				
M.	White Paint ...		1 Cwt.		.....				
Tt.	Blue " ...		1 "		.....				
	Boiled Linseed Meal ...		5 Gallons		.....				
	Wood Screws, 1½ inch...		5 Gross		.....				
	" " 1 " ...		3 "		.....				
	" " ½ " ...		2 "		.....				
	Koos Mats ...		1,000 No.		.....				

DINAPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 28rd January 1865.

H. MILLS,
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 11.

Commissariat Notice.

I. SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Dinapore and Hazareebaugh up to 4 P. M. of the 1st March 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for Vegetables," &c., as the case may be.

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each and every Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.		Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.		Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			Dinapore.	Hazareebaugh.			Rs.	Rs.			
1	VEGETABLES.										
	Potatoes	For one year: from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	lbs. 1,92,150	lbs. 1,44,288	To Commanding and Medical Officers in Barrack and Hospital Station Studs.	Daily according to the strength of Troops ...	150	150	Ten per cent. on annual estimated outlay.	Best and fresh medium size not more than 13 in a pound.	
	Mixed Vegetables ...		1,36,350	1,71,072						Best and fresh.	
2	Salt		13,688	13,140		Half monthly in dry goods Godown	50	50		As per sample.	
3	Firewood		9,85,500	9,46,080		Daily	100	50		Dry and Split.	
4	Coffee		14,693	14,079		Half monthly ...	100	100		As per sample.	
5	Tinning		Pots. 11,500	Pots. 9,400	To Medical Officers in Hospitals.	Ditto	50	50		Each vessel to be thoroughly cleaned.	
6	Milk and Butter ...		lbs. 10,800 1,100	lbs. 15,720 1,100		Daily				Fresh and free from water ...	Cows to be Milked within the precincts of Hospitals.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverible during the Contract. Dinapore.	Hazareebaugh.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money. Dinapore.	Hazareebaugh.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
							Rs.	Rs.			
7	Bazar Medicines.	For one year from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	As per requirements of Medical Officers.		To Medical Officers in Hospitals.	Monthly on indents.			Ten per cent. an annual estimated outlay.	Good.	
8	Hospital Necessaries.									Ditto.	
9	Hospital Miscellanies.									Ditto.	
10	Chicken and Eggs ...					Daily				Good and ready dressed and not to weigh less than 8 ounces each exclusive of bone.	
11	Hospital Comforts.		Dozens.	Dozens.							
	Lime Juice ...		34	33						Best for Hospital use.	
	Barley		lbs. 585	lbs. 564		As required per indents.					
	Arrowroot		118	117							
12	Barrack Miscellanies.				To Commanding Officers through Barrack Master.	Monthly on indents.	50	50			Castor Oil for Dinapore; Til or Sweet Oil for Hazareebaugh.
			mds. s.	mds. s.							
	Oil for Lamps ...		110 5	175 2							
	Cotton		3 18	6 36							
	Coarse Cloth ...		165½ yds.	291 yds.							
	Charcoal		mds. s. 17 20	mds. s. 100 0							
	Firewood		747 0	447 0						Good.	
	Dhoonah		22 0	26 0							
	Oil, Linseed... ...		17 0	22 0							
	Jallahs, large ...		708 No.	3,200 No							
	„ small ...		...	3,200 „							
	Gburrahs		2,328 „	...							
	Privy Pans, glazed ...		1,440 „	...							
	Lime		22 mds.	5 mds.							
13	Barrack Furniture		No.	No.	To Barrack Master.	As required on indents.	0	100		As per muster.	
	Almirahs		...	3							
	Boxes, Barrack ...		...	50							
	Chairs „ ...		...	25							
	Easels		...	1							
	Commodes with China Pan ...		...	3							
	Filter Stand, Bamboo		...	54							
	Forms, large ...		...	20							
	Urinal, Sheet Iron ...		...	3							
	„ China Pan ...		...	3							
	Horses, Wooden ...		...	7							
	Wooden Gear ...		...	1 set.							

Dinapore;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 1st February 1865.

H. Mills,
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 2.

Commissariat Notice.

Sealed Tenders are invited for supply of Beef and Mutton to Troops at Barrackpore on the march and in camp at various distances from Barrackpore for 12 months, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.

Form of Tenders to be had at Barrackpore, where Tenders will be received up to 4 P. M. of the 27th February 1865, and opened at noon on the 28th February 1865.

Earnest Deposit to be in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipt.

SCHEDULE.

Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be deposited with Tender.	Security to be deposited on acceptance of Tender by the Commissary General.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
Barrackpore.		lbs.			Rupees.	Rupees.		
Beef	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	1,57,500	Ration Grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Half an hour before sun-rise daily according to daily Indents, &c.	2,500	8,000	Best Grass fed.	
Mutton...		25,000						

Barrackpore;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 26th January 1865.

William Briggs, *Major,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Notice is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 643¼ Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Chunderpore, of Desh Panbaree, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre on the 2nd of May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

E. P. Lloyd,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Zillah Kamroop;
Revenue Department,
The 13th January 1865.

Boundaries of Lot.

North—By Kullung River.

South—By swamp and low lands and Botanee Jungle.

East—By fallow land, a Rock, Chunderpore Beel, Botanee and Nul Jungles, and a large Rock.

West—By a line through grass jungle at foot of Hills and a long edge of Forest.

E. P. Lloyd,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Notice is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (160) one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Ootur Soroobungshur, Mouzah Dampore, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre on the 2nd of May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

E. P. Lloyd,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Zillah Kamroop;
Revenue Department,
The 13th January 1865.

Boundaries of Lot.

North—By Amdola Beel and Pillars.

South—By Pillars and Dhurmotur land.

East—By Hills of Bhringushur, Shanpanah, and Moniary.

West—By Pillars and Nita Beel.

E. P. Lloyd,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lot of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 300 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannah Futtickchurry, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction, to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 2nd day of May 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The Sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG;
The 12th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 70.—In Thannah Futtickchurry, area about 300 Acres.

North.—By Lot No. 22.
South.—By Fenny River.
East.—By Pannooah Sirrah.
West.—By Andermanick.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (50) fifty Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Ramsaha, Mouzahs Gotanuggur and Burragawn, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 4th April 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

THOS. LAMB,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT;
Zillah Kamroop,
The 8th December 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

On the North by cultivated lands of Mouzah Gotanuggur.
On the South by Burragong Mouzah's Hill and Seel Dooar.
On the East by Mr. Philipp's Koboolah land.
On the West by cultivated lands of Mouzah Gotanuggur and Hill.

THOS. LAMB,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two Lots of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (600) six hundred Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Chillabandha and Solall, in Zillah Nowgong in Assam, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 3rd day of April 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH NOWGONG;
Depy. Commr.'s Office,
The 6th December 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

LOT No. I.—In Mouzah Chillabandha, area about 200 Acres.

On the North by the southern boundary of Mr George Williamson's Kuliahbur grant.

On the South by a high embankment planted with bamboos as far as the Juree tree shewn on the plan.

On the East by the Kamykhya Lakhiraj land from a post on the north-east to another at the Josah Hollah, and by the Josah Hollah.

On the West by a continuation of the embankment which formed the southern boundary.

LOT No. II.—In Mouzah Solall, area about 400 Acres.

On the North by Bihusua Ahut tree (or tree under which the festival of the Bihu is held) and posts; by marshes known as Bhogoneea Hollah and Law Bhooi Dullone.

On the South by the Dullong Jooree from a post on the south-west to another on the south-east.

On the East by Burtamolee and Pahkotab Hollahs.

On the West by Muhmora Hollah and Posts.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, situated in Zillah Seebsagur, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas an acre on the 2nd May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, at 11 A. M, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. Sconce,
Deputy Commissioner.

Dy. Commr.'s Office;
Revenue,
Assam, Zillah Seebsagur,
The 19th November 1864.

Lot I.—About 500 Acres, in Mouzah Ghilladharee, bounded as follows :—

North—A straight line from Ghilladharee Nuddee at a point 700 feet from the north-east corner of Mr. Beckett's Ghilladharee Grant, held under the old Rules, to a large Cotton tree on the bank of the Mukrung Nuddee.

South—A straight line from the south-east corner of the Ghilladharee Grant to the south-west corner of the Mukrung Grant.

East—Mukrung Grant and Mukrung River as far as the large Cotton tree mentioned in the north boundary.

West—Ghilladharee Grant and the Ghilladharee Nuddee.

Lot II.—About 500 Acres, in Mouzah Dhopabur, bounded as follows :—

North Dhodur Alli, 500 feet, west of Mr. Vanqulin's Myhebellea Grant.

South—Ladoighur (Road.)

East—Mr. Vanqulin's Grant and the Suffry Nuddee, from that Grant to where it intersects the Ladoighur.

West—A line drawn due south from the western termination of the north boundary to the Ladoighur.

H. Sconce,
Deputy Commissioner.

Depty. Commr.'s Office;
Zillah Seebsagur,
The 19th November 1864.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 4,000 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannah Sautkaneah, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per acre, on the second day of May 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. D. Ward,
Collector.

Chittagong,
The 17th anuary 1865.

Boundaries.

Lot No. 76—In Thannah Sautkaneah, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By assessed lands of Chanpoor, Natmoora, and Tellgaon.

East—By assessed lands of Doodorea, Roopnugger, and Scoepoorah.

South—By a line drawn from east to west across the range from the Village of Potbeela on the east, to the assessed lands of Bellgaon on the west.

West—By assessed lands of Bellgaon, Chandoopoor, and Hajeegaon.

Lot No. 77.—In Thannah Sautkaneeah, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By the southern boundary of the Lot No. 76, *viz.* by a line drawn east to west across the range from the Village of Potbeela on the east, to the assessed lands of Bellgaon on the west.

East—By assessed lands of Potbeela and Kanchana.

South—By northern boundary of Lot 34 where it crosses the range of hill lands, and in other parts by the assessed lands of Chooramunnic.

West—By assessed lands of Chundia Hât, Bunnigram, and Khoona Moyafferabad.

J. D. Ward,
Collector.

Chittagong,
The 17th January 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that all the Khas Forests in Cachar containing Cautchouc trees, bounded on the East by Moncepoor; West by Sylhet; North by Assam, and South by Independent Tipperah, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder for a period of one year, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866, on the 31st March 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

J. F. Sherer,
Asst. Commissioner, in charge.

Cachar;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 6th December 1864.

Notice.

John Elliott and Henry Mortlock Aitken, hitherto carrying on business together under the Firm of John Elliott and Co., and William Edward Jenkins, also carrying on business under the Firm of Jenkins, Dearman and Co., as Merchants and Agents, have, from 1st January 1865, associated themselves together in partnership under the style or Firm of John Elliott and Co. All outstanding balances due to or from the late Firms will be adjusted and settled by the present Firm of John Elliott and Co.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that in the event of no claim being established to the unclaimed Dividends hereunder mentioned within six months from this date they will be paid into Court :—

ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP AND CO.

NAMES OF CREDITORS.	Amount of Claims	8th Dividend at 2 annas per Cent.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Anderson, Serjeant P.	1,339 13 10	1 10 9
Arabin, Captain A.	2,033 8 10	2 8 8
Aplin, Captain C. D., for Beebee Mindoo	4,315 11 8	5 6 3
Anderson, James	22,036 0 8	27 8 8
Allan, Captain R.	8,891 7 3	11 1 10
Ameerun, Beebee, *alias* Lyke...	1,464 7 5	1 13 3
Ambrose, Captain A.	675 1 1	0 13 6
Anderson, Mrs. A.	1,276 13 3	1 9 6
Anderson, W.	4,420 10 2	5 8 5
Armstrong, Mrs. H.	758 1 7	0 15 2
Bagnold, Colonel M. E.	14,396 10 11	17 15 9
Boileau, Captain J. T.	8,487 9 10	10 9 9
Baillie, George	13,033 10 10	16 4 8
Binny Sing *alias* Benny Bahadoor Sing	738 1 5	0 14 9
Burnard, R. N.	4,532 6 5	5 10 7
Band of the 15th Regiment N. I.	616 13 6	0 12 4
Bowes, Colonel F.	6,591 0 0	8 3 10
Bruce, James	16,637 14 8	20 12 9
Boileau, Lieutenant A. H. E....	10,037 12 0	12 8 9
Burt, Lieutenant T. S.	10,536 4 0	13 2 8
Barlow, Lieutenant B.	12,657 13 7	15 13 2
Birrell, Captain J. R.	3,843 4 9	4 12 10
Bell, H. P.	554 11 10	0 11 1
Band of Her Majesty's 13th Regiment	1,825 6 8	2 4 6
Bedell, Mrs. A. E.	46,286 7 3	57 13 9
Belauty Khanum, Beebee	3,216 12 9	4 0 4
Brae, Thomas	18,653 0 3	23 5 0
Bryce, the Reverend Dr. J., for Assembly Fund ...	2,102 4 9	2 10 0
Betty, Miss B.	4,540 15 7	5 10 10
Burnie, W. and J., for Captain Curran	14,636 13 10	18 4 9
Barnes, G.	2.629 0 0	3 4 7
Bajee Rao Peshwa, His Highness Moharajah	29,306 15 2	36 10 1
Clerk, Cornet M.	2,965 8 2	3 11 3
Corfield, Lieutenant C.	4,534 3 8	5 10 8
Croudace, Captain J.	2,673 3 6	3 5 5
Croxton, Captain T.	13,683 7 11	17 1 8
Cornet, C.	8,233 11 4	10 4 8
Colville, Mrs. Ann	921 15 3	1 2 5
Christian, A.	9,689 11 3	12 1 9
Canning, Captain J.	2,368 7 1	2 15 4
Courjon, Mrs. J.	836 10 7	1 0 9
Cathre, Captain H.	21,297 2 5	26 9 11
Corbin, Captain T. A.	4,037 14 1	5 1 11
Cearns, John	1 663 5 4	2 1 3
Chalke, H. J.	14,151 9 7	17 11 0
Cornet, Mrs. A. L.	3,506 6 4	4 6 1
Catania, Thomas, Junior	3,068 8 4	4 15 4
Chalcroft, Mrs. E	7,291 1 8	9 1 10
Comlakanth Singhee	838 1 8	1 0 9
Davidson, Mrs. H.	19,826 5 8	24 12 6
DelaCondamine, J.	10,977 2 8	13 11 6
Dykes, R.	25,447 12 2	31 12 11
Dubus, E. G.	1,243 8 8	1 8 10
DeRosa, A. F.	1,513 6 0	1 14 10
Evans, Mrs. Anne	1,493 8 2	1 13 10
Faddes, Lieutenant-Colonel T.	17,976 13 1	22 7 6

Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claims.			8th Dividend at 2 annas per Cent.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Forbes, Alexander	25,648	3	2	32	1	0
Francis, C.	7,894	13	6	9	13	10
Fagan, Mrs. H.	7,872	1	6	9	13	5
Graham, Captain C., Artillery	20,996	5	11	26	3	11
Graham, Lieutenant C., 55th N. I	1,272	7	4	1	9	5
Goodlad, Mrs. H.	8,529	4	0	10	10	7
Graham, Mrs. Jane, Executrix of Captain C. Graham ...	5,960	3	6	7	7	2
Galway, Captain R.	1,015	5	10	1	4	3
Gattie, G.	18,098	5	0	22	9	11
Harris, Mrs. Serjeant J.	2,304	0	5	2	14	1
Hawes, Major G.	6,272	12	1	7	13	5
Hope, John	5,488	11	6	6	13	9
Hollow, John	33,366	3	4	41	11	4
Hunter, J.	6,820	15	2	8	8	5
Harwood, Mrs. M.	2,795	5	9	3	7	11
Hamilton, Miss M.	861	5	2	1	1	3
Hope, Edward	17,605	7	9	22	0	1
Hodges, Captain N., for Furconda Khanum	6,817	4	7	8	8	4
Hume, E. K.	890	1	10	1	1	9
Hall, J., deceased	12,333	11	0	15	6	8
Hinder, Mrs E. A.	1,323	0	8	1	10	5
Hay, J. D.	6,954	6	10	8	11	1
Herring, Mrs. M. A.	777	3	3	0	15	6
Hervey, Mrs. E.	904	0	0	1	2	1
Harris, Captain W.	470	3	2	0	9	5
Inglis, John	10,019	3	2	12	8	4
Irvine, Major A.	2,108	1	1	2	10	2
Issur Chunder Paul Chowdry	49,301	5	4	61	10	0
Joseph, Mrs. M. J.	932	11	2	1	2	7
King, George	422	0	6	0	8	5
Key, Captain A. M., deceased	5,776	7	0	7	3	6
Kyd, Captain H.	2,761	4	10	3	7	2
Kissen Chunder Dutt	2,221	6	8	2	12	5
Law, F.	406	14	11	0	8	1
Lawless, Major P., deceased	1,688	14	8	2	1	9
Lambe, A. J.	45,119	11	4	56	6	4
Lock, Ensign J. B.	1,321	9	0	1	10	5
Lloyd, Mrs. M.	15,557	7	4	19	7	1
Lloyd, W.	1,170	12	8	1	7	7
Lucy, Beebee	15,841	15	6	19	12	10
LeBreton, Mrs. E. J.	6,438	2	1	8	0	9
Leckie and Co.	5,194	12	7	6	7	10
Low, James	1,365	10	1	1	11	3
Lynch, Mrs. Rose	2,346	8	1	2	14	11
Lloyd, W. J.	555	6	9	0	11	1
Lintzgy, Baron Von	3,569	4	6	4	7	4
Leotard, J., Senior	721	14	1	0	14	5
Maingy, A. D.	26,820	0	6	33	8	4
Macnair, Lieutenant R.	4,499	9	7	5	10	0
Moore, H.	8,320	5	3	10	6	4
Milner, Sub-Conductor T.	409	4	8	0	8	2
Macfarlan, D.	1,119	4	2	1	6	4
Moody, Captain S.	9,493	6	5	11	13	9
Macintyre, C.	856	13	2	1	1	1
MacEvoy, Serjeant J., for Mrs. Church	2,917	3	6	3	10	4
MacEvoy, Serjeant J.	1,744	0	11	2	2	10
Mathew, Henry	28,906	1	3	36	2	1
Madge, John, Senior	20,619	0	4	25	12	4
Madge, James	8,448	11	9	10	9	0
McIver, C. M.	4,133	13	8	5	2	8
Martin, J.	3,779	3	8	4	11	7
Moorshedabad Hospital	6,307	1	8	7	14	1
Mills and Fielder, Attorneys for W. Bartlett	8,738	4	7	10	14	9
Mandy, W., deceased	2,572	8	4	3	3	5
Master, S. L., deceased	18,223	1	1	22	12	5

Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claims.	8th Dividend at 2 annas per Cent.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Macdermott, W.	549 6 1	0 11 0
Meiselback, Mrs. A.	1,673 13. 8	2 1 6
Marshman, the Reverend Dr. J., Excutor to W. R. Williams ...	12,932 8 9	16 2 7
Mincheeson, Miss M.	5,316 8 2	6 10 4
Macdonald and Sutherland	6,142 15 0	7 10 10
Marshman, Mrs. J. C.	1,781 8 2	2 3 7
Macfee, R., deceased	896 1 9	1 1 11
Nesbitt, Colonel J.	6,889 7 10	8 9 9
Nilmoney Mitter	673 1 3	0 13 5
Ommaney, Captain C.	6,179 0 11	7 11 7
Overitt, Serjeant J.	42,575 2 0	53 3 6
Owen, Thomas, deceased	5,928 5 1	7 6 6
Phillips, Thomas	43,912 3 5	54 14 3
Perry, Thomas	35,569 11 11	44 7 4
Paxton, J. W., deceased	2,598 11 1	3 4 0
Playfair, G.	6,656 5 6	8 5 1
Pearce, Captain C.	5,350 10 5	6 11 0
Prendergast, Mrs. M.	20,605 9 11	25 12 1
Peter, John	1,340 2 7	1 10 9
Regimental Artillery Fund	989 8 7	1 3 9
Regimental Artillery Band Fund	2,406 14 8	3 0 1
Rogers, Captain C., Executor, of Reughsedge	929 6 4	1 2 7
Roope, Colonel B.	9,113 8 7	11 6 3
Ramdhone Sing, Sepoy	2,230 14 0	2 12 9
Rhodes, W.	3,567 8 3	4 7 4
Rotton, Mrs. A. M., now Mackie	3,543 14 2	4 6 9
Read, Mrs. H.	3,601 6 2	4 8 0
Reed, Charles	2,050 4 6	2 9 0
Ram Gopaul Mitter	501 7 0	0 10 0
Ramtonoo Ghose	1,417 7 11	1 12 4
Reilly, B.	554 14 2	0 11 1
Saunders, R.	11,836 12 5	14 12 8
Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel R.	81,441 15 8	101 12 10
Simpson, Captain D.	5,382 9 2	6 11 8
Sawers, J.	13,659 5 2	17 1 2
Street, John	1,712 6 8	2 2 8
Smith, Captain J. B.	8,509 10 11	10 10 2
Smith, Charles	9,804 8 1	12 4 1
Scott, A.	30,341 13 9	37 14 10
Street, W.	849 7 5	1 1 0
Smith, Captain E.	17,419 6 4	21 12 4
Symons, Lieutenant W. J.	1,479 13 2	1 13 7
Smith, Alexander	9,247 0 4	11 8 11
Stevenson, W., Junior	8,681 3 8	10 13 7
Storey, Mrs. M.	1,070 15 8	1 5 5
Sloane, W.	902 10 10	1 2 1
Serampore College	2,015 12 10	2 8 4
Shaw, W. A.	6,089 10 7	7 9 9
Seppings, J M.	8,175 3 6	10 3 6
Star Insurance Office	2,46,256 9 6	307 13 1
Simson, A.	2,124 5 7	2 10 6
Shock, Miss Amelia	3,157 8 9	3 15 2
Saha, Beharryloll	3,469 3 0	4 5 4
Stewart, J.	1,784 9 3	2 3 3
Travers, H. T.	3,397 15 4	4 3 11
Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel T.	1,972 6 10	2 7 5
Thomson, R. M. M.	6,282 12 2	7 13 8
Teixeira, Reverend F. A. de V. M.	3,446 7 5	4 4 11
Tytler, John	14,416 7 10	18 0 4
Thornton, Captain S. L.	1,500 0 1	1 14 0
Telfair, C.	1,160 15 1	1 7 2
Urquhart, Lieutenant G.	1,578 13 7	1 15 7
Voigt, Mrs. S. R.	6,767 15 9	8 7 4
Warlow, Captain Thomas	41,487 0 1	51 13 9
Watts, W.	532 1 4	0 10 8
White, Brigadier M.	12,704 7 4	15 14 1

Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claims.	8th Dividend at 2 annas per Cent.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Waters, Colonel E. F.	4,759 7 11	5 15 2
Wilson, Captain R. W.	535 8 2	0 10 9
Wilson, H. H.	19,218 1 1	24 0 4
Warner, Captain J. H.	25,872 7 5	32 5 5
Woodrooffe, Captain G. H.	19,213 7 8	24 0 3
Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel L.	540 14 6	0 11 0
Wasse, Captain L.	657 7 9	0 13 2
Wylie, J.	6,271 5 7	7 13 5
Watson, J.	32,465 15 7	40 9 4
Warlow, W., Attorney for E. Picton	493 5 3	0 9 10
Wilsone, Mrs. Mary	605 0 11	0 12 1
Wasmas, Mrs. E.	6,377 11 9	7 15 6
Waddy, Mrs. P.	4,460 12 5	5 9 2
Williams, Miss H. R.	7,415 0 6	9 4 3
Williams, Miss F. A., deceased	5,921 13 5	7 6 5
Warden, W.	1,090 1 8	1 5 10
Williams, Miss E.	555 2 10	0 11 1
Williams, Miss J.	555 2 10	0 11 1
Williams, H. T.	555 2 10	0 11 1
Yeatman, E. J.	3,395 14 3	4 3 11
Yates, the Reverend W.	2,957 15 4	3 11 2
Estate of W. Leycester	2,696 1 4	3 5 11
Estate of Sir A. Seton	42,483 5 0	53 1 8
Estate of W. Tate	1,84,131 13 2	230 2 7
Estate of H. Harris	736 4 7	0 14 9
Estate of G. Cracklow	1,027 7 7	1 4 6
Estate of Colonel Udny Yule...	66,817 5 4	83 8 4
Estate of Colonel W. Short	22,368 2 2	27 15 4
Estate of D. Shaw	538 14 9	0 10 9
Estate of D. Stewart	1,914 1 5	2 6 3
Estate of T. Heap	7,603 8 2	9 8 1
Estate of W. Hemmings	2,361 2 3	2 15 2
Estate of E. Trotter	4,102 4 2	5 2 0
Estate of J. B. Inglis	9,310 1 6	11 10 2
Estate of J. Gonsalves	12,930 15 11	16 2 7
Estate of J. W. Smith	1,196 13 4	1 7 11
Estate of W. Dring	2,052 9 1	2 9 0
Executor of C Wiltshire	14,139 2 5	17 10 9
Executor of Colonel W. Lambton	3,766 14 11	4 11 4
G. Collier, Executor to Mrs. E. Inglis	14,467 11 2	18 1 4
W. Dring, Executor to Mrs. E. Lancy	1,287 8 6	1 9 9
J. DeVerinne, Executor to D. Cazeneuve	6,219 3 3	7 12 4
The late W. Leycester's Landed Property	2,274 4 8	2 13 6
Heir-at-Law of J. Breen	14,032 7 6	17 8 7
G. French, deceased	23,663 10 4	29 9 3
Third Tontine	3,340 10 9	4 2 9
Equitable Tontine Class ... A. 350 0 0; B. 1,146 4 4; C. 41 12 11; D. 4,741 1 4; E. 5,341 7 1 } or Sa. Rs. 11,620 9 8	12,395 4 10	15 7 10
Bengal Provident Society, 16 Classes, and Suspense Account ...	1,03,528 7 8	129 6 6
Children of Martin	2,252 6 5	2 13 0
Children of Gillis	2,159 11 0	2 11 2
Children of Brandt	8,710 9 10	10 14 2
Children of Guezuec	9,720 3 7	12 2 4
Guardian of Mr. W. Lambton	18,992 8 2	23 11 10
Guardian of Miss E. Lambton	25,624 8 1	32 0 6
Master J. L. Lemarchand	4,945 4 8	6 2 10
Captain W. Sleeman, for Children of Rotton	417 15 11	0 8 4
Mrs. McQuhae and Children...	10,575 3 7	13 3 6
A. Mackenzie, for his Sister	16,764 0 5	20 15 6
T. Dickens and J. H. Haines, Trustees for the Children M. Haines	10,954 2 8	13 11 1

Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claims.	8th Dividend at 2 annas per Cent.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Mother of D. Anvergne's Children	554 15 7	0 11 1
W. MacGregor, for Asseerun Khanum	10,126 5 9	12 10 6
Colonel G. Pollock, for Muttywollah Kidmutgar ...	1,069 7 1	1 5 4
Subscription for Mrs. Pitman and family	8,570 2 1	10 11 5
Subscription for Hamilton's Orphans	2,744 4 2	3 6 10
Subscription for Mrs. Moore	5,840 10 10	7 4 9
Trustees of Davidson and Co.	80,515 0 7	100 10 3
Trustees of Mrs. Mathew	4,808 4 6	6 0 2
Trustees of Mrs. Davis	10,704 14 1	13 6 1
Trust for Mr. and Mrs. A McCullock	20,521 9 7	25 10 5
Trustees of Mrs. Colville	21,653 0 2	27 1 0
Trustees of Mrs. Bidell	3,580 7 3	4 7 7
Trustees of Mrs. Agnes Poons	5,086 6 4	6 5 9
Trustees of Mrs. Wolffe	8,325 15 10	10 6 6
Trustees of Mrs. E. Harris	2,018 12 2	2 8 4
Trust for Mrs. Gray	12,548 13 3	15 10 9
Trustees of Miss H. M. Williams now Mrs. Kneyvett ...	598 3 8	0 12 0
Trustees of Mr. and Mrs. Eweler	9,290 13 4	11 9 9
Trustees of Mrs. H. Fagan...	7,954 1 10	9 15 1
Trustees of Mrs. Stack and Children	5,096 9 4	6 5 11
Trustees of Sarah Campbell, the younger	1,847 15 11	2 4 11
Trustees of Mr. and Mrs. Bowstead	10,492 6 4	13 1 10
Trustees of Mrs. Cameron	2,025 5 9	2 8 6
Trustees of Mrs. Francis	15,256 11 3	19 1 1
Trustees of Mrs. R. Tytler	8,528 11 6	10 10 7
Trustees of G. A. Tytler	2,927 5 6	3 10 6
Trustees of J. Urquhart	19,914 14 4	24 14 3
Trustees of Mrs. Colonel White	31,677 7 1	39 9 6
Trustees of Mrs. Nash	604 12 10	0 12 1
Trustees of Mrs. Farrow	15,833 15 11	19 12 8
Trustees of Mrs. Brunet	5,643 14 6	7 0 10
Trustees of Miss L. Steven	1,896 10 4	2 5 11
Trustees of Elizabeth *alias* Betsey Baney	4,264 0 4	5 5 4
Trustees of Mary Bancy	2,592 1 11	3 3 10
Trustees of Mrs. S. Meik	25,333 2 4	31 10 8
Trustees of Mrs. Jacobi	11,593 10 10	14 7 10
Trustees of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. A. Campbell... ...	5,312 10 0	6 10 3
Trustees of J. Young's Child...	4,111 4 6	5 2 2
Trustees of Mrs. E. White	7,641 2 8	9 8 10
Trustees of Dr. and Mrs. Graham's Marriage Settlement ...	12,111 7 1	15 2 3
Trustees of Mrs. Corfield	1,553 6 0	1 15 1
Trustees of Miss H. Peurose	14,278 5 3	17 13 6
Trustees of Mrs. Grant's Marriage Settlement ...	25,674 3 6	32 1 6
Trustees of Banty Khanum	2,622 14 4	3 4 5
Trust of Mrs. Schultz	1,025 13 2	1 4 6
G. Cruttenden and Mr. Mathew, Trustees of Mrs. Wrottesley ...	13,270 6 4	16 9 5
Rajah Hurrynath Roy Bahadoor	1,07,032 14 3	133 12 8
Mr. Joseph Melany	2,882 5 10	3 9 7
W. Charles	29,208 14 2	36 8 2
Mrs. M. Seymour	5,379 8 10	6 11 7
Miss B. Bie	3,200 0 0	4 0 0
Gunter and Hooper	20,015 8 10	25 0 3
Major W. Pattle	18,381 6 9	22 15 7
Mrs. Jean George	2,167 15 8	2 11 4
A. Smith	1,081 9 7	1 5 7
D. Thomson	3,783 6 10	4 11 8
J. McRitchie, Account G. Smyttan	14,383 12 6	17 15 8
W. Braddon	18,199 15 11	22 12 0
W. W. Bird	24,538 10 7	30 10 9
Juggonauth Ghose	9,089 5 4	11 5 9
Horomohun Chatterjee	2,564 4 3	3 3 3
Issur Chunder Mosemdar, Executor of Tariny Churn Bose ...	3,204 15 7	4 0 1
Trustees of Mrs. Colonel Wilkinson	14,487 15 11	18 1 9
T. Timbrell, Attorney for J. M. Richardson	1,049 5 0	1 5 0
Trustees of Mrs. Charlotte Wilkinson	5,354 4 11	6 11 1
Lieutenant H. Paul, deceased	468 13 8	0 9 4

Calcutta,
The 18th January 1865.

John Cochrane.
Official Assignee.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No.* 12, *Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5 per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4 ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5 ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6 ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 31st January 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	0 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,67,132 0 4
General Treasury, Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 66,78,687 1 10	
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	,, 93,66,389 2 10	1,60,45,076 4 8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,93,90,073 16 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	2,27,743 8 10
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	3,62,930 0 0
Sundries	...	...	6,04,483 11 7
		Rupees ...	6,02,97,439 9 2

ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	31,37,210 13 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,84,29,697 1 6
Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	19,17,572 11 2
Mercantile Bills discounted at	ditto	...	1,19,37,025 1 3
Dead Stock	ditto	...	8,70,998 0 1
Stamps	ditto	...	10,201 14 0
Balances with other Banks	...	...	2,76,764 4 6
Sundries ...	...	...	7,81,346 9 4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	... Rs. 1,51,73,773 1 0	3,71,66,738 6 10
Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	... ,, 99,49,929 2 4	2,31,29,701 3 4
		Rupees ...	6,02,97,439 9 2

D. Woods,
Chief Accountant and Dep. Secy.

By Order of the Directors,
Geo. Dickson,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of John Leonhard Reuss, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 7th day of January instant, it was ordered that the first Court day in January 1866 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

J. Heckle, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 17th January 1865.

In the matter of Chundernath Ghose, lately doing business as a Medical Practitioner in Krishnagore, but at present a prisoner confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 24th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Kistochunder Holdar, late of Simlah, in Calcutta, heretofore carried on the trade or business of a Shop-keeper at Old China Bazar, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 24th day of January instant, it was on the petition of Connoyaloll Mitter and Rajkissen Mitter, Creditors of the said Insolvent, adjudged that the said Kistochunder Holdar hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI. Vic., Cap. XXI.; and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Smith, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Benarussee Doss, of Meerut, but lately of Hogolecoorah, in Calcutta, late a Shroff, and now a prisoner in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 26th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Moses, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Bholanauth Mullick, late of Colootollah, in Calcutta, carrying on business, in co-partnership with Rajkissore Mullick, under the name, style, and firm of Rajkissore Mullick and Co., but at present a prisoner in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 26th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 30th January 1865.

In the matter of Charles Edward Blechynden, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of February instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the first Court day in June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Watkins and Stokoe, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Francis Norman Oehme, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of February instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the fourth day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Benarusse Doss, of Meerut, but lately of Hogulcoocreah, in Calcutta, late a Shroff and now a Prisoner confined for debt in the Great Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner on Monday, the 13th day of February instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous "of opposing such application must appear before "the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."*

Moses, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Durreah Khan and Woojeer Khan, Insolvents. } On Wednesday, the 25th day of January last, it was ordered that the petition filed by the said Insolvents seeking for relief under the provisions of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., be dismissed, but this order is not to affect or annul any act or thing heretofore done by the Official Assignee; and it is further ordered that the said Official Assignee do deliver over to the said Insolvent all the Estate and Effects, Books, Papers, and Documents now remaining in the hands of the said Assignee belonging to the Estate of the said Insolvents after deducting his Commission.

Moses, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Ally Dugman, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of February instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the first Court day in August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Moses, *Attorney*.

In the matter of William Charles Stewart, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of February instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 4th day of March next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 4th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Lyons, Dodd, and Orr, *Attorneys*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 7th February 1865.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, the 3rd February 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, the twenty-third day of February instant, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of two several Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Sreemutty Kameeney Dossee,—

1. The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Sreemutty Kameeney Dossee of and into all that Talook called Turruff Kallikapore, &c., Turruff Gurraul, and Mouzah Gurraul part of the Zemindary called Pergunnah Madenmullah, No. 109.

2. And also the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Sreemutty Kameeney Dossee of and into all that Talook called Sasone, in Pergunnah Magoorah, which is the part of the Zemindary Madenmullah.

The Conditions of sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

Notice.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Burdwan Stone Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 33, Jackson's Ghaut Street, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the year ending the 31st December 1864 and for the declaration of a Dividend.

MACKEY & Co.,
Secretaries.

LOST,—IN transit by Post from Jessore, Half of the Government Currency Note, No. ⅘59153, for Rupees 20.

Lost,

SECOND-halves of the Currency Paper, Nos. $\frac{A}{10}$ 08715, 01957, each for Rupees 20.

Lost,

FIRST-HALVES of Government Currency Notes, No. 33634, Rupees 100, Nos. 02077, 71418, 54345, 57991, Rupees 50 each. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

FIRST two halves of the Government Currency Notes, Nos. ⅘93746 and ⅘36817, each for Rupees 10, belonging to Baboo Inder Chund Doogur, of the Firm of Nayansee Inder Chund, of Burro Bazar.

Lost,

ON the night of the 25th ultimo, by the swamping of a boat between Colvin Ghaut and that opposite to the Metcalfe Hall, the following Currency Notes:—

No. 11019, for Rupees 500, and
„ 63713, „ „ 50.

Payment has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

Lost or Stolen,

THE Left-halves of the following Government Currency Notes:—

No. $\frac{A}{10}$20917, of Rupees 20 only.
„ $\frac{A}{10}$18426, of „ „

Postal Notice.

An intimation has been received from Her Majesty's Post-Master General of England of the establishment of a Monthly communication between Port Louis (Mauritius) and Table Bay (Cape of Good Hope) calling at Natal.

The Branch Packet will leave Port Louis immediately after the arrival of the Packet from Suez and Aden, that is about the 25th of the month, and will return to Port Louis in time for the Packet appointed to leave for Aden and Suez on the 6th of each month.

Letters for Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Ascension, if marked *vid* Aden and Mauritius, will be sent by the route abovementioned.

The Postage on prepaid letters sent by this route will be the same as on letters sent *vid* Southampton to England.

Prepayment is optional.

H. B. Riddell,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta,
The 4th February 1865.

Notice.

No. 451.

Sealed Tenders for the supply of Articles specified on the margin, required for the use of the Calcutta Post Office for one year from the 1st March next, will be received up to noon of the 20th instant.

Wax Cloth.
Wax Candle.
Wax.
Rosin.
Sealing Wax.
Fire-wood.
Mustard Oil.
Guzzee Cloth.
Packing Cord.
Twine.
Jute Rope.
Pitch.
Oil (Castor.)
Dammor.
" melting Pots.
Brushes.
Gunny and Putties.
Earthen Pots.
Nails.
Tacks.
Canvas.
Bullock Hide.
Buckles.

2. The Tenders should specify the rate of charge per yard and maund at which the party tendering is prepared to supply the articles throughout the year of a quality equal to a sample to be submitted with the Tender.

3. The Tenders will be opened at this Office on the date abovementioned in the presence of the parties interested who are requested to be in attendance.

4. A deposit of Rupees 1,000, will be required with the Tender which may be accepted for the fulfilment of the Contract, and each Tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 25, which will be returned immediately the Tender is rejected.

5. Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office.

W. H. McGowan,
Post-Master.

Calcutta Post Office,
The 4th February 1865.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 871.

The 27th January 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Simla* will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th February at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.			Vià Marseilles.			Vià Southampton.		
Postage.	Under ½	Ounce	Rs.	0	6	8	Rs.	0	4	0
	" 1	"	"	0	13	4	"	0	8	0
	" 2	"	"	1	10	8	"	1	0	0

No. 875.

The 2nd February 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Muslipatam, Madras, Negapatam, Colombo, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 876.

The 2nd February 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 877.

The 4th February 1865.—An After Packet per Steamer *Simla* will be closed at 6 P. M. on the 9th instant, the following rates of Inland Postage must be prepaid on all letters and newspapers in addition to the usual Steam Postage, *viz.*:—

On Letters.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Weighing under	½ oz.	0	1	0
"	1 oz.	0	2	0
"	2 ozs.	0	4	0

and so on, two annas being added for every additional ounce or fraction thereof.

On Newspapers.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Weighing under	2 ozs.	0	0	6
"	4 ozs.	0	1	0

and so on, one anna being added for every additional 4 ozs. or fraction thereof.

The above rates do not apply to letters addressed to passengers on board the out-going Steamer; such letters will be subject to the ordinary Inland Postage.

Books per After Packet will be charged at the Indian Inland rates in addition to the usual Steam Postage for books.

Printed and Published for the Government by Thomas Jones, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Government share in Chur Siddhee, Pergunnah Sundeep, in the District of Bhullooah, which was fixed on the 15th February 1865, has been postponed until further orders.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 7th February 1865.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government Estate of Hooda Ramdasspore, Pergunnah Assudnuggur, bearing No. 582 on the Rent Roll, in the District of Moorshedabad, will be put up to sale, in the undermentioned Lots, in the Moorshedabad Collectorate, on Monday, 13th February 1865, at noon, corresponding with 3rd Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of the Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Conditions:—

1. Each Lot is to be possessed according to the boundaries to be fixed after demarcation agreeably to the Survey Map.
2. The purchase is to have effect from 1st May 1864.

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number of Lots.	Name of Lot.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
2	1	Turuf Ramdasspore ...	363 3 25	849 14 5	8 8 0	858 6 5	1,699 12 10	
	2	„ Noormohamedpore ...	358 1 11	1,370 1 7	13 11 2	1,383 12 9	2,740 3 2	
	3	„ Kanyeepara ..	321 1 21	1 349 9 5	13 8 0	1,363 1 5	2,699 2 10	
	4	„ Oordoo Bazar ...	4'4 2 5	778 0 3	7 12 6	785 12 9	1,556 0 6	
	5	„ Katra Azeemnuggur...	130 0 12	438 15 9	4 6 2	443 5 11	877 15 6	
	6	„ Shusheedhurpore ...	779 1 32	1,363 0 0	13 10 1	1,376 10 1	2,726 0 0	
	7	„ Runshagur ...	423 1 6	1,234 14 5	12 5 6	1,247 3 11	2,469 12 10	
	8	„ Chytunpore ...	433 2 37	649 1 6	6 7 11	655 9 5	1,218 3 0	
	9	„ Hazeegunge ...	329 3 22	656 6 3	6 9 0	662 15 3	1,312 12 6	
	10	„ Rambhuddropore ...	482 2 16	1,017 15 7	10 3 0	1,028 2 7	2,035 15 2	
	11	„ Jafrabad ...	156 1 22	289 0 10	2 14 8	292 8 1	579 3 8	
	12	„ Ghunshampore ...	350 2 32	470 5 11	4 11 3	475 1 2	940 11 10	
	13	„ Kadeergunge ...	238 2 12	408 3 4	4 1 3	412 4 7	816 5 8	
	14	„ Koomarapore ...	345 0 15	2,060 8 9	20 9 6	2,081 2 3	4,121 1 6	

COLIN MACKENZIE,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, in the Monghyr Collectorate, on Thursday, the 16th February 1865, corresponding with 24th Magh 1272 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue. Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
8	587	Arazie Gungberar Muksoospoor Goorha *alias* Rughoonathpoor, Pergunnah Bullia .	3701 3 30	1,882 2 0	18 14 0	1,901 0 0	3,764 4 0	
5	590	Arazie Gungberar Mulheepoor, Pergunnah Bullia	405 2 16½	192 5 0	1 15 0	194 4 0	384 10 0	
66	1296	Arazie Amanut Sircar Gungapershad, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	17 0 33	33 7 0	0 5 0	33 12 0	66 14 0	
50	1348	Towfeer Basdeopoor, Pergunnah Monghyr .	66 4 3 30	4,412 11 0	44 2 0	4,456 13 0	8,825 0 0	
60	3078	Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun Duroon, Mouzah Sooltanpoor Dhunye, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	6 1 15	21 0 0	0 4 0	21 4 0	42 0 0	
21	3081	Arazie Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr .	150 1 27	110 8 0	1 2 0	111 10 0	221 0 0	
20	3087	Arazie Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ..	15 3 0½	16 0 0	0 3 0	16 3 0	32 0 0	
6	3340	Arazie Gungberar Mulheepoor, Pergunnah Bullia ...	351 2 16	263 14 0	2 11 0	266 0 0	527 12 0	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Zillah Monghyr,
The 1st September 1864.

C. E. LANOE,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Chittagong, will be put up to sale, in the Chittagong Collectorate, on the 27th February 1865, corresponding with 17th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of the Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number of the Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of the Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P. Y.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
12	33192	Ijara Asgur Ally and Abdool Ajeej, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	9 3 39 14½	25 6 9	0 4 1	25 10 10	50 13 6	On failure of payment for 1270 B. S. this Estate was resumed. Purchaser will be entitled to possession from 1271.
93	33588	Talook Maheraj Dhonah Beli, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	20 1 27 29½	60 15 3	0 9 9	61 9 0	121 14 6	Possession will be given from date of sale.
116	33601	Talook Soid Ahmed Ollah, Auction purchase by Ramsoonder Sein, Thannah Patteelo ...	36 3 31 16½	68 8 0	0 11 0	69 3 0	137 0 0	
123	33608	Moulvee Sadut Ally, Thannah Hathazarry ...	21 2 18 11½	37 8 0	0 6 0	37 14 0	133 14 0	Possession will be given as above The resume is fluctuating, the settlement being a progressive one, Rupees 37-8 up to 1282, Rupees 50 to 1290, and Rupees 66-14-11 after the last mentioned year.
127	33612	Sheekmee Talook Sham Soonder Chuckerbutty, Thannah Raoojan ...	46 3 0 2	102 6 3	1 0 6	103 0 9	204 0 6	Possession will be given to purchaser from date of purchase.
128	33613	Sheekmee Talook Hyder Ally, Thannah Raoojan	20 2 37 4½	51 15 11	0 8 4	52 8 3	103 15 10	
129	33614	Sheekmee Talook Furree Shung, Thannah Raoojan ...	20 0 38 18½	51 11 8	0 8 3	52 3 11	103 7 4	
137	38428	Ijarah Mirtinjoy, Thannah Ramoo ...	12 0 38 20½	21 2 6	0 3 6	21 6 0	42 5 0	Ditto in 1272 B. S.
155	14	Ramlochun Kalee Doss, Thannah Raoojan ...	1 2 4 11	1 14 9	0 0 3	1 15 0	.....	Ditto from date of sale.
156	24842	Talook Afzul, Thannah Futtick Cherry ...	0 2 31 2½	.....	.....	.....	7 10 6	
157	25606	Talook Abdool Kurrim, Thannah Futtick Cherry	0 0 15 26½	.....	.....	.....	0 15 0	Will be sold rent-free with possession from date of sale.
158	22768	Talook Akbur and Allahodeen, Thannah Town	0 1 19 15½	.....	.....	.....	3 7 0	
159	23619	Talook Ramprosad, Thannah Bhattearree ...	2 0 26 21½	2 0 9	0 0 3	2 1 0	.....	Possession from date of sale.
160	2061	Talook Omed Ally Boksha Ally, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	2 2 12 17	2 7 0	0 0 6	2 7 6	.....	
161	4293	Talook Shekunder Moonshee, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	0 0 15 2½	.....	.....	.....	0 12 6	Ditto ditto, and will be sold rent-free.
172	812	Turruff Ameen Mohde, Thannah Town ...	9 3 30 14½	20 5 3	0 3 3	20 8 6	.....	Ditto ditto from date of sale
173	4645	Anour Ollah, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	17 0 10 25½	14 4 3	0 2 3	14 6 6	28 8 6	Ditto ditto from 1272 B. S.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 13th January 1865.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Dinagepoor, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Tuesday, the 14th February 1865, corresponding with the 4th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*:—

Permanently-settled Estates.

Towzee No. $\frac{150}{18}$.—Mouzah Baliyadangee, Pergunnah Dehutta; recorded Proprietors Kirteechunder, Anundchunder, and Gobindchunder Burmun; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,867-13-3. The 5 annas 6*g*. 2*k*. 2*k*. share of Gobindchunder Burmun, paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 955-15-1, is to be sold according to Section 10, Regulation XI. of 1859.

No. $\frac{373}{12}$.—Mouzah Dipkhunda, Pergunnah Kurduhu; recorded Proprietors Bistooprosad Burral, Bhoobunmohun, Rajmohun, Kistomohun, Jogomohun Neogee, Maneekasooonduree Goopta, Mother of Gobindchunder and Oomeschunder Neogee, Minors; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,373-1-4. The five Dehahs (Dipkhunda, Deokhunda, Pakurtulee, Bansooree, and Monohurpoor) of this Estate, paying an annual Revenue of Rupees 559-11-1, are to be sold according to Section 11, Regulation XI. of 1859.

No. 459.—Mouzah Shiraz, Pergunnah Surhatta; recorded Proprietor Huro Gobind Chowdhooree; Sudder Jumma Rupees 5,911-7-5½.

T. TWEEDIE,
Deputy Collector.

DINAGEPOOR;
Collector's Office,
The 18th January 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 16th February 1865, corresponding with the 6th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 14.—Pergunnah Magoorah, Kismut Chittah, &c.; recorded Proprietors Radhachurn Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 8,786-3-7¾.

No. 350.—Kismut Pergunnah Ballea, Mouzah Kistonuggur, &c.; recorded Proprietors Ramtonoo Mookhopadea and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,137-8-3.

No. 659.—Pergunnah Ballea, &c., Kathoolea, Turuff Simoolea, recorded Proprietors Bissonath Dey and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,059-8-2.

G. BRIGHT,
Collector.

24-PERGUNNAHS;
Collector's Office,
The 25th January 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Sarun, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 13th February 1865, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 3938.—Mehal Alhadadpoor, Pergunnah Mehsee; recorded Proprietors Shah Fukeerbux and Meer Sukhautally, &c.; Sudder Jumma Rupees 526.

J. MACLEOD,
Deputy Collector, in charge of Treasury.

SARUN COLLECTORATE,
The 17th January 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Bancoorah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Wednesday, the 22nd February 1865 *A. D.*, corresponding with 12th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class I—Permanently-settled Estate.

2*as.* 13*gds.* 1*k.* 1*k.* share of No. 7, Talook Jamturrah, Pergunnah Bishenpore, and 10*as.* 13*gds.* 1*k.* 1*k.* share of No. 7, Poorunderpore, &c., two Mouzahs; recorded Proprietor Guddadhur Banerjee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,221-6-3.

BANCOORAH, COLLECTORATE,
The 24th January 1865.

W. S. WELLS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Nuddea, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 17th February 1865, corresponding with 7th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 17.—Dehee Alpha, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded Proprietors Chunder Mohun Madhub, Norendro Chunder, and Beharry Loll Roy, himself and Executor of Ussinee Coomer and Kaminee Coomer Roy, Shurbo Chunder and Essan Chunder Roy, Woomamoyee Burmanay, Shosheemookhee Burmanay, Executrix and mother of Hurrinauth Roy, minor, Darricanath Biswas, Beerojamoyee Burmanay, Geerija Debay, and Sreemuttee Debay; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 8,670-5-3, and Police Rupees 96-3-7, out of which 12*as.* 6*gds.* 2*k.* 2*k.* share bearing Sudder Jumma ... Rs. 6,683 5 11
Police ... „ 74 2 9

6,757 8 8

No. 41.—Turuf Baytee; recorded Proprietor Roghoonath Roy; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,600, out of which 13*as.* 6*gds.* 11*k.* 11*k.* share bearing Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,333-5-4.

No. 119.—Dehee Kurra, Pergunnah Rajpore; recorded Proprietors Aunundololl, Modhoosoodun, Kedarnauth, and Pranchand Chowdhroy, and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 934-7-6, out of which the property bearing Sudder Jumma Rupees 506-9-2½.

No. 167.—Dehee Doobra, Pergunnah Poujnour; recorded Proprietors Essur Chunder Moostoffy, Tara Pran, Hurre Pran, and Kyelashnauth Bromocharry; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 19,431-6-1, and Police Rupees 213-5-4 out, of which 12*as.* share bearing Sudder Jumma ... Rs. 15,533 15 7
Police ... „ 170 9 0

15,704 8 7

No. 216.—Dehee Gobra, Pergunnah Plassee; recorded Proprietors Shabaram Shae and Issur Chunder Ghose; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,251-5-11, and Police Rupees 22-0-9, out of which the property bearing Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 1,139 1 5
Police ... ... „ 10 14 9

1,150 0 2

No. 241.—Hoodaraypore, Pergunnah Shahaoojeeal; recorded Proprietors Hurrimohun and Khatturpaul Mookerjee, Anundamoye Debay, and Goluck Chunder Mookerjee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,119-1-10, out of which share 12*as.* 10*p.* bearing Sudder Jumma Rupees 874-4-8.

No. 243.—Dehee Hattechalla, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded Proprietors Chunder Mohun, Madhub Chunder, Norendro Chunder, Behareeloll Roy, himself and Executor of Ussinee Coomer and Kaminee Coomer Roy, Shurbo Chunder and Essan Chunder Roy, Woomamoyee Burmanay, and Shosheemookhee Burmanay, Executrix and mother of Hurrinauth Roy, minor, Darricanath Biswas; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 9,482-6-3, and Police Rupees 112-3-2, out of which 13*as.* 6*gds.* 2*k.* 2*k.* share bearing Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 7,309 5 6
Police ... ... „ 86 7 9

7,395 13 3

No. 338.—Turuf Majhud, Pergunnah Shahaoojeeal; recorded Proprietors Goluck Chunder Mookerjee, Bindahun Prankisto Mookerjee, and Sreehurry Bannerjee; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,951-6-3, out of which 5*as.* 9*gds.* 2*k.* share bearing Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,083-11-4¾.

No. 371.—Dehee Nakassiparah, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded Proprietors Chunder Mohun Madhub Chunder, Norendro Chunder, Behareeloll Roy, himself and Executor of Ussinee Coomer and Kaminee Coomer Roy, Shurbo Chunder and Essan Chunder Roy, Woomamoyee Burmanay, and Shosheemookhee Burmanay, Executrix and mother of Hurrinauth Roy, minor, Darricanath Biswas; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 6,045-6-8, and Police Rupees 66-10-8, out of which 12*as.* 6*gds.* 2*k.* 2*k.* share bearing Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 4,660 3 3
Police ... ... „ 51 6 2

4,711 9 5

NUDDEA;
Collector's Office,
The 25th January 1865.

E. E. LOWIS,
Dy. Collector, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Monday, the 20th February 1865, corresponding with 10th Faulgoon 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized as Arrears of Revenue due on the 28th December 1864:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 79.—Turuff Brojokissore Canongoe, Kismut Probabuttee; Proprietors Mohamed Diam, Muddun Mohun Ghose, Ram Narion, Ram Soonder, Ram Hurry Dutt, Brindabun Dutt, Boistub Churn Dutt, Noor Bebee, Syud Rohoman, Ram Doss, Gouree Mohun, Radha Mohun Dutt, Bunneejan Bebee, Hushmut Ally, Sreemoty Shurfur Nissa, Tooah Bebee, Mohamed Ally Chupprassee, Futteh Ally, Khoolon, Surrut Chunder Rai, Abool Khyr, Mohamed Mohatasumbillah, Abool Fuzal, Mohamed Mohutamudbillah, Krishno Chunder Paul, Hurry Doss Paul, Bissumber Paul, Kristo Churn Paul, Ram Doss, Kalee Kinker, Neel Money, Boscer Mohamed Sowdagur, Gour Hurry Biswas, Surrut Chunder Roy, Sreemoty Bhoobunneshoree, Sreemoty Shorindree, Moonshee Tilluck Chunder Biswas, exclusive of the shares of Surrut Chunder Rai, whose Estate is under Butwarrah and who paid the portion of the Revenue Rupees 244-9-7, the remaining shares will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 668-2-9.

No. 112.—Turuff Enos Aiof; Proprietors Mohamed Afzul, Joy Gopaul Dutt, Allahabux, Warrish Khan, Surfurraj Khan, Mohamed Samil, Mohamed Assaud, Hyder Ally, Suffer Ally, Magun Ally, Joy Gopaul Dutt, Brijo Mohun Sein, Anwar Khan, Sreemoty Olokah, Yeasin Khan, Anwar Ally, Yar Ally, exclusive of the shares of Warrish Khan, Mohamed Samil, Anwar Khan, Surfurraj Khan, whose Estate is under Butwarrah and who paid the portion of Revenue Rupees 362-2-10, the remaining shares will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 2,272-7-6.

No. 502.—Turuff Noseem Chowdry; Proprietors Romjan Ally Chowdry, Nittanundo Sein, Jan Ally, Wahed Ally, Mohesh Chunder Sein, Juggut Chunder Sein, Sreemoty Annondo Mohee, Sreemoty Kishoree, Prankishen Sein, Nittanundo Sein, Wahed Ally, Jan Ally, exclusive of the shares of Mohesh Chunder, whose Estate is under Butwarrah and who paid the portion of Revenue, the remaining shares will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 659-7-6.

No. 552.—Turuff Poran Dorponarion; Proprietors Fokeer Chund Nundy, Chundrokanto Paul, Groodoss Paul, Sreemoty Woolmillah. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 601-3-6.

No. 604.—Turuff Rambordeo Canongoe; Proprietors Tareenee Sunker Canongoe, Kally Churn, Pittamber, Ramdoss, Chundy Churn, Bhyrub Chunder, Magun Doss, Pittamber Roy, Ram Mohun Sein, Ramsoonder Sein, Sreemoty Bunneejan Bebee, Indro Narion Chowdry, Radha Canto Bharroty Mohonto, Saduck Ally Moonshee, Orjon Bharroty Mohonto, Nossoroollah Moonshee, Nittanundo Sein, Chundy Churn Nundy, Doorgah Churn Doss, Grish Chunder Doss, Moonshee Tofel Ally, Ram Soonder Dao, Kalee Kinker Biswas, Ram Soonder Sein, Tripoorah Churn Roy Chowdry, exclusive of the shares of Ram Soonder Sein, Doorgah Churn Doss, whose Estate is under Butwarrah and who paid the portion of the Revenue Rupees 78-4-8, the remaining shares will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 920-6.

No. 666.—Turuff Shadee Cassim; Proprietors Harree Meah, Modon, Monoo, Sonoo, Husson Ally, Moson Ally, Mohamed Ally, Shomshare Ally, Shuhabur Ally, Decl Jan, Ameer Jan, Mahare Jan, exclusive of the shares of Osee Meah, Doollah Meah, Sonoo Meah, Sreemoty Shaef Jan, Mosun Ally, Askur Ally, whose Estates are under Butwarrah and who paid the portion of the Revenue, the remaining shares will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 661-13-9.

No. 674.—Turuff Shachee Ram Canongoe; Proprietors Bhollanath, Ramdoolal, Koolochunder, Gopeenath, Shamsoonder, Shaha Mohamed, Chutro Narion, Brindabun, Oab, Sheik Shahaboddeen, Ramjoy Ponder, Ramlochun Sein, Neamutoollah, Mohamed Ashruff Jemadar, Ramjeebun Canongoe, Golam Moheoddeen, Prosono Singh, Jugg Mohun, Gopal Doss Sein, Kristo Mohun Gooho, Nittanundo Doss, Nilmoney Surmah, Kisto Chunder Canongoe, Golam Ally, Magun Doss Sein, Nil Canto, Goury Canto, Nittanundo, Nittanundo, Doorga Churn Canongoe, Brindabun, Juggonath Sein, Golam Bossier, Golam Moksud, Ram Doyal Deyo, Jurro Money, Surruth Chunder, Golam Ally, Nittanundo Canongoe, Tofal Ally, Gour Soonder, Nittanundo Canongoe, Magun Doss Sein, Jan Ally, Abootaliff, Warish, Nittanundo Canongoe, Peary Mohun, Doorga Mohun Roy, Sreemoty Prosono Coomary, Lucky Chunder Roy, Nemy Churn Roy, Prosono Coomery, Teluck Chunder, Russick Chunder, Gogun Chunder Sein, Poorno Chunder Sein, Gonesh Chunder Sein, Bheecon Chunder Sein, Akheel Chunder, minor, Digambur Roy, his brother Bishambur, Juggut Chunder, Opendro Chunder, Mohendro Chunder, Gopal Doss Sein, Mohesh Doss, Sreemoty Ranooka, Nittanundo, Lall Mohamed Hajee, exclusive of the shares of Sreemoty Oloka, Ram Doyal, Gopal Doss Sein Juggut Chunder, Hur Chunder, Nil Canto, Sreemoty Oloka, Sreemoty Tarokeshoree, Sreemoty Peary', Nil Canto Sein, Golam Ally, Jan Ally, Golam Bacheer, Sreemoty Najeerenissa, Goury Doss, Baker Ally, Choytunno Churn, Fotyma Bebee, Shooja Talee, Monsoor Ally, Ram Churn, Ramshabuck Doss, Udoy Chunder, Ameer Hossein, Mohamed Nossim, Bahanoddeen, Choytono Churn Dustidar, Kisto Mohun, Mohamed Mossun, Sreemoty Shochondo Mohee, Sreemoty Bishasorry, Magun Doss, Komorodden, Ramdoyal, Gour Soonder, Tofan Ally, Sreemoty Sreepoornah, Sreemoty Namonee, Sreemoty Ollockah, Nundo Coomar, Gour Hurry, Nundo Coomar, Kristo Mohun Mozoomadar, Asmuth Ally, Mohesh Chunder, whose Estates are under Butwarrah and who paid the Revenue and exclusive of their own shares, Prankishno, Peary Mohun, Doorga Mohun, and Gour Chunder Canongoe's shares will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 826-14-3.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 27th January 1865.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Jessore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Monday, the 27th February 1865, corresponding with 17th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 216.—Mouza Paikpara, Pergunnah Essubpore; recorded Proprietor Rajah Boroda Kant Roy; Sudder Jumma Rupees 752-8-7.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 4426 —Abadkaree right of Chuck Khoria Dhansa Khally, in Soonderbuns; lessee Ram Chunder Tacoor and others; Sheviat Woomanath Chowdhry; the term of lease (Russodee) runs for 20 years from 1260 to 1279 *B. S.*; entire Jumma Rupees 5,677-6-9, payable from 1273 *B. S.*; Sudder Jumma for 1271 Rupees 4,737-0-8.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 4th February 1865.

E. W. MOLONY,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Tirhoot, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 23rd February 1865, corresponding with 13th Phagoon 1272 Fuslee, for the recovery of the amount for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class I—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 39.—Jownapore Khass, Pergunnah Balagutch; recorded Proprietors Dhunoo Lall and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,226-15-5. The rights and interests of Azeer Lall, minor, under the guardianship of Mussamut Jankee Coour, are only to be sold under Regulation XIX. of 1814.

No. 136.—Chandpora, Tuppeh Bhutsallah, Pergunnah Bissarah; recorded Proprietors Gujjoo Rae and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 660-6-5. The rights and interests of Gujjoo Rae, Monohur Rae, for self and guardian of Ramdihul Rae, minor, Teikmun Rae, Dhowtal Rae, Birjoo Rae, Ijrail Rae, Dureeao Rae, Wodwunt Rae, Bukht Rae, Amaid Rae, Kishundaonarain, Amole Rae, Hurrukh Rae, Joyram Rae, Monohur Rae, Nundnaraen Rae, Bunsee Rae, Jhumun Rae, Nursinguaraen Sing, Bahoree Rae, Shoodist Rae, Sunker Rae, Rucheeah Rae, Fowjdar Rae, Shewdhan Rae, Nawazee Rae, Thakoordayal Rae, Mussamut Gowla Coour, for self and guardian of Shewsunker Rae, minor; Ramsahoy Rae, Gopal Rae, for self and guardian of Ramyead Rae, Lutchman Rae, Dookhit Rae, minors; Musamut Mohesh Coour, Joorawon Sahee, and Joogasur Sahee are only to be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859.

No. 1190.—Beerpore Ilmaspore, Pergunnah Hajeepore; recorded Proprietors Baboo Brijbeharee Lall and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,565-5.

No. 3069.—Paimburhunda, &c., Pergunnah Surressah; recorded Proprietors Gopalnarain Sing and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 760-8-7. The rights and interests of Gopalnarain Sing are only to be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859.

No. 6012.—Sreeporemowan, Pergunnah Tursoon; recorded Proprietors Hydur Ally and others Sudder Jumma Rupees 635-14-3.

TIRHOOT COLLECTORATE,
The 20th January 1865.

A. J. ELLIOT,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

THIRD APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule 8 of the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of the Application in Register A. and Name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by Survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of the Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearances, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
23	64 Roodro Ram Mooktear, on the part of Mr. T. U. Cargill, Nelli.	Mehal Dantipar.	Laopanee ...	Estimated area 881 Acres. On the North by a line marked out by saul posts, in length 1,943 yards. On the South by the Singeemaree Hills. On the East by a line marked out by saul posts, in length 1,514 yards. On the West partly by Hoozie Than Purbut or Hill and partly by the Shambe Goorce.	2nd January 1865.	Mr. T. U. Cargill, Nelli.	346 6 0	2,202 8 0, at 2 Rupees 8 annas per Acre.
24	66 Sheikh Ruhicollah, Hyah.	Mehal Meskirpar.	Oriagang ...	Estimated area 225 Acres. On the North partly by the old Rungoloo Goorce and partly by flooded land the boundary of which is defined by saul posts. On the South by Grant bought by Messrs Barry and Herriot on the 2nd September 1863. On the East by a line about 24 yards in length marked by saul posts. On the West by a line from the Western point of the Northern boundary to the Western point of the Southern boundary, in length 110 yards, marked by saul posts.	Ditto ...	Sheikh Ruhicollah, Hyah.	100 6 0	562 8 0, at 2 Rupees 8 annas per Acre.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of the Applications in Register A. and Name of Applicant	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by Survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearances, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
25	68 Bhoom Sing Oswal, Teekooram Agurwallah, Chundmul Oswal, and Kali Kristo Roy, Nowgong.	Mehal Nowgong.	Bhelogooree.	Estimated area 247 Acres On the North by the Dolloni Jan and the marshes known as the Bordul and Gohain's Dal separating it from the Southern boundary of the Lot purchased by Bhoom Sing and others on August 2nd 1864. On the South by a Jan and the Northern and Western boundaries of the land already granted to the applicants under a rent-paying pottah. On the East by Leza Dolloni Seelpookhoree Tank, and by a prolongation southwards of the west side of the Tank, 341 yards in length. On the West by Gossi Jaronee Jungle for a distance of 405½ yards south of the Dolloni Jan.	2nd January 1865.	Bhoom Sing Oswal, Mogul Chund Oswal, Teekooram Agurwallah, Bhooma Thakore, Kali Kristo Roy, and Chundmul Oswal, Nowgong	91 0 0	4,708 7 0, at 19 Rupees 1 anna per Acre.
26	22 Hurkut, Nowgong.	Mehal Jummoonamookh	Tetelisorah ...	Estimated area 133 Acres. On the North by the Jullah Hoolah. On the South by the Tetelisorah River. On the East by the Batlomaree Jan and Doramaree Beel. On the West by the Sorobutroong Beel.	Ditto ...	Hurkant, Nowgong.	65 14 0	332 8 0, at 2 Rupees 8 annas per Acre.

NOWGONG, ASSAM;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 2nd January 1865.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 5.] [43]

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

System of Rotation of Crops observed among Native Agriculturists.

From A. H. BLECHYNDEN, Esq., Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, to the HON'BLE A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 24th December 1864.)

I HAVE now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th June last.

2. Immediately on its receipt steps were taken by the Council to obtain information in respect to the rotation of crops by the issue of a Circular and queries (copy of which is enclosed) bearing on this point. This Circular and queries were distributed to all Members of the Society who, it was supposed, took an interest in the subject and were possessed of practical experience. It would appear, from the papers published in the Supplement to a recent Number of the *Calcutta Gazette*, (No. 61 of 30th November 1864,) that the majority of the persons so addressed had been also communicated with by the Landholders' Association, and it is probable that for this reason they have not responded to the Society's requisition. It was under the impression that, notwithstanding this circumstance, some more replies might be received, that the Council have delayed so long in acknowledging your letter.

3. It will be seen that no general system of rotation of crops prevails among Native Agriculturists, though in many Districts the advantages of ceasing for a time the cultivation of cereals are obviously appreciated. Nowhere, apparently has it occurred to them that anything is to be gained by giving their fields the complete rest which is afforded by a clean fallow. Probably the system of land assessment in India may have something to do with the ryot's reluctance to spare the resources of his field.

4. In now forwarding copies of the replies for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the Council direct me to express their regret that they have not been able to obtain information from other localities than those indicated.

Circular from A. H. BLECHYNDEN, Esq., Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 4th July 1864.)

THE Agricultural and Horticultural Society being desirous of obtaining reliable information in respect to the rotation of crops on this side of India, and whether, by leaving their fields fallow, or by other means, attempts are made to increase the produce per beegah, either of *Rubbee* or *Khurreef* crops, I am directed by the Council to submit the annexed queries bearing on these points and to solicit the favor of your obliging them, as early as possible, with as full replies thereto as your observation and experience may enable you to afford:—

1*st*.—Have you observed any practice of rotation of crops among the ryots of your neighbourhood?

2*nd*.—Are the lands ever left fallow for an interval?

3*rd*.—Please state any facts within your knowledge bearing on the means of increasing the weight of produce from the soil; whether of rain or cold weather crops?

4*th*.—What crops have you observed grown as a rotation where the lands are generally sown with rice?

From J. W. SMITH, Esq., of Katly Factory, Kishnaghur, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 25th July 1864.)

I AM in receipt of your Circular dated the 4th instant, and in reply beg leave to state, in answer the first question, No.

To the second question.—Rice is generally sown by the ryots from three to five years according to the strength of the soil; no attempt to manure the lands; the lands are then allowed to remain fallow

for a couple of years to allow the strength to return to them.

In answer to the third question.—There is no doubt that by increased ploughing and manuring of the lands both the weight of the crop and the produce of the land would be very much increased; but the ryot only thinks of cultivating as much land as he possibly can with the very least expense to himself, trusting to the chances of the season to turn out a good crop.

In answer to your fourth question.—After the rice is cut the principal cold weather crops sown in those lands are linseed and grain; in low-lying bheel lands peas are sown.

From A. Hills, Esq., of Katcheekatta Factory, Kishnaghur, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 27th July 1864.)

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant I beg to give the following replies to the questions you put:—

Answer 1st.—In the high lands in this part of the country the ryots sow in spring "*Aus Dhan,*" which is reaped in September, and in the cold weather, in the same lands, they sow wheat, barley, sursoo, moisna, and collie, but in no rotation or with any idea of benefit arising from any rotation which may occur from accidental circumstances one year with another. Every ryot who can manage it is also fond of sowing a little chillie and sugarcane, as the profits from them are very large, and as these two crops occupy the land for nearly twelve months they, with October indigo, are the only crops that really cause a rotation.

Answer 2nd.—It is quite the exception for the ryots to leave any of their lands fallow in this part of the country.

Answer 3rd.—The ryots never to my knowledge have yet attempted to do anything to increase the weight of produce from the soil, nor do I know of any means they have of doing so.

Answer 4th.—The crops which follow rice are mentioned in my answer No. 1. "*Aman Dhan*" is often followed by a crop of peas, sown without cultivation as the lands dry.

From A. S. Sawers, Esq., Calcutta, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 18th July 1864.)

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 4th instant, with the queries attached, and to which I now proceed to reply:—

Answers 1st and 2nd.—My experience of the system of agriculture pursued by the ryots of Lower Bengal extends to the Districts of Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Burdwan, and Hooghly, and I do not hesitate to say that the principle of "*rotation of cropping*" is not the least understood by any of the ryots of those Districts. We do not expect to find in the "*Chassa,*" or agricultural ryots of Bengal, a knowledge of the chemical qualities of the soil or of their action upon different plants; they all, however, possess a practical knowledge of the adaptation of soils to different crops and of the effect of those crops on the different qualities of soil; the value of *rest* or fallow (potit) they perfectly understand and generally put in practice, especially where their lands are of a light and exhaustive nature; but the period of fallow seldom extends over one year, and only at intervals of two or three years; and in the Districts where indigo cultivation exists, I never met a ryot who did not admit that indigo was, in his experience, the least exhaustive crop of any, and, therefore, the best suited for a *rest.* Two years of rice followed by two of indigo is perhaps the best rotation that can possibly be pursued in the interest of both ryots and planter.

Answer 3rd.—In this country, as in every other, *manuring* and *good cultivation* are the great means for giving increase of weight and quality to the products of the soil, and I do not suppose there is a District of Bengal where the value of manure is not perfectly understood by the ryot, though in no District whatever is it practically appreciated. This arises from the apparent inability or unwillingness of the ryot to go into a matter of cultivation or experiment and compare the *cost* with the result in yield. If you tell him that by an expenditure of Rupees 5 a beegah for manure he may not only double but treble the produce of his land, his reply is simply, "where can I get 5 Rupees to lay out on manure," while to have a poojah or a nautch in his house he will beg or borrow the same at any amount of interest and charges. The only crops for which a ryot looks upon manure as a *sine qua non* are sugarcane and potatoes, both of which are now extensively cultivated in the Districts of Hooghly and Burdwan. The manure used for them is crushed oil cake, and in small quantities; the ryots find it to possess the quality of expelling white ants as well as acting as a manure. The cultivation of sugarcane and potatoes being chiefly by hoeing and turning over the *soil* with the short-hand kodalee, thereby exposing it, at certain depths, to the action of the sun and atmosphere, the soil, independent of the sprinkling of "*koel*" or oil cake, becomes much enriched, and, as a matter of course, thereafter always yields a heavier rice crop. In portions of the District of Burdwan the ryots manure the portions of land immediately adjoining their villages from the ashes and refuse of their dwelling-houses, and also in the dry hot season from the the soil taken from the bottoms of tanks. During the cold season, too, they avail themselves of large flocks of sheep which pass through the District, and to induce the shepherd to remain for a length of time to graze their sheep on their *mauts,* the neighbouring villages join and either pay the shepherds a certain sum, or they engage to feed them, while the shepherd themselves are very glad of the opportunity to have their flocks well grazed without let or hindrance. With regard to good cultivation, however much we may be disposed to despise the simple plough of the Bengal ryot, I find that the system of cultivation which he practises is now being discovered by the Agriculturists of the Lothians of Scotland (perhaps the most scientific and practical Agriculturists in the world) to be the most correct and best system of cultivation, and that, instead of laying over and squeezing one furrow in the top of the other as done hitherto by the Scotch and English plough, the system is to adopt, with steam-power very often, scarifiers or cultivators simply to loosen the earth well and eradicate all weeds and furrow the well pulverized land, which is exactly the system followed, perhaps for the last 2,000 years, but with a simple instrument, by the Bengal ryot.

From P. J. Delauney, Esq., Tipperah, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

1st.—The low state of the country scarcely admits of a rotation of crops. I have ryots who are fortunate enough in possessing higher or more

elevated lands, generally resort to the raising of a second and third crop on the same land, the third being collie, tobacco, chillies, and vegetables for culinary purposes.

Most of the land in this District produces two crops of paddy in rotation; but few ryots attend to the rearing of the first crop of paddy, as the time that would be taken up in reaping it (which is generally in July) and the re-ploughing the lands would materially interfere with the sowing of the second crop, which *must* be completed in August, as the rains begin to subside in September.

2nd.—Lands are seldom, if the ryots can help it, left fallow; an exception, however, prevails as respects sugarcane lands, which are in general allowed to remain fallow after the second year's crop for at least one entire year.

3rd.—The means adopted by ryots with a view of increasing the weight of produce from the soil is by burning up the stubble if not required for thatching, food for cattle, and for sale.

Small patches of land for the rearing of vegetables is generally sprinkled with cowdung, but this refers to the cold weather crops alone.

4th.—Lands sown with rice are left for the next year after the crops are removed in consequence of the water in the fields seldom drying up before January and February, after which the soil, which is nothing but hard clay, will not admit of the plough entering it. Some lands which, owing to elevation, dry up in December, while the crop is ready for the sickle, are sown after the removal of the crop with collie thrown broad-cast.

From W. Dodgson, Esq., Kallygunge Factory, Rungpore, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 28th July 1864.)

1st.—Yes. Lands sown with rice (paddy) in April, which is cut in August, are again sown with mustard in October, which is cut in February; or jute sown in April and cut in August is succeeded either by amun rice or mustard. The same crops are sown every year.

2nd.—Yes. Lands are left fallow for three years after having been cultivated for a similar period.

3rd.—Formerly little or no manure was used in this neighbourhood; but of late years, since jute has paid so well, the ryots have been in the habit of manuring that crop to a certain extent, and the produce of their fields has been much increased thereby.

4th.—As above.

From J. G. Pughe, Esq., Monghyr, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 13th July 1864.)

1st.—Sugarcane and ruhr are sown alternately, but nothing else; in Sawun Indian corn succeeds ruhr.

2nd.—The ruhbee lands are always left fallow compulsorily during May and June. When the rains set in the Bhaddur crops are sown. Those who can afford it allow some of their bheeta lands to remain "chowmash," or fallow, from May to October, when opium, mustard, wheat, tobacco are sown.

3rd.—In the Dehât cowdung and sweepings are used as manure; round about Monghyr human ordure is bought for the purpose. The bheeta lands are irrigated in the cold weather.

4th.—None: but when the rice lands are drained at the end of the rains, tessee, bhoot, or kheesaree are usually sown amongst the rice. The rice is cut in January, and the rest in April.

From J. C. Gale, Esq., Pundoul, Durbhunga, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 17th July 1864.)

In reply to yours of 4th instant I send you the following replies to your queries:—

1st.—The only rotation is in sugarcane, which, being on the ground from February till the following April twelvemonth frequently, that year (the second) is finished off with a crop of murrooah, and sugarcane again at the end of February.

2nd.—No, except for a month, two or three, can be termed fallow.

3rd.—Manuring of all kinds.

4th.—*Indigo only.*

From J. Gilmore, Esq., Dheerce, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 3rd August 1864.)

1st.—Rotation is not practised as a rule about here. The intelligent ryots on the plains have a good idea of its advantages. Those in good circumstances, and possesing a lease of a fair extent of ground, are careful not to sow the same crop twice over; a field may go from two to five years before the same crop as sown first is sown again. The poor peasants, who can only afford to rent or cultivate from two to five beegahs of land, sow alternately barley and wheat, the principal staple of the District.

On the hills, once a field produces a good crop of any sort, nothing will persuade the owner to try anything else on it, and though his perseverance is not rewarded with the like crop again he hopes on.

2nd.—I have not observed this down here. On the hills the top land is generally allowed to lay fallow for two or three years after the same period of cropping; but the valley or paddy lands, and that nearest the village, have no intermission. The reason of it in the plains is that the people have not much to choose from, for as fast as the thick thorney jungle is cleaned towards the foot of the hills it is taken up for sowing indigo, whereas the thinly scattered and less populous villages in the hills afford much land at a small rent.

3rd.—Very little is tried to gain this end, except through irrigation and hoeing and weeding the principal crops, such as sugarcane, cotton, indigo, &c.

On the hills every one tries to cover one field alternately with either dried cowdung or a layer of jungle weed; this is set fire to on the first signs of the rains coming; this field is made to serve as the paddy nursery and eventually turns out the heaviest crop. On the top lands, where jungle is handy, a layer is burned over a field for cotton.

On the plains the manure and sweepings are preserved for burning over the fields set apart for sugarcane or cotton; but everywhere those who can afford it are able to "rest" either sheep or buffaloes during night time in his field merely by finding the drivers their dinners; few care for it.

4th.—No system in rotation crops. If it rains in time and there is sufficient water the fields set apart and made into paddy *khets* are yearly sown with paddy and nothing else thought of. But,

as in most places down here, when rain keeps off and water runs short much of the paddy crop is ruined; it is only then that sowing a rubbee crop is thought of. The paddy is ripe in October, but before allowing the water in the field to drain off pulse is sown by scattering the seed; when it has germinated the water is allowed to run off, so that by the time the paddy is cut there is another crop of either grain or some sort of dhal half way up. The Natives depend entirely on the supply of water for raising a good crop of paddy.

I have noticed a new field or an old one covered with weeds or grass. With much labour during the rains the ryot manages to dress it up and sow *boote* or grain; the next year it is sown with indigo, which remains for two years; on the third the ryot gets it back for one year *to clean it*; he is very glad of it, manages to reap a good crop of rubbee, but all his trouble after this goes to the planter. This and the Zemindaree system generally prevailing here (dividing the produce, &c.,) depresses and leaves no room for improvement.

Extract of a letter from MAJOR PARROTT, Stud Depôt, to J. A. CRAWFORD, ESQ.,—(dated Kurrantadhee, the 22nd July 1864.)

A VERY severe attack of illness has prevented my replying ere this to your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing two copies of letter from Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, asking for information regarding the rotation of crops in this District, and whether any means are employed to try and increase the produce per beegah.

I have really paid so little attention to the cultivation in the District that I do not feel myself able to offer information of any value, but as regards oat cultivation I can speak with more confidence. Indigo is generally supposed to take too much out of the ground for oats; but I believe that any crop as a rotation is more advantageous than allowing land to remain fallow, to become, as it unquestionably does, a field of weeds and jungle most difficult and expensive to clear.

In years past we have been steadly growing oats in the land attached to this Depôt until it almost refuses to yield oats, and were it not for the very heavy manuring it receives and sprinkling of water from the wells, I would not reckon on five maund oats and straw per beegah. Last year I left a few beegahs fallow, hoping it might do good; but, judging from present appearance of the land, I suspect the oats will be choaked before it is six inches high. Nothing but a change of crop will do any good, and, until we can secure sufficient land to admit of our giving a change, our outturn will continue poor.

From CAPTAIN W. C. MACDOUGALL, First Class Assistant, in charge, Stud Depôt, Buxar, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 31st July 1864.)

1*st*.—THE usual change of crops observed among Natives is to sow a khurreef (rain) crop one year, and the following year to take a rubbee crop off the same land.

In October the rain crop is cut, and after cold weather showers the farmer is enabled to turn up his land and keep it clean for the next rubbee crop exposed to the cold and heat: (the sun acts in India as the frost does in England.)

The rotation of crops are as follows, taking sugarcane as the crop bearing the highest and most expensive cultivation:—

Sugarcane.	Wheat or Barley.
Wheat.	Rain crop.
Cotton.	Wheat or Barley.

There is hardly any rule for this rotation, as the climate and other circumstances influence the farmers.

2*nd*.—Lands are never left fallow, and I consider it a bad plan without they can be ploughed and kept clean. With exposure and retaining the rain water much good may be done, but land merely thrown out of cultivation is in no way improved.

3*rd*.—In this District nothing will tend more to increase the weight of grain per acre than drainage, and enclosing the drained land with good strong banks so as to prevent the rain water from escaping; very much good is taken out of land by the water flowing off and taking the good properties of the soil with it.

The drains I have tried are open drains about three feet deep by two feet at bottom and six feet at top; tiled drainage would be superior, but the cost would be great.

There is one great advantage to be derived from drained land, that it becomes ploughable weeks before similar land which may not have been drained; thus a farmer can be ploughing for his crop on drained land, while his neighbour would have to remain for days without using his ploughs if his land be without drainage.

I remember a piece of land upon the Saharunpore Stud Farm sodden, cold, clammy which never gave a return of even the seed put into it. The seed would germinate quickly, but as soon as the plant was a few inches high it turned yellow and died off. I drained this land at a cost of Rupees 10, and I shewed the crop to Colonel Dickey, Superintendent of Studs, who assured me he had manured the land heavily when he was in charge of the farm, but had never got anything off the land.

After nearly ten years' experience of Indian farming on a very large scale, I am of opinion that for all cereals the working up and exposure of land from October to the next sowing season (with us October or November) is equal to a manuring; the straw will not be so long, but the seed will be heavier.

Oorud and gram are crops planted by me to improve land; these crops take little out of the land, and the shedding of leaf and the open furrow assists much in renovating poor land if afterwards well ploughed.

I have tried, with great success, planting oorud thickly, and when in full leaf turning the 500 heads of Government bullocks into the field to graze it down. As soon as the bullocks finished one portion of the field, giving them another; ploughing up as soon as the cattle had eaten down each patch of grazing.

I considered the Native farmer to be as good a cultivator as will be found in any country, poverty prevents him from taking advantage of superior means. In a country like India the supervision required in farming is so great that it seldom pays a proprietor to cultivate, he therefore sub-lets his land, taking all out and putting nothing into the soil.

4th.—In this part of the country as soon as the rice is cut, if the farmer has the cutter and labour to hand, he will at once sow gram, peas, barley, barley mixed with other grain, jow, mussooree, linseed, khur, toreeah, and then take rice off the same land as soon as the rain falls.

From CAPTAIN H. C. SMITH, in charge of the Stud Depôt, Ghazeepore, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 26th July 1864.)

1st.—YES. Khurreef is grown in the rains and rubbee (if the land is good enough) in the cold season. Crops are changed yearly to prevent total exhaustion of the soil, and also with a regard to the quality of the same, for instance wheat would never be sown but in the very best land.

2nd.—No. All Zemindars are alive to the advantage of fallowing, but land is so valuable in these parts and assessment so high that none of them can afford to do it.

3rd.—It must be obvious that draining low lands, irrigating in the dry season, and manuring before sowing would bring about a heavier produce. Zemindars know all this well enough, but they have small means for carrying out such improvements. Could they be induced to use better ploughs, such as would turn up the soil deeper and thereby allow the roots to shoot down further; if they would weed the fields more carefully; if they would fallow and let them be grazed on every fifth year only, then the crops would be much better, but the system of cultivating here is against all this; the tendency of sub-letting is to exhaust the land, not improve it. The ryot makes what he can out of it for the present season, but does not think of the future. He feels an interest in the crops, not in the soil.

4th.—In this District only two things are ever grown in the swampy lands fitted for paddy. These are rice and lutteree (a description of pea), the latter *only* where the earth is black *(khureyl muttee.)* Rice is sown in July and August. About the end of October, when it is nearly ripe, lutteree seed is scattered over the standing crop; it springs up before the rice is cut in November, but does not ripen itself till three months afterwards in February or March; when this double crop can be taken the gain is great to the ryot.

From C. M. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Ghazeepore, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 5th August 1864.)

1st—I HAVE not observed any regular practice of rotation of crops amongst the ryots of this District.

2nd.—My attention has been more particularly directed to the poppy cultivation, and land on this account is frequently left fallow. I am informed it is also the case when wheat and barley crops are sown, (*i. e.*,) land kept fallow for an interval of three and four months.

3rd.—I am not aware of other means than those at present in use throughout the District, *viz.* irrigating and manuring the soil, and when land has been kept fallow the produce is better.

4th.—It is not often that rice lands are sown with other crops; in some cases a *lutteree* crop succeeds a crop of rice.

From J. H. HALSEY, Esq., Benares, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 14th August 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular dated the 4th of July, and in reply beg to state that the usual rotation here is an indigo crop or sugarcane, then two years a miscellaneous crop, guided by no rule of any kind. This, however, is only the case among the richer classes. The poorer classes, who don't live near factories, nor can afford to grow sugar, will go on year after year sowing the same class of crop each season.

All, however, agree that land lying fallow in the rains is a mistake. If not sown it ought to be regularly cultivated, as the grasses and other vegetation exhaust the land very much.

They have all a great idea of this cultivation, and it is undoubtedly right in principle.

Although the prospects of the rubbee this year are very bad, still the Natives are all consoling themselves that in next khurreef they will reap the advantage of all the cultivation which the scantiness of the rain has enabled them to give the land.

Extract of a letter addressed by a friend to MAJOR J. K. COUPER, Superintendent of Studs, Saharunpore.

I HAVE detained the accompanying much longer than I intended to have done.

In reply to Mr. Blechynden's letter I should say that the practice of fallowing land as it is understood in England is very seldom carried out in the North-Western Provinces, and, if at all, only on the most limited scale.

If a Zemindar is asked why, he will most probably tell you that he can't afford it; that as his holding is assessed whether it is *sown* or *not* he thinks it as well to make it yield *something*, however poor the return; he is aware that the land will recover itself rapidly by leaving it fallow, that such a process is equal to a good manuring, &c., but, Native like, he prefers the present to the future.

The Jauts are notoriously the best cultivators in the North-West, and they increase the yield of their crops by manuring both before and *after* the corn has been sown, and by abundant watering (six waterings generally to a crop.) I am talking of the *rubbee*. A favorite way of manuring with them is when wheat, for example, has sprung to the height of four or five inches, to collect all the dry scrapings of roads, ditto outsides of rotten mud walls and houses, &c., which is called "kharree," and taking this out into the fields in baskets scatter it in handsful over the crop. This I have particularly observed in the Allyghur Districts.

Sometimes a *green* rain crop, such as "oorud," is ploughed down as a manuring, in the same way as *rape* is sometimes done in England.

The practice of rotation of crops is common, and I may say, as far as my observation has gone, universal. Wheat, gram, barley succeeding each other as rubbee crops, and jowar, oord, bajra, mote, dal, &c., as khurreef. Cotton is frequently sown with the dal, and it very frequently follows sugar.

Rice is not much sown *in the Doab*, at least I have not noticed it, and I am not acquainted with the mode of cultivating it in the North-West. In the Dhoon the rice land or khadir lands are kept entirely for that crop; they are poor and cold and would yield nothing else.

Measures adopted for checking the progress of Epidemic Cholera in the Districts of 24-Pergunnahs and Midnapore.

From D. J. McNeile, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 40, dated the 14th January 1865.)

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the instructions verbally given me by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on Monday, the 2nd instant, I started down the river on Saturday last, the 7th instant, with Drs. Bow and Switzer and a staff of thirteen Natives, of whom three held Diplomas from the Medical College, eight were Compounders, and two were men without any medical knowledge, whom I brought to assist in the distribution of simple medicines in case they should be required. The Medical Department had found it impossible to secure, at an earlier date, the services of sufficient Doctors for our purpose.

2. We first visited this place (Tumlook) when I met the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division and the Superintending Engineer. These gentlemen had just completed a short tour through the northern part of the Doroo, Mysadul, and Tumlook Pergunnahs, and they informed me that in the parts they had visited cholera had almost disappeared. I learned, however, from the Agent of the Mysadul Rajah and from the Deputy Magistrate of the Sub-Division that there was still much sickness in the south and west of the Sub-Division, and also at its northern extremity. Two passed Native Doctors had been sent down and posted at Kookrahatee and Baliaghatta about three weeks before. These two and four more men were left by me at Tumlook under the orders of Dr. Bow, who took medical charge of the country lying to the north of the Huldee River. He himself went on with me to Balliaghatta, where he landed and commenced a circuit of inspection, having previously sent his four new Doctors, one to Shampore on the Huldee, one to Shoadighee north of Tumlook, and two to Mysadul.

3. I then proceeded to Diamond Harbour with Dr. Switzer and the rest of our Native staff. Here I found that the cholera had abated so much that it would only be necessary to land one Native Doctor to be stationed at Sultanpore. One Doctor had reached Diamond Harbour about three weeks before, and had been stationed at Sarsia. I directed him to be sent on to Devipore, having gathered, from the accounts given me by the Deputy Magistrate and Mr. French, Assistant Superintendent of Police, that his services could be better employed at that place. There was evidently no occasion for Dr. Switzer to remain at Diamond Harbour, and these two men were therefore left to send in their Reports and Returns to the Deputy Magistrate to be forwarded to myself direct.

4. We next proceeded to Kedgeree. There also sickness had abated, but not to so great an extent as on the other side. The Post-Master, Mr. Miller, was able to undertake the distribution of medicines here, and had a sufficient store in hand for immediate use. I deputed one of the Natives with medicines to Cowcolly; and one was posted at Nundeegram, the principal village in the Goomghur Pergunnah, where his aid was much wanted.

5. We then went on to Hidgelee, and here we found medical aid in urgent request. The cholera was raging with more or less violence over the whole country between the Russoolpore River and the Sea, and to the westward more than half-way to the Midnapore and Jellasore Road. It had also broken out violently at some places north of the Russulpore River. A staff of six Natives remained with Dr. Switzer after the deputation of the two sent to Nundeegram and Cowcolly. We agreed to locate five out of these six at Hurriah, Argowal, Tajpore, (these three places lie to the north, north-west, and west, respectively, of Contai,) Ramnugger, and Dowlutpore, (these two places are south-west and east, respectively, of Contai and near the sea-shore.) The sixth, (one of those who was without medical knowledge,) remained with Dr. Switzer to act under his immediate orders. The places I had mentioned were selected upon exact information received from the Executive Engineer, Mr. O'Flaherty, and Mr. Kilby, Assistant Superintendent of Police. Some five or six more men are greatly required in Hidgelee. I had already demi-officially reported this fact to you, and am now on my way back to Calcutta, hoping to be able to proceed again in a few days with a fresh reinforcement to Contai.

6. I forward a Report which I have just received from Dr. Bow, and which shews that, as far as he can yet judge, three of the Natives under his orders can be spared for service elsewhere. Under these circumstances he has engaged, at my request, to proceed at once to the southern bank of the Huldee, and if he finds any corroboration of the reports I have received of the sickness there, to locate two men at Nurghat and Ooterbar. As a rumour has just reached us of great sickness in the Howrah District north of the Roopnarain, I am unwilling to have any greater change made in the distribution of his staff until I can make fresh enquiries, and also ascertain how many fresh Doctors I can secure.

7. The following is a short summary of the course of the epidemic up to date:—I first heard of its appearance at Fort Mornington and Parool-para, on the north bank of the Roopnarain; in the middle of November only a few cases had occurred, and it had produced no panic. A week after it had spread southward to Doroo and Mysadul. I found it becoming so serious on the occasion of my third relief expedition in the end of November that on my return I reported it to the Secretary to the Relief Committee, and suggested an application to Government for special medical aid. He applied for it, but before men could be found the epidemic had broken out with great violence in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division, and had spread down from Doroo into Goomghur and Erinch, and fallen with great severity on the neighbourhood of Kedgeree.

8. Medicines were meanwhile dispatched to Diamond Harbour, Kookrahatee, and Kedgeree. At the last-named place I have just had the satisfaction of learning that they arrived in time to save a number of lives.

9. In the middle of December one Native Doctor, supplied by the Medical Department, was sent to Kookrahatee, to Mr. Assistant Magistrate Dickens, with a supply of medicines. On the 20th idem two more were sent, one of whom was kept at Diamond Harbour, and one sent across to Balliaghatta. All these three men have done good service. The Commissioner of Nudden dispatched a

Native Doctor from Meherpore, in Nuddea, to Diamond Harbour, but he has never yet appeared at his post. The Medical Department also, I hear, sent two men to the Magistrate of Howrah, but I have not yet heard how they have been employed.

10. The cholera broke out in Hidgelee about the middle of December. It first appeared about Dowlutpore and has since spread in all directions. At Contai itself much good has been done by the two Doctors attached to the Salt and Public Works Departments respectively, and the Officers of the latter Department have distributed medicines with good effect.

11. I trust that a decided check will now be put to the ravages of the epidemic in Hidgelee. I fear that it must be admitted that throughout the rest of the affected tracts *effectual* medical aid has been afforded too late. This is the more to be regretted, as it seems certain that the disease, though speedily fatal if left to itself, yields easily to proper treatment. In Hidgelee I was informed that where medicines had been administered a large majority of the patients had recovered. The Returns, again, of the Sarsia Doctor shew that between the 23rd and 29th December he treated 116 cases of cholera, and that of these only thirty-three terminated fatally. In the next week the number of cases fell to twenty-six, and of these all recovered, except four. In the subsequent five days (January 6th to 10th) only ten fresh cases occurred, of which one has been cured, and the other nine are under treatment. At the Diamond Harbour Station itself the proportion of deaths in the month of December was larger. Here 150 cases out of 406 proved fatal.

12. I have no means of estimating the mortality which has occurred since the outbreak of the disease. The Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour believes that 10,000 deaths have occurred in his Sub-Division, but he admits that this estimate is little better than a guess. In point of fact no thoroughly trustworthy Returns of deaths are procurable; the Police have the best means of ascertaining the numbers, and they will no doubt subsequently render all the information in their power to the Local Authorities.

13. It must not be overlooked that cholera is a regular visitor in these parts every year about January and February. The distress of body and mind produced by the calamity of the 5th October last is quite sufficient to account for its unusual severity and for its early appearance in the present season.

14. Other diseases, specially dysentery, diarrhœa, and fever, are also more than usually prevalent; small-pox has only appeared in the Diamond Harbour and Tumlook Sub-Divisions, and in them only in very circumscribed localities.

From J. S. DREW, ESQ., M. D., Surgeon, to D. J. MCNEILS, ESQ., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty,—(dated the 13th January 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information, that on the 10th instant, after landing from the Steamer at Balliaghatta on the Huldee, I proceeded in a northerly direction to Kookrahatee. I visited all the villages *en route* and everywhere received nearly the same report, "that cholera had been very severe, many people had died, but that now the village was free from it," no cases having occurred in some places during the last four or five days; in others ten or fifteen. I only saw one case, this was at the Village of Ghazeepore.

2. I have reports from a considerable number of villages giving the population and deaths from cholera. As, however, they are, in many instances, merely guesses at the truth, I think it needless to swell this letter with them. On the 11th I proceeded by land to Mysadul or Rungeebussan; received the same reports. Again, I only saw one case of cholera at the Village of Rajah.

3. On 12th I came here *vid* Muslundpore, Koomarra, Kulleanpore, Chuck Seetulpore, Chuck Goomai, Koonchee Erkha, and Narainpore; the same state; had been great sickness; now comparatively healthy. I saw two cases of cholera, one at Koomarra, the other at Golunda Chuck. To-day I walked to Shoadighee; did not see a single case; every day I have frequently been told that some neighbouring village was effected, but on proceeding there I generally found the information incorrect. The above is what has come under my personal observation.

Reports from Native Doctors.

4. I shall now give the reports I have received from the Native Doctors stationed in the Districts I have passed through. Tareenee Churn Goopto, who has been at Dayboge nearly a month, told me he had treated between fifty and sixty cases of cholera and not more than twenty-five deaths; few or no cases now. Ummer Khan, who has been at Kookrahatee upwards of a fortnight, states he has treated sixteen cases; cured fifteen; no cholera at present. Saroda Persaud Mookerjea, at Rungeebussan, says that during the 9th, 10th, or 11th he treated nine cases of cholera; one death. Kadarnath Banerjee, at the same place, in the same time, has treated seventeen cases; two deaths. Woomes Chunder Bysack, at Shoadighee, from the 9th to 12th, ten cases; six deaths.

Change of Station of Native Doctors.

5. As there was evidently no use for two men at Rungeebussan I brought on with me Soradn Persaud Mookerjea and left him at Chuck Seetulpore, as it was reported there were several cases in the neighbourhood. While I was at Kookrahatee a man came in great haste to report that cholera was raging in his village, Busulisooler, eight miles west by south from Kookrahatee. I sent Ummer Khan off immediately with the man. Hearing to-day from a Chowkeedar I met on the road that there was great sickness in the Villages of Chuttra and Santipore, in the Mundleghat District, I ordered the Native Doctor at Shoadighee to proceed to Santipore. The Sub-Inspector of Police informed me this evening that cholera is very prevalent in the Villages of Dundeeraj, Karose, and Dukhin Mirzapore, also in the Mundleghat District.

6. If I find these reports true I shall send another Native Doctor into the District.

7. All the Native Doctors under me were ordered to report daily if possible. As up to this time I have received no report by letter, I conclude they have not been able to get them forwarded. Mr. Houghton, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is going to issue orders in this Sub-Division, which will facilitate the transmission of these reports and correspondence generally.

8. In conclusion, if I do not hear of greater sickness in this Division I shall be able to spare three Native Doctors for more severely affected Districts.

From J. GROGHEGAN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to D. J. McNEILE, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty in the 24-Pergunnahs and Midnapore,—(No. 363, dated the 19th January 1865.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 40, dated the 14th instant, with its enclosure, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your proceedings in connexion with the Epidemic Cholera which has been raging in certain villages in the Districts of the 24-Pergunnahs and Midnapore. I am to add that verbal instructions have already been given to you in regard to procuring further medical assistance.

Course to be pursued on the apprehension of Military Deserters.

From A. COLVIN, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 130, dated the 7th January 1865.)

COPY of the following communication, together with copy of the 34th Clause of the Mutiny Act referred to, forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

Extract from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, in the Military Department, No. 1115, *dated the 29th December* 1864.

From the RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, *Bart.*, M. P. and G. C. B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,—(No 352, dated London, the 16th November 1864.)

I HAVE been informed by the Secretary of State for War that references have of late been made from India to his Department as to the course to be pursued in the case of Soldiers of Her Majesty's European Regiments apprehended as Deserters; and I have therefore to request that you will cause the attention of the Civil Authorities at the several Presidencies to be directed to the provisions of the 34th Clause of the Mutiny Act which governs such cases.

27° VICTORIÆ, Cap. 3.

CLAUSE 34.—Upon reasonable suspicion that a Person is a Deserter it shall be lawful for any Constable, or if no Constable can be immediately met with, then for any Officer or Soldier in Her Majesty's Service, or other Person, to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, such suspected Person, and forthwith to bring him or cause him to be brought, before any Justice living in or near the Place where he was so apprehended and acting for the County or Borough wherein such Place is situate or for the County adjoining such first-mentioned County or such Borough; and such Justice is hereby authorized and required to inquire whether such suspected Person is a Deserter, and from Time to Time to defer the said Inquiry and to remand the said suspected Person in the Manner prescribed by an Act passed in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter Forty-two, Section Twenty-one, and subject to every Provision therein contained, and if it shall appear to the Satisfaction of such Justice by the Testimony of One or more Witnesses, taken upon Oath, or by the Confession of such suspected Person, confirmed by some corroborative Evidence upon Oath or by the knowledge of such Justice, that such suspected Person is a Deserter, such Justice shall forthwith cause him to be conveyed in Civil Custody to the Head-Quaters or Depôt of the Regiment or Corps to which he belongs if stationed within a convenient and easily accessible Distance from the Place of Commitment, or if not so stationed then to the nearest or most convenient public Prison (other than a Military Prison set apart under the Authority of this Act) or Police Station legally provided as a Lock-up House for temporary Confinement of Persons taken into custody, whether such Prison or Police Station be in the County or Borough in which such suspected Person was apprehended or in which he was committed, or not; or if the Deserter has been apprehended by a Party of Soldiers of his own Regiment or Corps in charge of a Commissioned Officer, such Justice may deliver him up to such Party, unless the Officer shall deem it necessary to have the Deserter committed to Prison for safe Custody; and such Justice shall transmit an Account of the Proceedings, in the Form prescribed in the Schedule annexed to this Act, to the Secretary of State for the War Department, specifying therein whether such Deserter was delivered to his Regiment or Corps, or to the Party of his Regiment or Corps, in order to his being taken to the Head-Quarters or Depôt of his Regiment or Corps, or whether such Deserter was committed to Prison, to the end that the Person so committed may be removed by an Order from the Office of the said Secretary of State and proceeded against according to Law; and such Justice shall also send to the said Secretary of State a Report stating the Names of the Persons by whom, or by or through whose Means, the Deserter was apprehended and secured; and the said Secretary of State shall transmit to such Justice an order for the Payment to such Person of such Sum, not exceeding forty Shillings, as the said Secretary of State shall be satisfied they are entitled to according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act; and for such Information, Commitment, and Report as aforesaid the Clerk of the said Justice shall be entitled to a Fee of two Shillings and no more; and every Gaoler and other Person into whose Custody any Person charged with Desertion is committed shall, immediately upon the Receipt of the Person so charged into his custody, pay such Fee of two Shillings, and also upon the Production of a Receipt from the Medical Practitioner who, in the Absence of a Military Medical Officer, may have been required to examine such suspected Person, a Fee of Two Shillings and Six Pence, and shall notify the Fact to the Secretary of State for the War Department, and transmit also to the said Secretary of State a copy of the Committment, to the end that such Secretary of State may order Re-payment of such Fees; and when any such Person shall be apprehended and committed as a Deserter in any Part of Her Majesty's Foreign Dominions the Justice shall forthwith cause him to be conveyed

to some public Prison if the Regiment or Corps to which he is suspected to belong shall not be in such Part, or if the Regiment or Corps be in such Part, the Justice may deliver him into Custody at the nearest Military Post if within reasonable Distance although the Regiment to which such Person is suspected to belong may not be stationed at such Military Post; and such Justice shall in every Case transmit to the General or other Officer Commanding a Descriptive Return in the Form prescribed in the Schedule to this Act annexed, to the end that such Person may be removed by Order of such Officer and proceeded against according to Law; and such Descriptive Return, purporting to be duly made and subscribed in accordance with the Act, shall, in the Absence of Proof to the contrary, be deemed sufficient Evidence of the Facts and Matters therein stated: Provided always, that any such Person so committed as a Deserter in any Part of Her Majesty's Dominions shall, subject to the Provisions hereinafter contained, be liable to be transferred by Order of the General or other Officer Commanding to serve in any Regiment or Corps or Depôt nearest to the Place where he shall have been apprehended, or to any other Regiment or Corps to which Her Majesty may deem it desirable that he should be transferred, and shall also be liable, after such Transfer of Service, to be tried and punished as a Deserter.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks :—

No. 30 of 1864.

A Bill to define and amend the Law relating to Marriage and Divorce among the Parsees.

Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the Law relating to Marriage and Divorce among Parsees ; It is enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865." — Short title.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context— — Interpretation clause.

"Parsee" means or applies to a person professing the religion of Zoroaster, and domiciled in British India. — "Parsee."

"Priest" includes Dastur and Mobed. — "Priest."

"Marriage" shall mean a marriage between Parsees contracted after the commencement of this Act. — "Marriage."

"Section" means a Section of this Act. — "Section."

"High Court" means the highest Civil Court of appeal in any part of British India. — "High Court."

"Local Government" means the person authorized to administer Executive Government in any part of British India or the Chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Governor General of India in Council when such Officer shall be authorized to exercise the powers vested by this Act in a Local Government. — "Local Government."

Words in the singular number include the plural, and words in the plural number include the singular. — "Number."

Words importing the masculine gender include females. — "Gender."

3. No marriage shall be valid if the parties contracting the same are related to each other in any of the degrees of consanguinity or affinity prohibited by common custom among Parsees, and unless such marriage shall be solemnized according to the Parsee form or ceremony called "A'sírvád" by a Parsee Priest in the presence of two or more Parsee witnesses independently of such officiating Priest ; and unless, in the case of any Parsee under the age of twenty-one years, the consent of his father or guardian shall have been previously given to such marriage. — Requisites to validity of Parsee marriages.

4. Every marriage shall, within eight days after the solemnization thereof, be registered in the form contained in the Schedule to this Act, in a book to be kept by a Registrar, who shall be some proper person appointed for that purpose by the Parsee Panchâyat of the Zillah or District in which the marriage shall have taken place ; and every entry of a marriage in the said book shall, within the space of eight days from the date of such marriage, be signed by the persons following (that is to say), the said Registrar, the contracting parties, the fathers or guardians of such (not being of full age), the Priest solemnizing the marriage, and the witnesses present at the same ; and it shall be incumbent upon the contracting parties respectively, if they shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and upon the father or guardian of such contracting party (if any) as shall not be then of full age, to give notice to the Registrar of the marriage having been so contracted, and to cause the marriage to be duly registered in his said book upon payment to him of the fee of two Rupees, to the payment of which fee both the said contracting parties shall, in equal proportions, be liable. — Registry of marriages.

Declaration by persons married.

5. Every Parsee having attained the age of twenty-one years at the time of his or her marriage shall, immediately upon the said entry thereof being so made in the said Register, make and subscribe in the presence of the Registrar the following declaration below the entry of the marriage in the said Register :—

Form of declaration by person married

"I hereby solemnly declare that the above registry is correct, and that my marriage with did take place as therein mentioned, and was duly solemnized with my consent."

A. B.

Made and subscribed at
this day of
before me.

E. F.,
Registrar.

But no husband or wife not having attained the said age at the time of such marriage shall make or subscribe such declaration.

Declaration by father or guardian of infant married

6. The father or guardian of every Parsee who shall not, at the time of his or her marriage, have attained the age of twenty-one years, shall make and subscribe in the presence of the Registrar the following declaration below the entry of the marriage in the said Register :—

Form of declaration by father or guardian.

"I do hereby solemnly declare that the above registry is correct so far as regard the particulars therein relating to the said and me, the declarant, and that the marriage therein mentioned was duly solemnized with my consent."

A. B.
Father or Guardian of C. D.

Made and subscribed at
this day of
before me.

E. F.,
Registrar.

Marriage Register to be open for Public inspection

7. Every register of marriages shall, at all reasonable times, be open for public inspection, and certified extracts therefrom shall, on application, be given by the respective Registrars on payment to them by the applicants of two Rupees for each such extract; and every such Register shall, without further proof, be received in all Courts to which this Act extends as evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained, unless and until the same shall be proved to be false.

Penalty for omitting to make declarations

8. Every person required by this Act to make and subscribe any or either of the foregoing declarations, and wilfully omitting or neglecting so to do, shall, on conviction thereof before any Magistrate or other Court having jurisdiction in the place where he may reside, be punished for every such offence with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and every Priest knowingly and wilfully solemnizing any marriage contrary to and in violation of the ninth Section of this Act, shall, on conviction thereof before any such Magistrate or Court, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundered rupees, or with both.

Re-marriage save after divorce unlawful during life-time of first wife or husband.

9. It shall not be lawful for any Parsee to contract any marriage in the life-time of his or her wife or husband, except after his or her lawful divorcement from such wife or husband by sentence of a Panchâyat as is hereinafter provided; and every marriage which may be hereafter contracted contrary to the provisions of this Section shall be deemed void. Every Parsee who shall, during the life-time of his or her wife or husband, contract any marriage without such lawful divorcement from such wife or husband, shall be subject to the penalties provided in the Indian Penal Code for the offence of marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.

Voidability of marriage in case of transportation for life

10. If a Parsee husband or wife shall at any time after marriage be transported or deported for the term of his or her natural life by the sentence of any competent legal tribunal, such marriage shall, after the space of one year next following the passing of such sentence, be voidable at the election of his or her wife or husband, such election being first duly notified by the said wife or husband to the Panchâyat of her or his place of residence.

Voidability of marriage in case of lunacy or mental unsoundness.

11. If a Parsee shall have been or be a lunatic or of habitually unsound mind at the time of his or her marriage such marriage shall be at any time voidable by the Panchâyat of his or her last place of residence at the instance of his or her wife or husband upon proof, to the satisfaction of the same Panchâyat, that the lunacy or habitual unsoundness of mind existed at the time of the marriage and still continues.

Voidability of marriage in case of absence for seven years.

12. If a Parsee husband or wife shall have been continually absent from his or her wife or husband for the space of seven years, and shall not have been heard of within that time by such his or her wife or husband as being alive, their marriage shall be voidable by the Panchâyat of his or her last known domicile at the instance of the said wife or husband of such absent husband or wife upon proof of the aforesaid facts being made to the satisfaction of the same Panchâyat.

Voidability of marriages on the ground of impotency

13. In any case where the husband shall be unable to consummate the marriage by reason of impotency of a permanent and incurable description, or where consummation of the marriage has not taken place in consequence of the wife's malformation, such marriage shall be voidable by the Panchâyat of his or her last known domicile at the instance of the other party to such marriage upon proof of the aforesaid facts being made to the satisfaction of the same Panchâyat: Provided that the husband shall not set up his own impotency as a ground for nullifying his marriage.

Voidability of marriage in case of conversion.

14. A marriage in case either of the parties thereto shall have changed his or her religion shall be voidable by the Panchâyat of his or her last known domicile, at the instance of the other party to such marriage, upon proof of such fact being made to the satisfaction of the same Panchâyat.

15. It shall be lawful for any Parsee husband to present a petition to the Panchâyat of the proper domicile that his marriage may be dissolved, and a divorce granted, on the ground that his wife has, since the celebration thereof, been guilty of adultery; and it shall be lawful for any Parsee wife to present a petition to the Panchâyat of the proper domicile, praying that her marriage may be dissolved, and a divorce granted, on the ground that, since the celebration thereof, her husband has been guilty of adultery or fornication with any married or unmarried woman, not being a prostitute, or of bigamy coupled with adultery, or of rape, or of an unnatural offence.

Husband's petition for dissolution of marriage.

Wife's petition for dissolution of marriage.

16. If a Parsee husband treat his Parsee wife with such cruelty or personal violence as to render it in the judgment of the Panchâyat or other lawful tribunal improper to compel her to live with him, or if his conduct afford her reasonable grounds for apprehending danger to life or serious personal injury, or if a prostitute be openly brought into or allowed to remain in the place of abode of a wife by her own husband, she shall be entitled to demand a judicial separation *a mensâ et thoro*, and her husband shall, in such a case, provide her with separate maintenance, so long as she continues of chaste conduct, according to his means and rank in life, but no divorce shall be granted for cruelty except in the case specified in fifteenth Section.

Grounds of judicial separation *a mensâ thoro*.

17. Applications for divorce or for judicial separation on any one of the grounds aforesaid may be made by either husband or wife by petition to the Panchâyat of the town or district in which the respondent resides or last resided, which Panchâyat is hereby authorized and required to hear and determine such petition; and on the said Panchayât's being satisfied of the truth of the allegations contained in such petition, and that the offence therein set forth has not been condoned, and that the said husband and wife are not colluding together to obtain a divorce, and that the petitioner has not connived at, or been party to, the said offence, and that there has been no unnecessary or improper delay in presenting the said petition, and that there is no legal ground why the same should not be granted, then and in such case, but not otherwise, the said Panchâyat shall and may decree such divorce or judicial separation accordingly; and where any such application is made by the wife, may order the husband or secure to the wife out of his property such gross or capital sums, or such monthly or periodical payments of money for any term not exceeding her life as, having regard to her own property (if any), her husband's said property, and the conduct of the parties, shall be deemed just, or make any other order in that behalf for alimony which, regard being had to the circumstances aforesaid, shall be deemed just. And in case any such order shall not be obeyed by her husband, he shall be liable to action upon the same at her suit, and further to be sued by any persons supplying her with necessaries, during the time of such disobedience, for the price or value of such necessaries.

Petition for divorce or judicial separation.

Alimony may be ordered.

18. Where a husband has deserted or (without lawful cause) ceased to cohabit with his wife, or shall hereafter so desert or (without lawful cause) so cease to cohabit, or where a wife hath deserted or (without lawful cause) ceased to cohabit with her husband, or shall hereafter so desert or (without lawful cause) so cease to cohabit, and the party so deserted or with whom cohabitation hath or shall have so ceased, shall apply to the Panchâyat of the District or place within which the other party may reside, by petition for the restitution of his or her conjugal rights, the said Panchâyat shall thereupon proceed duly to cite the party respondent to such petition, and duly to take evidence in that behalf and inquire into the allegations of such petition, and shall, upon being duly satisfied of the truth of the said allegations, and that there is no just ground why the said petition should not be granted, proceed to decree such restitution of conjugal rights accordingly. In case such decree shall not be obeyed by the party against whom it is given, he or she shall be deemd a wrong-doer, and liable in damages thereupon in an action on the case at the suit of the other party.

Petition for restitution of conjugal rights.

19. The Panchâyat of any town or district nominated and appointed in manner hereinafter mentioned shall have power and authority to hear, determine, and adjudicate all cases and questions arising under this Act between Parsee inhabitants of such town or district.

Parsee Panchâyat to try all questions under this Act.

20. The said Panchâyat shall have power to summon and examine both parties and their witnesses on oath or affirmation; and the decisions of such Panchâyats, if not reversed or altered on the appeal given by the twenty-third Section, shall be final, and shall be upheld by all legal tribunals; provided nevertheless that it shall always (after any final decree for a divorce, either by the Panchâyat or upon appeal, or after the expiration of the time hereinafter limited for an appeal, without an appeal, against any such decree for a divorce, having been presented) be lawful for the parties thereby divorced to intermarry together again; and every witness duly summoned, who shall intentionally omit to attend at the time and place specified in such summons, or depart from such place before the time at which it is lawful for him to depart, or who shall intentionally omit to produce or deliver up any document which he may be legally required to produce or deliver up, or who shall refuse to answer any question which he may be legally required to answer, shall, on proof of the facts before any Magistrate or Court having jurisdiction with respect to the offence, be liable to the punishment provided in Sections 174, 175, and 179, respectively, of the Indian Penal Code, and all persons wilfully deposing or affirming falsely in any proceeding before the Panchâyat shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence of giving false evidence, and shall be liable, on conviction before a competent tribunal, to all the pains and penalties attached therto.

Panchâyat may examine parties and witnesses on oath and its decision shall be final.

21. The examination of parties and of witnesses in any case or proceeding under this Act shall be taken orally and openly in and by the Panchâyat in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the said

Mode of examination.

Panchâyat; and the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing, and the proceedings of the said Panchâyat shall be conducted and recorded in the vernacular language by the President, Secretary, or other Officer appointed for that purpose by the said Panchâyat. And every such examination shall be taken and recorded in the form of a narrative, and when completed shall be read over in the presence of the said Panchâyat and of the witness, and also in the presence of the party or parties or their representatives, and certified by the President of the said Panchâyat or any member thereof acting as President thereof for the time being. The Panchâyat shall record such remarks as it may think material respecting the demeanour of the witness while under examination.

Examination of absent witnesses.

22. When the evidence of a witness is required who is not living in the town or place where the said Panchâyat is held, or who is unable, from sickness or infirmity or other cause, to attend before the said Panchâyat, the said Panchâyat may authorize the Panchâyat of the place where the witness may be residing, or any one or more person or persons thereat resident, or may depute thither one or more of its own members or Officers to take down the examination of such witness on interrogatories or otherwise; and every such examination shall be taken down in writing, and shall be read over to and shall be duly certified by the persons so authorized to take the same, and shall form part of the record of the cause or proceeding in which it is taken. In every such case either party shall be entitled to be present in person or by representative at such examination.

Appeal to High Court.

23. An appeal shall lie from the decision of the Panchâyat to the High Court on the ground of the decision being contrary to some law or usage having the force of law, or of a substantial error or defect in the investigation of the case which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits, or of any grave misconduct of the Panchâyat in relation to any of the matters aforesaid; provided that such appeal be instituted within three months after the decision of the Panchâyat shall have been pronounced.

On appeal record and papers to be sent to High Court.

24. On an appeal being made to the High Court in conformity with the provisions contained in the twenty-third Section, the Panchâyat from whose decision such appeal is preferred shall, upon receiving due intimation thereof, send to the said High Court, with all practicable dispatch, the record of the case, together with all material papers in the cause or proceeding, or such papers as may be specially called for by the High Court in that behalf.

25. Nothing herein contained shall apply to any marriage or ceremony of marriage performed before the passing of this Act, or the same, whether by giving or by invalidating the same. And in any wise affecting the validity thereof respectively shall be, the same as it was at the of this Act.

Act not to apply to marriages solemnized before passing of Act.

ation made to a Panchâyat under this Act shall be in writing and shall be subscribed by the applicant or his or her representative (if any). It shall also be verified at the foot by the applicant in the manner following or to the like effect:—

Form of verification.

"I (A B), the applicant named in the above application, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief."

Punishment for making false averments.

27. If any such application shall contain any averment which the person making the verification shall know or believe to be false, or shall not know or believe to be true, such person shall be subject to punishment according to the provision of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabrication of false evidence.

Number of Panchâyat.

28. The Panchâyat for adjudicating cases arising under this Act shall, for the Town and Island of Bombay, consist of twelve members, of whom one shall be President, and for other Towns or Districts of such number of members, not exceeding twelve, and of whom one shall be President, as the Local Government may see fit to fix; and shall be elected, constituted, and appointed according to such Rules and Regulations in regard to the qualifications of electors and members and other matters as may be hereafter sanctioned and approved of by the Governor in Council of the Presidency or place: Provided that in the Town and District of Surat the Office of President of the Panchâyat shall be hereditary in the family of Khurshedji Dodabhai,

President of Surat Panchâyat.

deceased, Dawur of the Parsees of Surat, and shall be held by the person who shall for the time being be the senior representative, according to the Parsee law of inheritance, of the said Khurshedji Dodabhai.

Panchâyat may alter rules.

29. Any Panchâyat duly constituted and appointed as aforesaid shall have power to alter, vary, or amend such rules from time to time, subject to the confirmation of the Local Government, who shall determine and may alter the territorial jurisdiction of each Panchâyat, the limits of the jurisdiction so determined or altered being promulgated in the *Official Gazette*.

Commencement and extent of Act.

30. This Act shall commence and take effect on the first day of July 1865, and shall extend to all the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Date and Place of Marriage.	Names of the Husband and Wife.	Condition at the time of Marriage.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Residence.	Names of the Fathers or Guardians.	Rank or Profession.	Signature of the Officiating Priest.	Signatures of the Witnesses.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The objects of the present measure is to enforce among the Parsee community the duties and obligations arising out of the marriage union. By a decision of her Majesty's Privy Council in 1850 it was ruled that the Supreme Court of Bombay on its ecclesiastical side had no jurisdiction, to entertain suits instituted by a Parsee wife for restitution of conjugal rights or for maintenance. It has been represented by a large number of Parsees, who from character and social position are regarded as leaders by their co-religionists, that bigamy has been introduced into their community, because, since the decision of the Privy Council, there has been no tribunal to vindicate the obligations of marriage, and none with authority to dissolve marriages on adequate cause being shewn. Urgent petitions have therefore been addressed to the Government of India and to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, praying that, with respect to this most important relation of life, the Parsees may receive the sanction and protection of a legislative enactment.

The present measure renders bigamy by Parsees an offence, and subjects it to the penalties prescribed in the Penal Code. On the other hand, it declares the grounds on which divorces may be granted. It gives jurisdiction for the vindication of obligations and duties arising out of marriages and for the dissolution of marriages to the ancient institution of the Parsee Panchâyat. Appeal from the decision of the Panchâyats is allowed within a stated time to the High Courts of the respective Presidencies.

The measure has in substance been prepared by representatives of the Parsee community.

H. L. ANDERSON.

The 16th January 1865.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd February 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one week :—

No. 2 OF 1865.

A Bill to continue Act No. XXXI. of 1860.

WHEREAS Act No. XXXI. of 1860 *(relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases,)* is limited to expire on the first day of October 1865 ; and whereas it is expedient to continue such Act for a limited period ; It is enacted as follows :— Preamble.

1. Act No. XXXI of 1860 shall continue in force until the first day of October 1866. Act XXXI of 1860 continued.

2. This Act may be cited as "The Arms Act Continuance Act, 1865." Short Title.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act XXXI of 1860 ("An Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases") expires on the last day of October 1865.

The Government of India has directed an enquiry as to the operation of the Act and its incidence on particular classes. Pending such enquiry, the present Bill proposes to continue Act XXXI of 1860 for one year from the expiration thereof.

H. S. MAINE.

The 2nd February 1865.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 28th January 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 1st February 1865, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1865.

An Act to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in Ports, and to provide for the safe keeping of Inflammable Oils in Ports and places, within the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient that better provision should be made for the prevention of injury from fire in Ports in the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and it is also expedient to make provision for the safe storing and keeping of Inflammable Oils within the said Provinces; It is enacted as follows :— Preamble.

I. The following words for the purposes of this Act have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless where a contrary intention appears from the context, that is to say :— Interpretation.

The words "The Conservator" denote the Master Attendant or other Officer executing the office of Conservator under Act XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues)* in any Port to which this Act applies. "The Conservator."

The word "Master" denotes any person, except a Pilot or Harbour Master, having temporary or permanent command or charge of any vessel. "Master."

The word "Owner" includes any consignee of goods and agent to whom a vessel is consigned. "Owner"

The words "Inflammable Oil" include Petroleum, Benzole, Kerosine, and any Oil or product of Oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. "Inflammable Oil."

"Port." The word "Port" denotes any Port, navigable river, or channel within the Provinces aforesaid subject to the provisions of Act XXII of 1855.

"Magistrate." The word "Magistrate" includes any Officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and any Magistrate of Police for the Town of Calcutta.

Number. Words importing the singular number include the plural, and words importing the plural number include the singular.

Lieutenant-Governor may extend provisions of this Act to any Port or place. II. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, by Notification in the Calcutta Gazette, extend the provisions of this Act to any Port or place within the Provinces under his control, and the provisions of this Act, so far as relates to Ports, when so extended, shall be deemed to be incorporated with Act XXII of 1855 so far as the said Act relates to the said Provinces and is not altered by this Act.

Conservator may require assistance from Ships exceeding 500 tons burthen for the purpose of extinguishing fire. III. For the purpose of preventing or extinguishing fire in any Port to which the provisions of this Act shall have been extended, it shall be lawful for the Conservator to require the Master of any Ship of more than five hundred tons burthen and not belonging to Her Majesty's Navy or to the Navy of any Foreign State, to place at his disposal such number as he shall require, not exceeding three-fourths, of the crew then under the orders of such Master.

Punishment on Masters and Seamen for neglect or refusal to comply with the orders of the Conservator, under the last preceding Section. IV. Any such Master who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and any Seamen then under the orders of such Master who shall, after being directed by the Master to obey the orders of the Conservator for the purpose aforesaid, refuse to obey such orders, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding twenty-five Rupees.

After the passing of this Act, not more than 40 gallons of Inflammable Oil to be kept without a license. V. From and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful, within the said Provinces, to place or keep more than forty gallons of Inflammable Oil within fifty yards of any dwelling-house or of any building in which goods are stored, unless such Oil shall be placed in a building approved and licensed for the purpose by an Officer authorized in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Inflammable Oil kept contrary to provisions of this Act, may be seized under a search warrant. VI. Any Inflammable Oil placed or kept in a manner contrary to the provisions of this Act may, together with the receptacle containing such Oil, be seized by any Police Officer, under a search warrant as hereinafter mentioned.

Inflammable Oil carried without a license may be seized without a search warrant. VII. The Officer authorized in the manner aforesaid to grant licenses, may grant to any person a license for the transit and carrying of Inflammable Oil from one place to another in greater quantities than twenty gallons. Whenever more than twenty gallons shall be carried by any person without a license, such Oil may, together with the receptacle containing such Oil, be seized by any Police Officer without a search warrant.

Lieutenant-Governor may make Rules. VIII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from time to time to make Rules for regulating the following matters:—

1. The prevention of injury from fire in Ports and places at which vessels entering Port with Inflammable Oil on board are to be moored.

2. The mode in which such Oil shall be landed from such vessels.

3. The survey and approval by the Licensing Officer of buildings required to be licensed under this Act, and the terms and conditions under which licenses for buildings and licenses for removal of Oil are to be granted.

Publication of Rules. Repeal or alteration thereof. IX. Such Rules as aforesaid shall be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and copies thereof shall be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the Office of every Conservator and in every Custom House. It shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor from time to time to repeal, add to, or alter any such Rules.

Penalty for infringement of Rules in the case of any vessel. X. If any Rule made and published as aforesaid shall be infringed in the case of any vessel, the Owner or Master of such vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for each day during which such Rules shall be so infringed.

Penalty for keeping Inflammable Oil in unlicensed building. XI. *Clause* 1.—Whoever, after the passing of this Act, shall place or keep Inflammable Oil in an unlicensed building contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees a day for each day during which such Oil is so placed or kept.

Penalty for carrying, without a license, more than 20 gallons of Inflammable Oil. *Clause* 2.—Whoever, after the passing of this Act, shall, without a license in that behalf, carry a greater quantity than twenty gallons of Inflammable Oil from one place to another shall, for such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty for breach of conditions of license. *Clause* 3.—Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of the terms or conditions of any license granted under this Act shall, for such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to forfeiture of his license; and all Inflammable Oil in the possession of such person may be seized by a Police Officer under a search warrant as hereinafter mentioned.

Search warrant. XII. A Magistrate may, on information laid before him on oath or solemn affirmation and reduced into writing, issue his warrant, authorising a Police Officer to search, in the day-time, any building or place, vessel, boat, or vehicle, in which he has reasonable ground to suspect that any Inflammable Oil is placed, kept, or carried, or any person suspected of carrying the same contrary to the provisions of this Act; and all Inflammable Oil found on such search shall, together with the

vessels or receptacles in which it may be stored or carried, be immediately seized and kept, pending the judgment of such Magistrate. Such warrant shall be executed and have effect within the Town of Calcutta under Act XIII of 1856 *(for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay)*, and elsewhere under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Upon seizure of Inflammable Oil. Magistrate having jurisdiction may summon owner, &c., and adjudicate thereon.

XIII. When any Inflammable Oil shall be seized under this Act, the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the same may be seized may, upon the information of any Police Officer, summon the owner of such Inflammable Oil, or the person in whose possession, or the Master of the Ship on board of which, it may be found, to appear before him, and upon such appearance, or in default thereof, may examine into the cause of the seizure thereof, and may adjudge the same to be confiscated.

Procedure in such cases.

XIV. The Rules contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of cases before a Magistrate and for appeals against orders passed by a Magistrate shall be applicable to adjudications under the last preceding Section, except where the seizure is made within the Town of Calcutta.

Disposal of Inflammable Oil confiscated under this Act.

XV. When the confiscation of any Inflammable Oil shall be adjudged under this Act, such Oil shall thereupon belong to, and vest in Her Majesty, and a warrant shall be issued by the adjudicating Magistrate to a Police Officer, directing him to hold such Oil at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Jurisdiction over offences committed beyond the local limits of a Magistrate's jurisdiction.

XVI. In any Port to which the provisions of this Act shall have been extended, if any person shall infringe any of such provisions, or any Rule made in pursuance of this Act, such infringement shall be punishable by a Magistrate having jurisdiction over any District or place adjoining such Port, and such Magistrate may proceed as if such infringement had been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Recovery of fines.

XVII. All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed beyond the Town of Calcutta in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within the Town of Calcutta in the manner prescribed by Act XIII of 1856 *(for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.)* and Act XLVIII of 1860 *(to amend Act XIII of 1856)*, or any other Act for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta in force for the time being.

Exemption.

XVIII. The provisions of this Act shall not extend to any building used by, or to any Inflammable Oils belonging to, Government.

G. S. Faoan,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 873.

Appointments.—*The 3rd February* 1865.—Mr. T. T. Allen to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah.

Mr. C. D. Field to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore.

Mr. E. H. Whinfield to have charge of the Sub-Division of Barh, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Districts of Patna and Monghyr.

Moulvy Furreed Bux, Moonsiff of Cusba, to officiate temporarily as Sudder Ameen of Purneah, with effect from the date on which he may have assumed charge under the Judge's orders.

The 4th February 1865.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Municipal Committees at the Towns mentioned, *viz.* :—

Dr. R. F. Hutchinson	...	Patna.
Mr. T. N. Wilson	...	Patna.
„ J. A. Hopkins	...	Gya.
„ H. J. Newbery	...	Gya.

Mr. T. Norman to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Serajgunge, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in Pubna and Bogra. Mr. Norman is also empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Chupra, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Sarun.

The 6th February 1865.—Mr. J. O. Nicholson, Revenue Surveyor, in charge of the Assam Waste Land Survey, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector and Settlement Officer, under Regulation VII. of 1822, in the Districts of Kamroop, Durrung, and Nowgong.

The following Officers are authorized, under Section LXXXII., Act XIII. of 1864, to perform the duties and exercise the powers conferred by that Act on District Magistrates, *viz.* :—

Mr. A. Mackenzie,	Asst. Magt. of	Kooshteah.
„ R. H. Pawsey,	„	Bongong.
„ R. Porch,	„	Meherpore.
„ G. E. Makgill,	„	Chooadangah.

The 9th February 1865.—Dr. E. J. Gayer to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Tirhoot, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Monghyr.

Dr. C. E. W. Bensley to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Backergunge.

Mr. D. White to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the Cuttack Division, to be stationed at Balasore, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) in any or all the Districts of that Division.

Mr. C. N. Banerjee to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the Dacca Division, to be stationed at Backergunge, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) in any or all the Districts of that Division.

The 14th February 1865.—Major H. Raban to officiate, temporarily, as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Major J. M. Graham to officiate, until further orders, as Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Assam Circle.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 4th February* 1865.—Mr. J. C. Dodgson, Civil and Sessions Judge of Mymensing, for one month, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

Mr. O. Toogood, Civil and Sessions Judge of Beerbhoom, for one month, under Section 6 of the revised Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave, making over charge of the current duties of his office to the Principal Sudder Ameen of the District.

Mr. W. V. G. Taylor, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot, for three weeks, from the 25th ultimo, under Section 6 of the revised Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. P. Hordern, Assistant Professor, Presidency College, for six months, from the 9th instant, under paragraph 12, Clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. G. B. Hampton, Abkary Superintendent and Collector of Stamps, Calcutta, for fourteen days preparatory to retiring from the service.

Mr. F. J. R. Walker, Deputy Magistrate of Serajgunge, for three months, under the Financial Notification dated 31st July 1863.

Baboo Koonjoll Banerjee, Officiating 2nd Principal Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave, making over charge of his office to Baboo Koylaschunder Deb, Officiating 1st Principal Sudder Ameen of the District.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 7th February* 1865.—The leave granted to Mr. E. P. Amesbury, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Furreedpore, under orders of the 12th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The leave granted to Mr. J. R. B. Ross, Deputy Collector of Hooghly, under orders of the 5th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The leave granted to Mr. J. B. Birch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, under orders of the 17th ultimo, will have effect from the 5th September, instead of from the 5th October last, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th ultimo.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 13th February* 1865.—It is hereby notified that the Small Cause Court at Furreedpore will be abolished from the 1st proximo, after which date all suits of the class hitherto cognizable by that Court will be tried by the ordinary Civil Courts having jurisdiction.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information.—

No 1070A.—The 3rd February 1865.—The following Notification relative to an Examination of Candidates for the Covenanted "Civil Service of India" to be held in June of this year is published for general information:—

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS

For the Open Competition of 1865.*

1. In June 1865 an Examination of Candidates will be held in London. Not less than Candidates will be selected if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.†—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of Examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India will be entitled to be examined at such Examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st May 1865, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S. W.—

(a.) A Certificate of his birth shewing that his age on the 1st May 1865 will be above seventeen years and under twenty-two years;‡

(b.) A Certificate, signed by a Physician or Surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

(c.) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

(d.) A Statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated in which he desires to be examined.§

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a Candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge‖:—

	Marks.
English Language and Literature—Composition	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution ...	1,000
Language, Literature, and History of Greece ...	750
Ditto ditto of Rome ...	750
Ditto ditto of France ...	375
Ditto ditto of Germany ...	375
Ditto ditto of Italy ...	375
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed ...	1,250
Natural Science, that is, (1.) Chemistry, (2.) Electricity and Magnetism, (3.) Natural History, (4.) Geology, and (5.) Mineralogy ** No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	00
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy ...	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature ...	375
Arabic Language and Literature ...	375
	7,125

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

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* The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

† The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

‡ In future competitions it is intended that the maximum limit of age shall be 21.

§ Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st April 1865.

‖ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge (subject only to the restriction above mentioned as to Natural Science,) and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

6. No Candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of Examination unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the Candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

9. Selected Candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects† :—

		Marks.
1.	Oriental Languages—	
	Sanskrit ...	500
	Vernacular Languages of India (each) ...	400
2.	The History and Geography of India ...	350
3.	Law	1,250
4.	Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary The marks obtained at each of such periodical Examinations will be added to those previously or subsequently obtained. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years and six months.‡

11. The selected candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the Final Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.—The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S. W.

NOTE.—(1.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of* 100*l. for the first year of probation, and* 200*l. for the second year to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(2) *All selected candidates will be required, at the commencement of the 2nd year of probation, to attend at the India Office, to make the necessary arrangements for entering into covenants (binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund, in certain cases, the amount of their allowance in case of their failing to proceed to India) and for giving a bond for* 1,000*l. jointly with two sureties for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by Civilians on their appointment amount to* 3*l.* 10*s.*

(3.) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of* 1867 *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

No. 1205.—*The 7th February* 1865.—The undermentioned Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary Medical Certificates, have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.* :—

Covenanted.

* * * *

Mr. W. C. Eades ... 6 Months.

* * * *

No. 1205*A.*—*The 8th February* 1865.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to reattach to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William Lord H. Ulick Browne, of the Civil Service, who reported his return from furlough on this date.

No. 1265.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. F A. E. Dalrymple to resign the Civil Service from the 9th instant.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department is re-published for information :—

No. 735.

The 10*th February* 1865.

NOTIFICATION.

From the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(No. 305, *dated* 24*th December* 1864.)

I HAVE to acquaint you that the rate of Exchange for Bills to be drawn in re-payment of advances to be made by the several Governments in India for the service of the Royal Navy, and for the Public Service in China, in the official year 1865-66, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at two shillings (2*s.*) the Rupee.

2. You will direct the same rate to be observed in 1865-66 in respect of Officers' Family remittances and effects.

Ordered, that the above-mentioned Despatch be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Military Department is re-published for information .—

No. 142.—*The 7th February* 1865.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Currey James, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ... } For twenty months.

* * * * *

A. EDEN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

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* "Nothing can be further from our wish, than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854.

† Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

‡ In future years it is intended that the limit shall be 24.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 41.

The 10th February 1865.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. T. Smith, Supervisor of the Second Grade, attached to the Ganges and Darjeeling Road, is allowed leave of absence for six months on private affairs, under Section 12, Clause 1, and Section 20, Rule II., of the Revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of the same.

No. 42.

Baboo Kedarnath Sen, Overseer of the First Grade, attached to the Tumlook Division, is allowed leave of absence for two months, on Medical Certificate, under Sections 11 and 20, Rule I., of the above Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

No. 43.

The 13th February 1865.

Notifications.—The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is re-published forinformation :—

No. 35 of the 6th February 1865.—*Notification.*—Lieutenant W. A. J. Wallace, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, Second Class, with effect from the 14th April 1864, and temporarily posted to Bengal.

No. 44.

Lieutenant W. A. J. Wallace, R. E., is placed at the disposal of the Marine Department for special duty connected with the Calcutta Port.

No. 45.

Transfers.—Baboo Kedarnath Sen, Overseer of the First Grade, from the Tumlook Division to the Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William.

Private A. Freeman, Overseer of the Second Grade, from the Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William, to the Tirhoot Division.

Mr. R. A. Gregory, Overseer of the Third Grade, from the Dinapore to the Tumlook Division.

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept.

No. 77.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 10th March 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.* :—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares „	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual : they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th March respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 15th March 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 25th March 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 7th April 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 10th May „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 12th June „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. „	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	26,277	21,925	48,202

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 7th February 1865.

Monthly Account of Salt on sales, 31st December 1864.

1. Agencies.	2. Salt in store the manufacture of years previous to 1268 or 1861-62.	3. 1268 or 1861-62.	4. 1269 or 1862-63.	5. Total Quantities in store. Pungah.	Kurkutch.	Aggregate.	6. Price per 100 Mds.
Hidgellee.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ..	1451 0 0	90389 0 0	30546 0 0	122386 0 0	0 0 0	122386 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kissennuggur ...	10392 0 0	220375 0 0	0 0 0	230767 0 0	0 0 0	230767 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur ...	16243 0 0	134534 0 0	0 0 0	150777 0 0	0 0 0	150777 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur .	9883 0 0	231881 0 0	32545 0 0	274309 0 0	0 0 0	274309 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Pooreeghatta ...	0 0 0	40234 0 0	0 0 0	49234 0 0	0 0 0	49234 0 0	
Total ...	37969 0 0	726413 0 0	63091 0 0	827473 0 0	0 0 0	827473 0 0	
Tumlook.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Narainpore ...	0 0 0	9775 0 0	47395 0 0	57170 0 0	0 0 0	57170 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	32667 0 0	36734 0 0	0 0 0	69401 0 0	0 0 0	69401 0 0	408 0 0
Total ...	32667 0 0	46509 0 0	47395 0 0	126571 0 0	0 0 0	126571 0 0	
Sulkea.							
Kurkutch Salt, Madras Permit ...	742039 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	742039 0 0	742039 0 0	398 0 0
Ditto do., Chilka ...	151607 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	151607 0 0	151607 0 0	386 0 0
Ditto do., Scinde ...	500000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500000 0 0	500000 0 0	416 0 0
Mixed Kurkutch Salt	2679 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2679 0 0	2679 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Cuttack ...	107186 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	
Ditto do., Balasore ..	191837 0 0	439228 0 0	0 0 0	631065 0 0	0 0 0	631065 0 0	
Ditto do., Khordah ...	180969 0 0	51088 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	
Ditto do., Chilka ...	202882 0 0	38044 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	421 0 0
Ditto do., Ramnuggur .	47190 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	
Ditto do., Pooreeghatta..	83218 0 0	33369 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	
Ditto do., Kissennuggur	130120 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	
Ditto do., Narainpore ...	295696 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	
Total ...	2624423 0 0	561729 0 0	0 0 0	1789827 0 0	1396325 0 0	3186152 0 0	
Ghoosery.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur ...	101188 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	101188 0 0	0 0 0	101188 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	48593 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	421 0 0
Mixed Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur—1265-66-67	40873 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	40873 0 0	0 0 0	40873 0 0	
Total ..	190654 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	190654 0 0	0 0 0	190654 0 0	
Chittagong.							
Pungah Salt, Sudder Ghaut ..	0 0 0	163567 0 0	0 0 0	163567 0 0	0 0 0	163567 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Bhaugkhally ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Arracan ...	0 0 0	2185 0 0	20107 0 0	22292 0 0	0 0 0	22292 0 0	424 0 0
Kurkutch Salt, Madras ..	0 0 0	147375 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	147375 0 0	147375 0 0	371 0 0
Ditto do, Judda ...	2689 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2689 0 0	2689 0 0	
Total ...	2689 0 0	313127 0 0	20107 0 0	185859 0 0	150064 0 0	335923 0 0	
Cuttack.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	136700 0 0	0 0 0	136700 0 0	399 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	136700 0 0	0 0 0	136700 0 0	
Pooree.							
Pungah Salt ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	266660 0 0	0 0 0	266660 0 0	399 0 0
Kurkutch Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1078431 0 0	1078431 0 0	356 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	266660 0 0	1078431 0 0	1345091 0 0	
Balasore.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Grand Total ...	2888402 0 0	1847778 0 0	130338 0 0	3523744 0 0	2624820 0 0	6148564 0 0	

N. B.—The above Salt is deliverable in quantities of fifty maunds and upwards at the Government Depôts specified in Column 1 and at the Prices stated in Column 6, to all applicants producing Rowannahs, which are procurable for all descriptions of Salt at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 9th February 1865.

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Names of Districts.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1865.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 31st December 1864.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st January 1865.	Remarks.
		Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	
Godavery ...	Coringa ...	1,00,000	6,206	93,794	Boats are easily procurable.
Nellore ...	Iskapalli ...	57,204	.....	57,204	Boats are easily obtainable.
	Varini ...	50,000	.....	50,000	
	Kristnapatam ...	30,000	.....	30,000	
Madras ...	Madras ...	1,00,000	39,124	60,876	
	Ennore ...	4,03,950	1,39,897	2,64,053	
	Covelong ...	75,879	6,000	69,879	
Madura ...	Kelukarai ...	14,400	.....	14,400	
	Davi Pattanum ...	54,000	.....	54,000	
	Thondy ...	36,000	.....	36,000	
	Total ...	9,91,433	1,91,227	7,30,206	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

R. A. Dalyell,
Sub-Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 20th January 1865.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 14th February 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 11th February 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
February ...	5	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	6	30·087	80·4	64·4	16·0	72·4	63·6	56·6	0·59	W. & N. W.	...	...
	7	·093	80·1	61·2	18·9	71·2	62·5	55·5	·60	N. W. & W.	...	...
	8	29·900	84·6	66·0	18·6	74·5	69·3	65·7	·75	S. W. & S.	...	...
	9	·976	79·5	69·2	10·3	72·8	68·8	65·6	·79	S. W. & N. W.	...	...
	10	·953	81·2	68·6	12·6	73·0	69·1	66·0	·80	S. & N. W.	0·72	...
	11	·970	76·0	66·6	9·4	70·3	66·7	63·8	·81	S. & S. E. & E.	0·20	...

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	23·4
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	84·6
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	85·6
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	0·92
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 11th current	...	1·50
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	Nil

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 13th February 1865.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 7th February 1865.

	4 per Cent. of 1824-25.	4 per Cent. of 1828-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent. of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 25th January 1865.	53,000	300	25,70,100	22,80,900	96,05,700	65,80,800	32,17,400	4,74,49,900	2,37,04,500	17,600	16,000	9,54,96,200
ADD:												
Amount enfaced at Madras as per Registers received up to date.	.....	....	....	....	3,200	.....	.....	59,500	45,500	....	....	1,08,200
Amount enfaced at Bombay as per Registers received up to date.	.....	....	.....	....	4,800	....	20,500	20,500	2,50,000	.....	.. ..	2,95,800
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date.	.....	....	....	....	....	500	2,200	6,50,500	1,85,800	....	.....	8,39,000
Total ...	53,000	300	25,70,100	22,80,900	96,13,700	65,81,300	32,40,100	4,81,80,400	2,41,85,800	17,600	16,000	9,67,39,200
DEDUCT:												
Amount removed from the London Books as per Registers received up to date.	....	....	7,500	2,200	57,600	18,000	23,000	1,02,500	77,000	....	.....	2,87,800
Total ...	53,000	300	25,62,600	22,78,700	95,56,100	65,63,300	32,17,100	4,80,77,900	2,41,08,800	17,600	16,000	9,64,51,400

FORT WILLIAM;
Loan Office,
The 9th February 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accountant-General to the Government of India.

Ecclesiastical.

The Revd. John William Young, of St. John's College, Cambridge, M. A., Junior Chaplain, and the Revd. Anthony Crawford Walshe, a Minister in this Diocese, have both been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta Surrogates in this Archdeaconry for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage.

W. H. Abbott,
Registrar and Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 7th February 1865.

Notification.

Instances having recently occurred of Officers in the North-Western Provinces submitting requisitions for leave to Calcutta from a misinterpretation of the instructions contained in this Office Notification published in the *Gazette of India* of the 31st December 1864, page 994, and in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th January 1865, page 47; it is hereby notified that those instructions were intended to apply only to Officers whose Bills have hitherto been audited by the Civil Pay-Master, Fort William.

Hugh Sandeman,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

The 7th February 1865.

Notification.

Mr. J. R. B. Ross, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Hooghly Treasury and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. F. Montresor,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office;
Burdwan,
The 7th February 1865.

No. 95.

Notification.

Mr. W. M. Clay, Assistant to the Collector of Purneah, received charge of the Purneah Treasury on the 2nd instant and has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

A. Money,
Commissioner.

Bhaugulpore,
The 7th February 1865.

Notification.

Baboo Juggo Bundhoo Ghose, Deputy Collector, received charge of the Chittagong Treasury from Mr. W. Sarson, Deputy Collector, on the 15th January 1865, and he has been empowered to draw Bills on all Public Treasuries.

W. Gordon Young,
Commissioner.

Bhullooah;
Commr.'s Office,
The 16th January 1865.

Notice.

An annual Fair will be held, as usual, at Chootia, near Ranchee, Chota Nagpore, commencing on the 12th instant. During the last week, that is from 20th to 25th instant, there will be an Agricultural Show, at which Prizes amounting to upwards of 4,000 Rupees, as detailed in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th ultimo, will be awarded.

G. C. Mitter,
Secy., Divnl. Committee,
Agl. Show, Chota Nagpore.

Ranchee,
The 2nd February 1865.

Sheriff's Office, the 15th February 1865.

Notice is hereby given that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Friday, the tenth day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Court will open every day of the Sessions precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

সরিপ আফিষ ১৫ ফেব্রুআরি ১৮৬৫ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ১০ মার্চ ১৮৬৫ সাল শুক্রবার বেলা এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় কলিকাতার ফোর্ট উইলিএমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান তন্নিমিত্ত বঙ্গদেশের ফোর্ট উইলি এমের হাই কোর্ট টৌউনহালে আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়েরটারমিনের এবং এডমিরেল্‌টি অর্থাৎ মহাসমুদ্রসম্পর্কীয় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পাত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান যত কালপর্য্যন্ত থাকিবেক প্রতিদিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় আরাম্ভ হইবেক এবিষয় সকলে স্মরণ রাখুন।

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

Notice.

A MELA will be held at Katigorah, in Cachar, commencing on the 24th March 1865, corresponding with 12th Chyet 1271, being at the time of the Siddersur Baroni, and will continue as long as is considered necessary.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR;
Depy. Commr.'s Office,
The 18th January 1865.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 31st January to 6th February 1865.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 11	
On the Entrance Shoal ..	0 6	
Thence to Hât Boulcah, 44 miles	0 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	0 3	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	4 0	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance Bar ...	7 0	
Below the Entrance,	3 0	
Thence to Jeagunge	2 0	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 2	
Cutwa to Nudden, 46 miles ...	2 2	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance ... Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...	Closed.	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	2 9	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 6	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 8th February 1865, + 6 inches below zero.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 9th February 1865.

Notice.

INDIA Medals for the undermentioned Volunteers of the late Behar and Shahabad Police are *still* available at the Office of the undersigned, to whom early application is requested:—

Andrews G.,	... Trooper late Behar and European Mounted Police.	Shahabad	
Anthony, Peter	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Banks, J.	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Bingham, J. B.	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Booty, W.	... Corporal	ditto	ditto.
* Brenaly, G.	... Trooper	ditto	ditto.
Cavanagh, A. G.	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
* Clemmens, J. C.	... Serjeant	ditto	ditto.
Clinton, J.	... Trooper	ditto	ditto.
* Cole, W.	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Crabble, A. S.	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Gamel, S.	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
* Garside, Joseph	... Corporal	ditto	ditto.
Huper, G.	... Trooper	ditto	ditto.
Kent, Robert	... Veterinary Surgeon	ditto	ditto.
* Kent, Thomas	... Serjeant	ditto	ditto.
Kuhree, Andrew	... Trooper	ditto	ditto.
* Lingford, R. S.	... Serjeant	ditto	ditto.
MacGregor, J.	... Trooper	ditto	ditto.
Maugay, S.	... Corporal	ditto	ditto.
Marsh, C.	... Trooper	ditto	ditto.
* Painter, J.	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Pereira, Thomas	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Tazby, W. H.	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.
Webber, J.	... Trumpeter	ditto	ditto.
Wood, Jeffrey	... Trooper	ditto	ditto.
Wood, John	... Ditto	ditto	ditto.

Those marked* are reported to be dead. Any information in regard to the addresses of the above or of the relatives or friends of those who are dead or absent from India will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

G. F. COCKBURN,
Commissioner.

PATNA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 7th January 1865.

Sheriff's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its ordinary Original Jurisdiction, for the year 1865, will be held on the undermentioned dates, *viz.*:—

1st	Criminal Sessions,	Thursday,	19th January.
2nd	ditto	ditto,	Friday, 10th March.
3rd	ditto	ditto,	Tuesday, 25th April.
4th	ditto	ditto.	Monday, 5th June.
5th	ditto	ditto,	Tuesday, 18th July.
6th	ditto	ditto,	Monday, 14th August.
7th	ditto	ditto,	Thursday, 14th September.
8th	ditto	ditto,	Friday, 24th November.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th January 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Goods lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Nov. 23rd ...	1 Case, [J M] ...	Lady Jocelyn.
„ 24th ...	3 Cases, [R G] R ...	Ditto.
„ 29th ...	3 Cases, [A N] ...	Ditto.
Dec. 1st ...	2 Cases, [H M C] R ...	Ditto.
„ 8th ...	1 Case, Major W. Fane, care of McKillop, Stewart and Co. ...	Nile.
„ 8th ...	6 Bundles Iron, N. C. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	10 Bars Iron, None ...	Alumbaugh.
„ 14th ...	2 Cases, Miss Scanlan ...	Str. Nubia.
Nov. 29th ...	1 Case, J. D. Trumlet, Esq., care of W. Cowell, Esq.	Clarence.
„ 29th ...	190 Cases, [T L] ...	Shannon.
Dec. 3rd ...	100 Cases, [58] B. L. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 6th ...	4 Cases, [W W] ...	Ditto.
„ 7th ...	6 Cases, [J W] ...	Ditto.
„ 14th ...	500 Cases, T C E ...	Shen Shaw.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 14th February 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 25th February 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Nov. 15th ...	24 Casks Bread, None ...	Clarence.
„ 25th ...	1 Crate, G M ...	Shannon.
„ 26th ...	1 Trunk, Captain Napper, 1st Battalion, 11th Regiment ...	Trafalgar.
„ 29th ...	1 Hhd. Porter, None ...	Clarence.
„ 14th ...	55 Cases, [A N] ...	Queen of the South.
„ 14th ...	1 Case, [C. and Co.] B ...	Ditto.
„ 14th ...	2 Cases, [C R] E ...	Ditto.
„ 24th ...	31 Cases, [S] ...	Str. Clan Alpine.
„ 23rd ...	9 Cases, [A N] ...	Aliquis.
„ 26th ...	1 Package, M C ...	Str. Erymanthe.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 14th February 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

No. 10.

Commissariat Notice.

I. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Dinapore up to 4 P. M. of the 1st March 1864, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for Stud supplies."

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each and every Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
						Rs.			
Class A. 1.	Gram ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	16,000 Mds.	Poosah. To the Officer in charge of Stud.	Half before July 1865 and half before January 1866 ...	900	Ten (10) per cent. on estimated annual outlay.	1st Quality, picked and cleaned.	
	Oat Seed ...		16,000 „		Ditto ...				
	Bran ...		1,500 „		125 Mds. monthly				
„ B. 4.	Bhoosah ...		6,000 „		May and June 1865 ...	50			
„ C. 3.	Cotton Seed ...		3,000 „		July and August 1865 ...				
„ D. 4.	Badh Rope ...		50 „		Half in June 1865 and half in January 1866...	60			
	Putwah ...		200 „		Ditto ...				
	Sootlee or Twine ...		10 „		Ditto ...				
	Hemp or Twine ...		5 „		Half in May and half in December 1865 ...				
	Taut Puttee ...		250 No.		Half in May or June 1865 and half in January 1866 ...			All of good quality.	
	Bags ...		150 „		June 1865 ...				
„ E. 5.	Coal, Wood ...		300 Mds.		25 Mds. monthly				
„ F. 6.	Country Iron ...		40 „		Half in June 1865 and half in January 1866. .				
	English Iron ...		25 „		Ditto ...				
„ G. 7.	Soap, Country ...		12 „		1 Md. monthly...				
	Castor Oil ...		3 „		10 Seers monthly				
	Grease ...		8 „		In May, August, November 1865, and February 1866 ...				
	Hogs Lard ...		1 „		Half in June 1865 and half in January 1866 ..	50			
„ H. 8.	Blankets ...		300 No.		September 1865				
„ I. 9.	Baskets ...		1,500 „		Half in May or June and half in January 1866...				
	Earthen Ghurrahs ...		600 „		50 monthly ...				
	„ Buckets ...		5,000 „		417 „ ...				
„ J. 10.	Timber, Saul ...		4 „		June or December or all in June 1865 ...				
	Bullah ...		20 „		September 1865				
„ K. 11.	Mote Leather ...		2 „		May or June „				
	Rope „ ...		2 „		Ditto ...				
	Hide, Buffalo ...		6 „		Half in June 1865 and half in January 1866 ...				
	„ Bullock ...		6 „		Ditto ...				
	Calf Skin ...		8 „		Ditto ...				

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
						R. A.			
Class L Tr.	Sheep Skin ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	15 No.	Poorah. To the Officer in charge of the Stud.	May or June 1865 ...		Ten (10) per cent. on estimated annual outlay.	All of good quality.	
	Bridle ...		200 „		.....				
	Brushes ...		300 „		.....				
	Curry Combs ...		300 „		.....				
„ M Tr.	White Paint ...		1 Cwt.		.....	50			
	Blue „ ...		1 „		.....				
	Boiled Linseed Meal ...		5 Gallons		.....				
	Wood Screws, 1½ inch...		5 Gross		.....				
	„ „ 1 „ ...		6 „		.....				
	„ „ ¾ „ ...		2 „		.....				
	Koos Mats ...		1,000 No.		.....				

DINAPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 23rd January 1865.

H. MILLS,
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 11.

Commissariat Notice.

I. SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Dinapore and Hazareebaugh up to 4 P. M. of the 1st March 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for Vegetables," &c., as the case may be.

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each and every Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			Dinapore. Hazareebaugh.			Dinapore. Hazareebaugh.			
1	VEGETABLES.		lbs. lbs.			Rs. Rs.			
	Potatoes	For one year, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	1,92,150 1,44,288	To Commanding and Medical Officers in Barrack and Hospital Ration Stands.	Daily according to the strength of Troops ...	150 150	Ten per cent. on annual estimated outlay.	Best and fresh medium size not more than 13 in a pound.	
	Mixed Vegetables ...		1,36,350 1,71,072					Best and fresh.	
2	Salt		13,888 13,140		Half monthly in dry goods Godown	50 50		As per sample.	
3	Firewood		2,85,500 2,46,080		Daily	100 50		Dry and Split.	
4	Coffee		14,695 14,079		Half monthly ...	100 100		As per sample.	
			Pots. Pots.						
5	Tinning		11,500 9,400		Ditto	50 50		Each vessel to be thoroughly cleaned.	
			lbs. lbs.	To Medical Officers in Hospitals.					
6	Milk and Butter ...		10,800 15,720		Daily			Fresh and free from water ...	Cows to be Milked within the precincts of Hospitals.
			1,100 1,100						

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			Dinapore. Hazareebaugh.			Dinapore. Hazareebaugh. Rs. Rs.			
7	Bazar Medicines.	For one year from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	As per requirements of Medical Officers.	To Medical Officers in Hospitals.	Monthly on indents.		Ten per cent. an annual estimated outlay.	Good.	
8	Hospital Necessaries.							Ditto.	
9	Hospital Miscellanies.							Ditto.	
10	Chicken and Eggs ...				Daily			Good and ready dressed and not to weigh less than 6 ounces each exclusive of bone.	
11	Hospital Comforts		Dozens. Dozens.		As required per indents.			Best for Hospital use.	
	Lime Juice ...		34 38						
	Barley		lbs. lbs. 585 564						
	Arrowroot		118 117						
12	Barrack Miscellanies.		mds. s. mds. s.	To Commanding Officers through Barrack Master.	Monthly on indents.	50 50			Castor Oil for Dinapore; Til or Sweet Oil for Hazareebaugh.
	Oil for Lamps ...		116 5 175 2						
	Cotton		3 18 6 36						
	Coarse Cloth ...		165½ yds. 291 yds.						
	Charcoal		mds. s. mds. s. 17 20 100 0						
	Firewood		747 0 447 0						
	Dhoonah		22 0 26 0						
	Oil, Linseed		17 0 22 0						
	Jallahs, large ...		708 No. 3,200 No						
	„ small ...		... 3,200 „						
	Churrahs		2,328 „ ...						
	Privy Pans, glazed ...		1,440 „ ...						
	Lime		22 mds. 5 mds.						
13	Barrack Furniture		No. No.	To Barrack Master.	As required on indents.	0 100		As per master.	
	Almirahs		... 3						
	Boxes, Barrack ...		... 50						
	Chairs „ ...		... 25						
	Easels		... 1						
	Commodes with China Pan ...		... 3						
	Filter Stand, Bamboo		... 54						
	Forms, large ...		... 20						
	Urinal, Sheet Iron ...		... 3						
	„ China Pan ...		... 3						
	Horses, Wooden ...		... 7						
	Wooden Gear ...		... 1 set.						

Dinapore;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 1st February 1865.

H. Mills,
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 5.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissary General, at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 6th March 1865, and opened there at noon on the day following for the supply of Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Form of Tender can be obtained from this Office.

3. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Medical Stores."

4. Tenders must shew a rate for every Article of the Class comprised therein, except Castor Oil, for which a separate offer may be made for each Depôt.

5. Tenderers may offer one or more Classes.

6. They must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipt.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
Class A.					Rs.	Rs.		
Alum ... lbs.	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	80	At Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.	In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.	250	1,000	Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
Ammoniacum ... „		25		As required.				
Arsenic ... „		95						
Arrowroot ... „		20						
Assafœtida ... „		35						
Borax ... „		60		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Camphor, refined ... „		580						
„ unrefined ... „		100						
Cardamum Seeds ... „		9		As required.				
„ „ small „		2						
Carraway Seeds ... „		7						
Cassia Pulp ... „		1						
Catechu ... „		35						
Chalk ... „		50						
Cheyretta ... „		700		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Chillies ... „		4		As required.				
Chunam ... mds.		12						
Cinnamon ... lbs.		200		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Cloves ... „		5		As required.				
Calumba Root, best picked ... „		350		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Confection, Rose ... „		4		As required.				
Coriander Seeds ... „		2						
Cubebs ... „		350		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Figs ... „		5		As required.				
Flour, Wheaten ... „		45						
Gall Nuts ... „		35		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Gamboge, best ... „		8		As required.				
Gunja or Hemp (with duty) ... „		100						

Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
Class (A.—Continued.)					Rs.	Rs.		
Ginger, Dry ... lbs.	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	70	At Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.	In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.	250	1,000	Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
Glue, China ... „		24		As required.				
Gum, Arabic, best picked ... „		1,800		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Gum, Benzoin ... „		120						
Gum, Mastich ... „		1		As required.				
„ Myrrh ... „		100		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Gunny ... yds.		500						
Gunda Beroza ... lbs.		2		As required.				
Honey ... „		20						
Ink, Bengallee ... btls.		24						
Ivory Points ... no.		400						
Jagry or Treacle .... lbs.		50						
Jamaulgotta or Croton Seeds ... „		4						
Kaladana ... „		8						
Lime Juice ... btls.		10						
Linseed ... lbs.		400						
Liquorice Root ... „		150		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Logline ... bdls.		200						
Marble Powder ... lbs.		250		As required.				
Mustard, Europe ... „		40						
Nutmegs ... „		9						
Nux Vomica ... „		5						
Orange Peel ... „		30						
Paper, Nepaul, filtering ... quires		6						
Pepper, Black ... lbs.		5						
„ Long ... „		25						
Plaster of Paris ... „		50						
Poppy Heads ... „		4						
Prunes ... „		4						
Quick Lime ... „		1,100		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Raisins, Bloom ... „		25						
Rasout ... „		3						
Rose Water ... „		12						
Sujeemutty ... „		70						
Sago ... „		40						
Salamoniac ... „		1,400						
Saltpetre ... „		700		As required.				
Sand ... mds.		60						
Sawdust ... „		100						
Sealing Wax ... lbs.		45						
Senna leaves, picked .. „		500		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Soap, Dacca ... „		400						
Soap, Yellow, Bar, English ... „		200						
Suet, Mutton ... „		850		As required.				
Sugar Candy ... „		80						
Talc ... „		1						
Tamarinds ... „		4						
Tow, Country, Jute ... mds.		400						

Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
Class A.—(Concluded.)					Rs.	Rs.		
Twine, Country ... bdls.		2,200		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.	250	1,000		
Vinegar ... dozns.		10		As required.				
Class B.								
Bladders ... no.		900		As required.				
Leather, Red ... pieces		2,000		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
„ White ... „		1,000						
Skins, Chamois ... „		65						
Class C.								
Charcoal ... lbs.		8,500		As required.				
Coal, Burdwan ... mds.		1,400						
Class D.								
Cloth, American Sheeting, for Bandages... yds.		700		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Cloth, Guzzy, Patna ... „		950						
Cloth, Irish Linen ... „		10		As required.				
Cloth, Long ... „		350		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Cloth, Muslin, Swiss, for Sieves ... „		6		As required.				
Cloth, Waxed (each piece 1½ yards) ... pieces		300		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Country Blankets „		12						
Cotton ... lbs.		10						
„ Thread ... „		2						
Thread for Ligatures „		3						
Class E.								
Carbonate of Lead ... „		12			50	100		
Cork Screws ... no.		50						
Filings, Iron ... lbs.		12						
Foil, Tin ... no.		500						
Hinges, Iron, of sizes. pairs		12						
Hoop Iron ... feet		17,000						
Iron for Soldering ... no.		12						
Lead for „ ... lbs.		60						
„ Red ... „		4						
Nails, Copper, of sizes no.		3,000						
Nails, Iron, of sizes... „		95,000		As required.				
Padlocks and Keys, Iron and Brass ... „		50						
Pans, Copper, large ... „		2						
„ Iron ... „		4						
Screws, Iron, of sizes „		1,500						
Shears for Tin Smiths pairs		6						
Tacks, Iron ... bdls.		12						
Tin for Soldering ... lbs.		60						
Wire, Iron ... „		30						
Class F.								
Hogs Lard ... „		500						
Oil, Cajeeputty ... „		10						
„ Gurjan ... „		30						
„ Linseed, Country „		180						
„ Cocoanut ... „		150						
„ Earth (Petroleum) „		500						
	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.		At Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.				Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

Names of Articles.		Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
Class F.—(Concluded.)						Rs.	Rs.		
Oil, Poppy ...	lbs.	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	1,600	At Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.	In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.			Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
„ Croton ...	„		45		As required.				
„ Tar ...	„		80						
„ Mustard ...	„		60						
Pitch ...	„		10						
Rosin ...	„		30						
Tar, Stockholm ...	„		450						
Verdigris ...	„		25						
Vitriol, Green ...	„		400		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
„ Blue ...	„		240						
Wax, White ...	„		250						
„ Yellow ...	„		400						
Class G.									
Gallipots, Earthen, glazed, from 8 to 1 oz.	doz.		500		As required.	50	100		
Glass, Oblong ground.	no.		200						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 40 lbs. ...	doz.		5						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 24 lbs. ...	„		6						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 16 lbs. ...	„		12						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 8 lbs. ...	„		22						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 4 lbs. ...	„		35						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 2 lbs. ...	„		70						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 1 lb. ...	„		100						
Pans, Earthen ...	no.		150						
Pots, „ ...	„		100						
Class H.									
Bamboo Sieves ...	„		6		As required.				
Baskets of sizes (Rattan) and Bamboo ...	„		25						
Hamatoxyli Lignum (Logwood) ...	lbs.		280		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Mallets for Tin Smith	no.		6		As required.				
Pettarahs, Cane ...	„		80						
„ Wooden ...	„		10						
Pill Boxes, Wooden, of sizes ...	„		30,000		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.	250	1,000		
Plank, Jarool Wood ...	pieces		50		As required.				
Rod, Saunders Wood.	lbs.		6						
Splints, Common, Wooden ...	sets		350		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Splints, Common, long	„		20		As required.				

Numbers.	Names of Articles.	Description of Cases.	Dimensions. L. Feet.	L. Inch.	B. Feet.	B. Inch.	D. Feet.	D. Inch.		Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
	Class H.—*(Concluded.)* *Packing Cases.*													Rs.	Rs.		
		Plain Mangoe Wood Cases, Iron clamped.															
1	6 Dozen Cases	...	2	9	1	8	1	5	no.	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	500	At Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.	As required.	250	1,000	Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
2	3 „ „	...	2	3	1	4	1	3	„		600						
3	Cases	...	2	4	1	10	1	1	„								
		Partitioned Mangoe Wood Cases, Iron clamped.															
4	9 Partitioned Cases	...	2	..	2	...	1	3	„		55						
5	3 „ „	...	2	10	1	1	1	9	„		100						
6	2 „ „	...	2	6	1	3	1	10	„		90						
7	6 Partitioned Cases ...	For Spirits of Wine..	3	1	2	...	1	2	„		90						
8	6 Partitioned Cases ...	For Acids with sloping top..	2	...	1	1	1	2	„		100						
							...	11	„								
	Empty Brandy Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„		100						
		Class I.															
	Charges for Dammering Packages								... pgs.		300						
	„ Repairing and hooping Casks								... casks		20						
	„ Tinning Copper Pans								... pans		35						
	Cooly hire within the Town								... coolies		650						
	„ to Dum-Dum								... „		20		As required.	50	100		
	„ to Chinsurah								... „		15						
	„ to Barrackpore								... „		50						
	„ to Baraset								... „		25						
	„ to Kidderpore								... „		100						

Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tenders.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
Class I.—(Concluded.)					Rs.	Rs.		
Cooly hire to Alipore ... Coolies	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	37	At the Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Storekeeper.	As required ...	50	100	Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
„ Bhowanipore ... „		28						
„ Howrah Ghaut ... „		45						
Cartage within the Town carts		100						
„ to Dum-Dum ... „		16						
„ to Barrackpore.. „		25						
„ to Baraset ... „		10						
„ to Kidderpore... „		20						
„ to Bhowanipore. „		8						
„ to Alipore ... „		15						
„ to Howrah Ghaut „		10						
Dinghees to Fort Point.. dinghees		60						
„ to below Fort Point ... „		70						
Class J.								
Oil, Castor ... Bottles to be labelled before being wrapped in straw. doz. qts.		550	.....	In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.	150	500		
„ „ ... „		400	At Allahabad. To the Medical Store-keeper.	All on 1st July 1865 ...	100	400		
„ „ ... „		300	At Umballa. To the Medical Store-keeper.	All on 1st April 1866 ...	100	300		
„ „ ... „		450	At Sealkote. To the Medical Store-keeper.	All on 1st October 1865 ...	150	500		
„ „ ... „		200	At Dinapore. To the Executive Commissariat Officer.	As required ...	100	300		
Class K.								
Spirits of Wine (colorless) of specific gravity 835, or 56 overproof, free of Excise duty ... impl. gls.		2,000	At the Government Medical Store Department. To the Principal Medical Storekeeper.	In equal proportions on 1st day of each month..	50	200		

Fort William;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 30th January 1865.

G. S. Macbean, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General.

No. 7.

Commissariat Office.

SEALED Tenders are invited for 1865-66 for—

1. Sale of Government Horses and Fillies.
2. Landing Stallions and Horses from Ships.
3. Stabling per Horse per mensem, inclusive of all charges, with loose box.
4. Ditto ditto without loose box.

Tenders will be received up to 2. P. M. 6th, and opened at noon on the 7th March, at No. " Park Street, where Form can be obtained.

FORT WILLIAM;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 8th February 1865.

P. M. GRAHAM, *Lieutenant,*
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 3.

Commissariat Notice.

THE Assistant Commissary General invites Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undernoted Articles. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for————." Forms can be had in this Office.

Except for Lime, unslaked, Packing cases, Bhurs, Panswavs, Cargo Boats, Bazar Medicines, Hospital Necessaries, Bullock Gear, Barrack Bedding, and Hospital Clothing and Bedding separate Tenders are required for each Station, and to be accompanied by the requisite Earnest Money in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipts.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Receive.	Open.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Receive.	Open.
Vegetables	To 2 P. M., 23rd Feb.	At noon, 24th Feb.	Bazar Medicines ...	To 2 P. M., 27th Feb.	Noon, 28th Feb.
Coffee			Hospital Necessaries ...		
Firewood			Tinning Utensils ...		
Salt			Earthen Water Vessels ...		
Lamp Oil			Tin and Wooden Packing Cases...		
Butter	To 2 P. M., 24th Feb.	Noon, 25th Feb.	Limestone ...	To 2 P. M., 1st March.	Noon, 2nd March.
Milk			Paddy Straw ...		
Fowls			Gram ...		
Chickens			Bhurs ...		
Eggs			Panswavs ...		
			Cargo Boats ...		
			Barrack Bedding ...		
			Hospital Cloth and Bedding ...		
			Bullock Gear ...		

FORT WILLIAM;
Commissariat Office,
The 25th January 1865.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General.

SCHEDULE.

Numbers.	Names of Articles.	Period of Contract.	Estimated Aggregate Quantity required, more or less.		Where and to whom deliverable.	Instalments and time of delivery.	Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.		Security Deposit.		Remarks.
			Fort William.	Dum-Dum.			Fort William. Rs.	Dum-Dum. Rs.	Fort William. Rs.	Dum-Dum. Rs.	
1	Vegetables ... lbs.	One year from 1st May 1865.	450,000	300,000	Ration grounds and Hospital. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily proportion half an hour before sunrise.	500	250	2,000	1,000	
2	Firewood ... „		1,300,000	900,000			300	200	1,000	600	
3	Butter ... „		2,400	1,200			100	50	300	200	
4	Milk pints of 20 ozs.		48,000	24,000			100	50	400	200	
5	Fowls ... no.		67	33			50	50	100	100	
6	Chickens ... „		8,000	4,000			150	100	500	300	
7	Eggs ... „		16,000	8,000			50	50	100	100	
8	Paddy Straw ... mds.	One year from 1st August 1865.	28,000	3,000	Cattle Yards Cooly Bazar and Dum-Dum, or Stables of Cavalry Corps; Commissariat Officer, or his Assistant.		500	50	2,000	200	
9	Gram, Patna, 1st Quality, picked and cleaned from all admixture ... „		500	500			50	50	100	100	
10	Gram, Patna, 1st Quality, unpicked, but not exceeding 2 seers per maund of admixture. „		6,500	1,000			300	50	1,500	200	
11	Coffee ... lbs.		19,000	13,000			300	200	1,000	500	
12	Salt, Liverpool ... „		27,000	18,000			100	50	300	200	
13	Tinning Cooking Utensils ... sets	One year from 1st May 1865.	1,200	800	At Barracks and Hospitals. To Medical Officers and Barrack Masters.	As Indents are received.	50	50	200	100	
14	Lamp Oil ... mds.		200	150			100	50	300	200	
15	Earthen water vessels... no.		6,000	4,000			50	50	200	100	
16	Lime, Common ... mds.		200	200			50	50	100	100	
17	Lime, unslaked ... „		300	0			100	0	300	0	

Numbers.	Names of Articles.		Period of Contract.	Estimated Aggregate Quantity required, more or less.	Where and to whom deliverable.	Instalments and time of delivery.	Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Security Deposit.	Remarks.
							Rs.	Rs.	
18	Packing Cases for Biscuit and Soojee ...	No.		500	At Commissariat Godowns, Cooly Bazar.		100	300	
18½	Packing Cases for Tea ...	„		4,000			500	2,000	
19	for Ghee, Oil, Arrowroot, or Barley..	„		500			100	300	
20	Bhurs ...	„		100			50	200	
21	Panseways ...	„		100			50	200	
22	Cargo Boats ...	„		100			100	300	
23	*Bazar Medicines, viz.*—				At Ghauts in Calcutta. To indenting Officers.				
	Alum ...	lbs.		53	At Hospitals. To Medical Officers.	As required.	50	200	
	Almonds ...	„		16					
	Assafœtida ...	„		3					
	Bel Fruit ...	no.		960					
	Bran ...	lbs.		36					
	Camphor ...	„		48					
	Cardamums ...	„		7					
	Cubebs ...	„		14					
	Cloves ...	„		3					
	Chyretta ...	„		105					
	Carraway Seeds ...	„		3					
	Cinnamon ...	„		10					
	Ginger, Dry ...	„		33					
	„ Green ...	„		11					
	Kuth Catechue ...	„		7					
	„ Karinga ...	„		4					
	Limes ...	no.		500					
	Mustard, Europe ...	lbs.		278					
	Nutmegs ...	„		10					
	Oil, Linseed ...	„		229					
	„ Mustard ...	„		229					
	„ Poppy ...	„		33					
	„ Cocoanut ...	„		51					
	Onions ...	„		100					
	Poppy Heads ...	„		24					
	Pomegranate Root, Bark ...	„		23					
	Pepper ...	„		10					
	Rasout ...	„		6					
	Vinegar, Europe ...	„		230					
	Wax, White ...	„		173					
	„ Yellow ...	„		65					
24	*Hospital Necessaries, viz.*—								
	Arrowroot ...	lbs.		200					
	Baskets ...	no.		76					
	Barley, Europe ...	lbs.		3,000					
	Cloth for Dressing ...	yds.		1,495					
	„ Bandages ...	„		1,760					
	Charcoal, Screened ..	cwt.		20			50	200	
	Cotton, cleaned ...	lbs.		102					
	„ sewing ...	„		20					
	Chunam ...	„		99					
	Cloth, Waxed ...	yds.		68					

One year from 1st May 1865.

Numbers.	Names of Articles.		Period of Contract.	Estimated Aggregate Quantity required, more or less.	Where and to whom deliverable.	Instalments and time of delivery.	Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Security Deposit.	Remarks.
	Hospital Necessaries,—(Concluded.)						Rs.	Rs.	
	Candles, Sperm, Cossipore ...	lbs.	One year from 1st May 1865.	44	At Hospitals. To Medical Officers.	As required.	50	200	
	„ Wax ...	„		47					
	„ Tallow ...	„		36					
	Flour for Poultices ...	„		1,000					
	Flannel, Europe ...	yds.		500					
	„ Country ...	„		300					
	Glasses, Chimney, for Argand Lamps ...	no.		24					
	Gunda Beroza ...	lbs		12					
	Gallipots ...	dozs.		50					
	Honey ...	lbs.		86					
	Linseed Meal ...	„		1,000					
	Lime Juice ...	„		150					
	Linseed ...	„		150					
	Leeches ...	no.		15,380					
	Lemonade, without Bottles..	dozs.		50					
	Naunds, large and small ...	no.		84					
	Oat Meal ...	lbs.		100					
	Phials, Bazar ...	dozs.		1,076					
	Pots and Pans, Earthen ...	„		2 248					
	Plantain Leaves ...	„		1,544					
	Pill Boxes, large ...	„		252					
	Paper, Country ...	qrs.		20					
	Soap, Country ..	lbs.		160					
	„ Bar, Europe ...	„		62					
	Suet, Mutton ...	„		152					
	Silk, Green ...	yds.		50					
	Soda Water, without Bottles	dozs.		150					
	Soojee ...	lbs.		100					
	Tape, Narrow ...	yds.		1,308					
	„ Broad ...	„		104					
	Twine, Country ...	lbs.		34					
	„ Europe ...	„		3					
	Tow ...	„		238					
	Tape, Measuring (6 yards)...	no.		1					
	Wicks, Cotton, for Agrand Lamps ...	dozs.		24					
25	*Bullock Gear, viz.—*								
	Jhools ...	No.	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.	430	Bullock Sheds, Cooly Lines. To Commissariat Officer.	On 15th September 1865.	100	300	
	Suffrahs ...	„		215					
	Hand Rubbers ...	„		215					
	Curry Combs ...	„		215					
	Nose Ropes ...	„		430					
	Bridle Ropes ...	„		430					
26	*Barrack Bedding, viz.—*								
	Quilts ...	No.		5,000	At Commissariat Godown. To Commissariat Officer.	As required.	2,500	10,000	
	Sheets ...	„		7,500					
	Blankets ...	„		3,000					
	Suttrunjees ...	„		4,000					

Numbers.	Names of Articles.		Period of Contract.	Estimated Aggregate Quantity required, more or less.	Where and to whom deliverable.	Instalments and time of delivery.	Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Security Deposit.	Remarks.
	Hospital Clothing and Bedding.						Rs.	Rs.	
	Class A.								
	Banians, Flannel	... No.	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.	2,245	At Godowns and Hospitals. To Commissariat and Medical Officers.	As required.	500	2,000	
	Blankets, Country	... „		150					
	„ lined with Chintz	„		966					
	Bolsters, large	... „		972					
	Bolster-cases, large	... „		1,813					
	Caps, Flannel	... „		832					
	Chintz, Country	... yds.		20					
	Doosooty	... „		150					
	Flannel, Europe	... „		33[illegible]					
	„ Country	... „		66					
	Gowns, double	... no.		1,092					
	„ single	... „		1,043					
	Hand Towels	... „		136					
	Jharruns; or Dusters	... „		811					
	Longcloth	... yds.		100					
	Musquito Curtains	... no.		160					
	Mattrasses	... „		1,170					
	Night Caps, Linen	... „		1,463					
	Pillows, large	... „		730					
	„ small	... „		2,069					
	Pillow-cases, large	... „		1,128					
	„ small	... „		4,013					
	Quilts, Cotton	... „		946					
	Round, Jack, Towels	... „		339					
	Shirts, Linen	... „		3,384					
	Sheets, „	... „		3,749					
	Slippers	... pairs		1,022					
	Straight Jackets	... no.		2					
	Suttrunjees, Bedside	... „		849					
	Caps, Cotton	... „		250					
	Socks, Cotton	... pairs		2,195					
	„ Flannel	... „		128					
	„ Worsted	... „		1,272					
	Trowsers, Linen	... no.		2,125					
	„ Flannel	... „		1,854					
	Thread, or Sewing Cotton	... lbs.		43					
	Tape, Broad	... yds.		2,000					
	„ Narrow	... „		2,193					
	Class B.								
	Camp Kettles, Copper	... No.		34			50	200	
	Chillumchees, Brass, of more than 8 lbs.	... „		2					
	Choppers	... „		10					
	Copper Stool Pans, with covers	„		61					
	Copper Boilers, with covers, 9 gallons	... „		8					
	Copper Boilers, with covers, 8 gallons	... „		6					
	Copper Boilers, with covers, 5 gallons	... „		6					
	Copper Boilers, with covers, 2 gallons	... „		9					

Numbers.	Names of Articles.		Period of Contract	Estimated Aggregate Quantity required, more or less.	Where and to whom deliverable.	Instalments and time of delivery.	Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Security Deposit.	Remarks.
	Class B.—(Concluded.)						Rs.	Rs.	
	Frying Pans, Copper, large..	No.	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.	7	At Godowns and Hospitals. To Commissariat and Medical Officers.	As required.	50	200	
	Grid Iron, large ...	„		2					
	Hatchets ...	„		18					
	Knives, Kitchen ...	„		6					
	Pestles and Mortars, Iron ...	„		4					
	„ „ Brass..	„		1					
	Pint Measure, Copper ...	„		6					
	Pudding Dishes, Copper ...	„		14					
	Sauce Pans, Copper, 4 gallons, with covers ...	„		18					
	Sauce Pans, small, with covers	„		8					
	Soup Sadles, large ...	„		12					
	Tea Kettles, Copper ...	„		1					
	„ Iron ...	„		2					
	Class C.								
	Camel Trunks with Trays ...	„		22			50	100	
	Pettarah, Wooden, with Lock and Key ...	„		1					
	Class D.								
	Cork Screws ...	„		8					
	Crockery Ware Basins, quarto ...	„		20					
	Crockery Jugs, quarto ...	„		27					
	„ Plates, large ...	„		400					
	„ Salt Cups ...	„		590					
	„ Soap Dishes ...	„		32					
	Curry Stones with Rollers ...	„		10					
	Forks, Dinner ...	„		1,030					
	Funnel, Tin ...	„		1			50	100	
	Head Tickets, Tin ...	„		300					
	Knives, Dinner ...	„		852					
	Lanterns, Tin ...	„		5					
	Padlocks, Iron, 3-inch, with Keys ...	„		142					
	Spoons, Iron, Table ...	„		609					
	Sulleetahs with Ropes ...	„		58					
	Tin Pots ...	„		300					
	„ Cups ...	„		398					

Fort William;
Commissariat Office,
The 25th January 1865.

G. S. Macbean, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General.

No. 2.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders are invited for supply of Beef and Mutton to Troops at Barrackpore on the march and in camp at various distances from Barrackpore for 12 months, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.

Form of Tenders to be had at Barrackpore, where Tenders will be received up to 4 P. M. of the 27th February 1865, and opened at noon on the 28th February 1865.

Earnest Deposit to be in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipt.

SCHEDULE.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be deposited with Tender.	Security to be deposited on acceptance of Tender by the Commissary General.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
BARRACKPORE.	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	lbs.	Ration Grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Half an hour before sun-rise daily according to daily Indents, &c.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Best Grass fed.	
Beef		1,57,500			2,500	8,000		
Mutton		25,000						

BARRACKPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 26th January 1865.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, *Major,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 643¼ Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Chunderpore, of Desh Panbaree, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre on the 2nd of May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

E P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

ZILLAH KAMROOP;
Revenue Department,
The 13th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

North By Kullung River.

South—By swamp and low lands and Botanee Jungle.

East By fallow land, a Rock, Chunderpore Beel, Botanee and Nul Jungles, and a large Rock.

West—By a line through grass jungle at foot of Hills and a long edge of Forest.

E P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Wast Land, estimated to consist of about (160) one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Ootur Soroobungshur, Mouzah Dampore, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre on the 2nd of May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

E. P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

ZILLAH KAMROOP;
Revenue Department,
The 13th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

North—By Amdola Beel and Pillars.

South—By Pillars and Dhurmotur land.

East—By Hills of Bhringashur, Shanpanah, and Moniary.

West—By Pillars and Nita Beel.

E. P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lot of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 300 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannah Futtickchurry, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of June 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG,
The 12th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 70.—In Thannah Futtickchurry, area about 300 Acres,—
North—By the Fenny River.
South—By Lot 22.
East—By Andermanick Surrah.
West—By Panees Surrah.

N. B.—This Advertisement supersedes the Notice at page 114 of the *Gazette* of the 25th January last.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (50) fifty Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Ramsaha, Mouzahs Gotanuggur and Burragawn, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 4th April 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

THOS. LAMB,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT;
Zillah Kamroop,
The 8th December 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

On the North by cultivated lands of Mouzah Gotanuggur.
On the South by Burragong Mouzah's Hill and Seel Dooar.
On the East by Mr. Philipp's Koboolah land.
On the West by cultivated lands of Mouzah Gotanuggur and Hill.

THOS. LAMB,
Depy, Commr. of Revenue.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two Lots of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (600) six hundred Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzahs Chillabandha and Solall, in Zillah Nowgong in Assam, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per Acre, on the 3rd day of April 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH NOWGONG;
Depy. Commr.'s Office,
The 6th December 1864.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

LOT No. I.—In Mouzah Chillabandha, area about 200 Acres.

On the North by the southern boundary of Mr George Williamson's Kuliahbur grant.

On the South by a high embankment planted with bamboos as far as the Juree tree shewn on the plan.

On the East by the Kamykhya Lakhiraj land from a post on the north-east to another at the Josah Hollah, and by the Josah Hollah.

On the West by a continuation of the embankment which formed the southern boundary.

LOT No. II.—In Mouzah Solall, area about 400 Acres.

On the North by Bihusua Ahut tree (or tree under which the festival of the Bihu is held) and posts; by marshes known as Bhogoneea Hollah and Law Bhooi Dullone.

On the South by the Dullong Jooree from a post on the south-west to another on the south-east.

On the East by Burtamolee and Pahkotab Hollahs.

On the West by Muhmora Hollah and Posts.

H. C. B. C. RABAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, situated in Zillah Seebsagur, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas an acre on the 2nd May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, at 11 A. M., should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. SCONCE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Revenue,
Assam, Zillah Seebsagur;
The 19th November 1864.

LOT I.—About 2,000 Acres, in Mouzah Ghilladharee, bounded as follows :—

North—A straight line from Ghilladharee Nuddee at a point 700 feet from the north-east corner of Mr. Beckett's Ghilladharee Grant, held under the old Rules, to a large Cotton tree on the bank of the Mukrung Nuddee.

South—A straight line from the south-east corner of the Ghilladharee Grant to the south-west corner of the Mukrung Grant.

East—Mukrung Grant and Mukrung River as far as the large Cotton tree mentioned in the north boundary.

West—Ghilladharee Grant and the Ghilladharee Nuddee.

LOT II.—About 500 Acres, in Mouzah Dhopabur, bounded as follows :—

North Dhodur Alli, 500 feet, west of Mr. Vanqulin's Myhebellea Grant.

South—Ladoighur (Road.)

East—Mr. Vanqulin's Grant and the Suffry Nuddee, from that Grant to where it intersects the Ladoighur.

West—A line drawn due south from the western termination of the north boundary to the Ladoighur.

H. SCONCE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Zillah Seebsagur,
The 19th November 1864.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 4,000 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannah Sautkaneah, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per acre, on the second day of May 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1838. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG,
The 17th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 76—In Thannah Sautkaneah, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By assessed lands of Chanpoor, Natmoora, and Tellgaon.

East—By assessed lands of Doodorea, Roopnugger, and Sooepoorah.

South—By a line drawn from east to west across the range from the Village of Potbeela on the east, to the assessed lands of Bellgaon on the west.

West—By assessed lands of Bellgaon, Chandoopoor, and Hajeegaon.

LOT No. 77.—In Thannah Sautkaneeah, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By the southern boundary of the Lot No. 76, *viz.* by a line drawn east to west across the range from the Village of Potbeela on the east, to the assessed lands of Bellgaon on the west.

East—By assessed lands of Potbeela and Kanchana.

South—By northern boundary of Lot 34 where it crosses the range of hill lands, and in other parts by the assessed lands of Chooramunnie.

West—By assessed lands of Chundia Hàt, Bunnigram, and Khoona Moyafferabad.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG,
The 17th January 1865.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, the 15th February 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, the Ninth day of March next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Ramgopaul Chunder,—

1. The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Ramgopaul Chunder of, in, and to the undivided one-fourth share of the family Dwelling-house at Surdangah, in the Zillah of Burdwan, together with the appurtenances thereto.

2. And also the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Ramgopaul Chunder of, in, and to the undivided one-fourth share in the several plots of Nackrauj land situate in the Villages Mouzah Mooragatcha, Lot Nimdhoho, in the District of Burdwan.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 7th February 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	31,27,310 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	0 0 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,93,78,123 1 6
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,65,136 5 9	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	20,55,606 14 9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 60,32,766 6 9		Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto	...	...	1,23,57,893 11 3
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	98,30,299 6 6	1,58,59,065 13 3	Dead Stock ditto	...	...	3,78,578 2 3
				Stamps ditto	...	...	10,122 12 6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,24,99,790 5 6	Balances with other Banks ...	...	...	7,15,673 15 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	1,99,624 9 7	Sundries ...	...	...	7,81,688 3 2
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	3,68,400 0 0				
Sundries	...	...	5,44,953 13 11				3,57,94,894 8 2
				Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office ...	...	...	0 0 0
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	...	... Rs. 1,37,13,743 0 0	
				Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	... „ 1,07,19,333 0 0	
							2,44,33,076 0 9
Rupees	...	...	6,32,27,970 8 11			Rupees ...	6,32,27,970 8 11

D. Woods,
Chief Accountant and Depy. Secy.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, 10TH FEBRUARY 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after this date a Fee of One Rupee will be charged by the Bank for every new Certificate issued in lieu of others tendered for renewal or consolidation.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, 10TH FEBRUARY 1865.

PARTIES when sending notice to the Bank of the stoppage of Government Currency Notes, are requested to be careful in giving the denomination as well as the letter prefixed to each series of numbers for example :—

For Notes of 10 Rupees $\frac{A}{1}$82180.
or $\frac{A}{1}$82180.
or $\frac{A}{1}$82180.
For Notes of 1,000 Rupees $\frac{A}{11}$37083.
or $\frac{A}{11}$37083.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bank of Madras.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held on Tuesday, the 31st day of January 1865, the following Resolutions were adopted in terms of the authority vested in them by Clause VI., Act V. of 1862 :—

1. That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the creation of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five new shares of Rupees one thousand each.

2. That such shares be issued or offered to the Proprietors at a premium of ten per cent. say at Rupees 1,100 each, and that they be alloted to shareholders in the proportion of one new share to each holder of two shares, and one half and one quarter share to each holder of one share and one half share respectively. Holders of odd quarter shares to receive, on application, Certificates entitling them to a half interest in a quarter share ; two such Certificates lodged on or before the 30th June next will entitle the holder to one quarter share. If not so lodged the right to such quarter share shall be forfeited.

3. That the Proprietors entitled to claim the new issue shall be those whose names appear on the Register on the 1st day of March 1865, and that the Transfer Books be closed from the 2nd to the 13th day of March, both days inclusive.

4. That the amount of the new shares, together with premium thereon, shall be payable in four equal instalments in the following manner :—

Rupees 275 on or before 1st May 1865.
„ 275 on or before 1st July „
„ 275 on or before 1st Sept. „
„ 275 on or before 1st Nov. „

5. That any new shares the amount of which, with premium as above, shall not be paid in full on the 31st December next, shall be absolutely

forfeited to the Bank, and shall be disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

6. That upon all instalments paid up on account of new shares Interest shall be allowed, from date of payment to 31st December 1865, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

7. That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments on the prescribed dates shall be charged interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from such dates to the date of payment.

8. That Scrip Certificates be issued on payment of the first instalment, and that as soon as all the instalments (with any interest that may be due) on each new share shall have been paid up share certificates be given in exchange.

9. That the premium on the shares taken up by the Proprietors, and also any profit that may be realized on unclaimed and forfeited shares, be added to the Reserve Fund.

10. That the new shares shall be entitled to dividend from 1st January 1866.

11. That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to each Proprietor, and that they be duly advertised.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN MCIVER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF MADRAS,
The 31st January 1865.

Receiver's Sale.

THE Receiver will proceed to sell at his Office, No. 5, Strand Street, on Thursday, the 16th February 1865, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, the property advertized for sale on 14th December last in cause Sumbhoo Nauth Ghose *versus* Chunder Biswas.

RADHANAUTH BOSE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Eastern Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office, 8-1, Old Court House Corner, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., to receive the Accounts for the past Half-year, to declare a Dividend for the year ending 31st January, and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

JAMES YOUNG,
Acting Agent and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th February 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Mehals as per the following Statement will be let in Putnee at the Burdwan Rajbaree to the highest bidder on the 27th February 1865 corresponding 17th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*:—

Names of Zillahs.	Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Mehals.	Sudder Jumma payable to the Collectorate of the Zillah in which the Mehals are situated.		
			Rs.	As.	P.
Moorshedabad ...	Ausudnugore ...	Lot Turuff Jeagunge within Chandneagunge	1,317	2	0
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Lot Turuff Auzimgunge within Chandneagunge	912	12	1
Ditto ...	Pulasee ...	Lot Rumnadadpoor, Towjee No. 571 ...	1,068	2	2
Ditto ...	Dhaoo ...	Lot Kismut Bazitpoor, Towjee No. 285 ...	895	6	0½
Dinagepore ...	Kurdaha ...	Lot Neechinta, Towjee No. 277	564	2	8½

Twenty-five per cent. on the sum which may be settled as bonus is to be paid on the spot, the remaining amount must be paid within eight days after the conclusion of the bargain. In default the bargain will be cancelled, the money already paid lapsed to the Rajbaree.

The successful bidder will have to tender security of landed property to the value of a moiety of the Putnee Jumma of the Mehal or Mehals bid for, and sign the usual Security Bond and Kubooliut after the payment of the entire amount of bonus.

For further particulars apply to the Jumma Member of the Rajbaree.

BURDWAN RAJBAREE,
The 11th February 1865.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Promothonauth Bancooley, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of February instant, it was ordered that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking for relief under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., be dismissed.

Moses, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Thacoordoss Mitter, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 14th day of May 1864 to the 31st day of January 1865 was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of March next, should be appointed for the further hearing in this matter for the purpose of making a Dividend.

☞ "*Any Creditor or other person interested "who intend to establish or oppose any claim upon "the Estate of the said Insolvent may attend and be "heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three "clear days before the day of hearing.*"

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Thomas James Canning, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of February instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 8th day of February 1864 to the 31st day of January 1865 was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 4th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a Dividend.

☞ "*Any Creditor or other person interested "who intend to establish or oppose any claim upon "the Estate of the said Insolvent may attend and be "heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three "clear days before the day of hearing.*"

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Angey Hadengue, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of February instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Mahanund Shaw, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of February instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 4th day of March next, with liberty to the said Insolvent to amend generally his Schedule and Estate paper filed in this matter, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Ramrutton, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of February instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of April next, with liberty to the said Insolvent to amend generally his Schedule and Estate paper filed in this matter, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Leon Green Burgh, of No 72, Cossitollah Street, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business as Hotel-keeper at Waterloo Street, in Calcutta, in co-partnership with Henry Braham, under the style of Braham and Green Burgh, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 14th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Shircore, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Leon Green Burgh, of No. 72, Cossitollah Street, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business as Hotelkeeper at Waterloo Street, in Calcutta, in co-partnership with Henry Braham, under the style of Braham and Green Burgh, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 14th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Shircore, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Roopchund Chuckerbutty, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Jadub Chunder Shaw, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Nobocoomar Mullick, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Henry Hutchinson Atkinson, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Shaik Shameeruddeen, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of February instant, by five several orders of this Court, the said Insolvents were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., as to all persons named in their Schedules as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively.

Insolvent in person.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

Saunders, *Attorney.*

Leslie, *Attorney.*

Anley, Pittar, and Dhur, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 14th February 1865.

The British India Tea Company, "Limited."

In accordance with instructions received from the London Board, notice is hereby given that a 4th Call, at the rate of Rupees 30 per Share, is payable at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Church Lane, on or before the 16th February next. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls not paid on due date.

GORDON, STUART AND CO.,
Agents, British India Tea Co., "Limited."

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1865.

The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company "Limited."

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 6, Church Lane, on Tuesday, the 28th February 1865, at noon.

The Books and Accounts, duly audited, are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART AND CO.,
Secretaries and Calcutta Managers.

The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 6, Church Lane, on Tuesday, the 7th day of March, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 31st January last.

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART & CO.,
Secretaries and Calcutta Managers.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th February 1865.

Soorispore Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on Wednesday, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the Half-year ending 31st October 1864, receiving the Director's Report, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1865.

Notice.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of sixty Rupees per share, free of Income Tax, will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 15th March, at the Office of the Calcutta Docking Company, "Limited."

Proprietors will please apply for Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Directors,

W. S. MILLARD,
Superintendent.

Bengal Tea Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on Friday, the 24th of February 1865, at noon, at the Registered Office, No. 14, Strand, to take into consideration certain alterations in the Deed, *viz.*,—In respect to the application of Regulations Nos. 70 and 71 in Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857 to this Company; and to provide that the extent of Tea cultivation be limited to two thousand acres.

A. H. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary.

The 15th November 1864.

The Indian Daily News Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Hastings' Street, on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 4 P. M.

By Order of the Directors,

J. M. SCOTT,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th February 1865.

The Indian Daily News Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed on and after this date till after the Meeting of the 25th instant.

By Order of the Directors,

J. M. SCOTT,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th February 1865.

Seebsaugor Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Mission Row, on Friday, the 24th day of February 1865, at 4-30 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held this day, *viz.*,—"That the following alterations be made in the Articles of Association, *viz.*:—

In Clause 31, that the words "held in February" be struck out, and the word "first" inserted before "Ordinary General Meeting."

In Clause 36, that the words "May and November" be struck out, and the words "April and October" substituted.

That Clauses 43, 44, and 45, relating to "Accounts," be struck out, and the following substituted:—"The Books of the Company shall be closed yearly on the 31st day of December, and the Directors shall lay before the Shareholders a statement of the Income and Expenditure for the year ending on that date at the first Ordinary Meeting thereafter."

BEGG, DUNLOP & Co.,
Secretaries.

7, MISSION ROW,
The 24th November 1864.

Canning Town Municipal Debenture Loan.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Canning Town Municipal Debenture Loan has been closed this day.

By Order of the Commissioners,

J. GREIG HICKS,
Offg. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1865.

Victoria Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Victoria Tea Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on Tuesday, the 18th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed by the Shareholders on 16th instant, and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO.
Secretaries.

Just Published,

A Bengali Translation of the INSTRUCTIONS TO REGISTERING OFFICERS UNDER ACT XVI. OF 1864, with the Forms of Statements; translated by Radhanath Bysack, with the sanction of the Registrar-General. Sold by Messrs. Lepage and Co. Price, two annas.

Advertisement.

HALF of a Currency Note, for Rupees 20, No. 25097, is missing, any one finding and producing the same to the undersigned will be rewarded. The payment of the Note has been stopped at the Bank.

GOOROO DOSS CHUCKROBUTTY,
Second Clerk, Ranaghat Sub-Division.

Stolen,

THE following Government Currency Notes from the Executive Engineer's Camp, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal:—

No. A/13 39682,
„ 50560,
„ 58895,
„ 48218,
„ 59191,
„ 55308,
„ 58893,
„ 48469.

Right-hand half of No. A/13 52429, each for Rupees 100.

Stolen,

THE following Currency Notes of Rupees 50 each:—

No. 71592.
„ 58445.
„ 65157.
„ 47969.
„ 53853.
„ 39613.

Lost,

ON the night of the 25th ultimo, by the swamping of a boat between Colvin Ghaut and that opposite to the Metcalfe Hall, the following Currency Notes:—

No. 11019, for Rupees 500, and
„ 63713, „ „ 50.

Payment has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

Lost,

HALVES of Currency Notes,—

No. A/13 02305, for Rs. 20.
„ A/13 30548, „ „ 10.
„ A/13 67955, „ „ 10.

Payment stopped.

Lost,

HALVES of Currency Notes, No. 04926, for Rupees 100, No. 36585, for Rupees 50. Payment stopped.

Lost,

LEFT-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. A/13 01862, for Rupees 10. Payment stopped.

Lost,

HALVES of Government Currency Notes, No. A/13 17389, for Rupees 1,000; Nos. A/13 12148 and 09594, for Rupees 500, each. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

HALF of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 5879, old, for Rupees 20. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

FIRST-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. A/13 08119, for Rupees 500. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

FIRST-HALVES of Government Currency Notes, Nos. A/13 23575 and A/13 31871, for Rupees 1,000 each. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

LEFT-HALVES of Government Currency Notes, Nos. A/13 28045, 30261, and 32585, for Rupees 1,000 each. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

HALF of Government Currency Note, No. A/5 91242, for Rupees 10. Payment stopped at the Bank.

NOTICE issued by the POST-MASTER GENERAL of BENGAL.

No. 7804.

THE Public are hereby informed that two experimental Post Office have been opened at the Stations of Nulhatty and Ahmedpore on the East India Railway Line.

C. K. DOVE,
Post-Master General of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th February 1865.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 876.

The 2nd February 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by his opportunity.

No. 879.

The 10th February 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 880.

The 10th February 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 881.

The 11th February 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Nemesis* will be closed on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.	Vid Marseilles.	Vid Southampton.
	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

No. 882.

The 14th February 1865.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 1st March will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, the 21st February, *vid* Marseilles and Southampton.

Letters and papers for transmission *vid* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 21st, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

	Vid Southampton.	Vid Marseilles.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Under ½ Ounce ...	0 4 0	0 6 8
„ 1 „ ...	0 8 0	0 13 4

No. 883.

The 14th February 1865.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet will be sent to Bombay on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

The Express Postage must be paid in Stamps at one Rupee per ½ of an ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage.

Memorandum shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 10th of January 1865, *and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.*

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters. Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books. Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Candia. .	12th Feb. 1865, at 8 A. M.	12th Feb. 1865, at 9 A. M.	12th Feb. 1865, at 11½ A.M.	1 P. M., 12th Feb. 1865.	2 H. 30 M.	3	3	6	49	26	75 6
										Total .	81
										France ...	2 Boxes
										Mauritius ...	1 „
										Madras ..	2 „
										Hong-Kong ...	1 „
										Singapore .	1 „
										Ceylon ..	1 „
										Malta ...	1 Bag.
										Alexandria ...	1 „
										Gibraltar ...	1 Pkt.
										Suez ...	2 „
										Aden ...	1 „
										Penang ...	1 „
										Bombay ...	1 „
										Ceylon ...	2 „
										Bagdad ...	1 „
										Grand Total	100

The 14th February 1865.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st*.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th*.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Government share in Chur Siddhee, Pergunnah Sundeep, in the District of Bhullooah, which was fixed on the 15th February 1865, has been postponed until further orders.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 7th February 1865.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Chittagong, will be put up to sale, in the Chittagong Collectorate, on the 27th February 1865, corresponding with 17th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of the Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number of the Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of the Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P. Y.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
12	33492	Ijara Asgur Ally and Abdool Ajeej, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	9 3 39 14½	25 6 9	0 4 1	25 10 10	50 13 6	On failure of payment for 1270 B. S. this Estate was resumed. Purchaser will be entitled to possession from 1271.
93	33588	Talook Maheraj Dhonah Beli, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	20 1 27 29½	60 15 3	0 9 9	61 9 0	121 14 6	Possession will be given from date of sale.
116	33601	Talook Soid Ahmed Ollah, Auction purchase by Ramsoonder Sein, Thannah Patteelo ...	36 3 31 16½	68 8 0	0 11 0	69 3 0	137 0 0	
123	33608	Moulvee Sadut Ally, Thannah Hathazarry ...	21 2 18 11½	37 8 0	0 6 0	37 14 0	133 14 0	Possession will be given as above. The resume is fluctuating, the settlement being a progressive one, Rupees 37-8 up to 1282, Rupees 50 to 1290, and Rupees 66-14-11 after the last mentioned year.
127	33612	Sheekmee Talook Sham Soonder Chuckerbutty, Thannah Raoojan ...	46 3 0 2	102 0 3	1 0 6	103 0 9	204 0 6	Possession will be given to purchaser from date of purchase.
128	33613	Sheekmee Talook Hyder Ally, Thannah Raoojan	20 2 37 4½	51 15 11	0 8 4	52 8 3	103 15 10	
129	33614	Sheekmee Talook Furree Shung, Thannah Raoojan ...	20 0 38 18½	51 11 8	0 8 3	52 3 11	103 7 4	
137	38428	Ijarah Mirtinjoy, Thannah Ramoo ...	12 0 38 26½	21 2 6	0 3 6	21 6 0	42 5 0	Ditto in 1272 B. S.
155	14	Ramloohun Kalee Doss, Thannah Raoojan ...	1 2 4 11	1 14 9	0 0 3	1 15 0	.....	Ditto from date of sale.
156	24842	Talook Afzul, Thannah Futtick Cherry ...	0 2 31 2½	.....	.....	.....	7 10 6	
157	25806	Talook Abdool Kurrim, Thannah Futtick Cherry	0 0 15 26½	.....	.....	.....	0 15 0	Will be sold rent-free with possession from date of sale.
158	22768	Talook Akbur and Allahoddeen, Thannah Town	0 1 19 15½	.....	.....	.....	3 7 0	
159	23619	Talook Ramprosad, Thannah Bhattearree ...	2 0 26 21½	2 0 9	0 0 3	2 1 0	.....	Possession from date of sale.
160	2061	Talook Omed Ally Boksha Ally, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	2 2 12 17	2 7 0	0 0 6	2 7 6	.....	
161	4293	Talook Shakunder Moonshee, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	0 0 15 2½	.....	.....	.....	0 12 6	Ditto ditto, and will be sold rent-free.
172	812	Turruff Ameen Mohde, Thannah Town ...	9 3 39 14½	20 5 3	0 3 3	20 8 6	.....	Ditto ditto from date of sale
173	4645	Anour Ollah, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	17 0 10 25½	14 4 3	0 2 3	14 6 6	28 8 6	Ditto ditto from 1272 B. S.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 13th January 1865.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, in the Monghyr Collectorate, on Thursday, the 16th February 1865, corresponding with 24th Magh 1272 Fuslee.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
8	587	Arazie Gungberar Muksoospoor Goorha *alias* Rughoonathpoor, Pergunnah Bullia ...	3791 3 30	1,882 2 0	18 14 0	1,901 0 0	3,764 4 0	
5	590	Arazie Gungberar Mulheepoor, Pergunnah Bullia ...	405 2 18½	192 5 0	1 15 0	194 4 0	384 10 0	
65	1296	Arazie Amanut Sircar Gungapershad, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	17 0 33	33 7 0	0 5 0	33 12 0	66 14 0	
50	1348	Towfeer Basdeopoor, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	6804 3 30	4,412 11 0	44 2 0	4,456 13 0	8,825 6 0	
66	3079	Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun Duroon, Mouzah Sooltanpoor Dhunye, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	6 1 15	21 0 0	0 4 0	21 4 0	42 0 0	
21	3083	Arazie Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	150 1 27	110 8 0	1 2*0	111 10 0	221 0 0	
20	3087	Arazie Amanut Sircar, Thannah Bindrabun, Pergunnah Monghyr ...	15 3 0½	16 0 0	0 3 0	16 3 0	32 0 0	
6	3346	Arazie Gungberar Mulheepoor, Pergunnah Bullia ...	351 2 16	263 14 0	2 11 0	266 9 0	527 12 0	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Zillah Monghyr,
The 1st September 1864.

C. E. LANCE,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietory right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on 27th March 1865, corresponding with 15th Chyet 1272 *F. S.*, Monday :—

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.

No. of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
4 Of Purneah	No. 100 of Purneah ... „ 3957 of Bhaugulpore	Madhopoor, Pergunnah Harawut	56 2 10	4 8 6	0 0 9	4 9 3	9 1 0	
10 Of Purneah	„ 255 of Purneah ... „ 3964 of Bhaugulpore	Kuteehra, Pergunnah Harawut	165 1 21	17 11 11	0 2 11	17 14 10	35 7 10	
11 Of Purneah	„ 125 of Purneah .. „ 3959 of Bhaugulpore	Gobindpoor Kullan, Pergunnah Harawut ..	56 0 7	4 2 4	0 0 8	4 3 0	8 4 8	
13 Of Purneah	„ 536 of Purneah .. „ 3971 of Bhaugulpore	Jewachpoor, Pergunnah Harawut	68 1 34	5 0 0	0 0 10	5 0 10	10 0 0	

BHAGULPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 7th February 1865.

H. R. MADOCKS,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Jessore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Monday, the 27th February 1865, corresponding with 17th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 216.—Mouza Paikpara, Pergunnah Essubpore; recorded Proprietor Rajah Boroda Kant Roy; Sudder Jumma Rupees 752-8-7.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 4426 —Abadkaree right of Chuck Khoria Dhamsa Khally, in Soonderbuns; Lessee Ram Chunder Tacoor and others; Sheviat Woomanath Chowdhry; the term of lease (Russodee) runs for 20 years from 1260 to 1279 *B. S.*; entire Jumma Rupees 5,677-6-9, payable from 1273 *B. S.*; Sudder Jumma for 1271 Rupees 4,737-0-8.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 4th February 1865.

E. W. MOLONY,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Tirhoot, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 23rd February 1865, corresponding with 13th Phagoon 1272 Fuslee, for the recovery of the amount for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class I—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 39.—Jownapore Khass, Pergunnah Balagutch; recorded Proprietors Dhunoo Lall and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,226-15-5. The rights and interests of Azeer Lall, minor, under the guardianship of Mussamut Jankee Coour, are only to be sold under Regulation XIX. of 1814.

No. 136.—Chandpora, Tuppeh Bhutsallah, Pergunnah Bissarah; recorded Proprietors Gujjoo Rae and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 660-6-5. The rights and interests of Gujjoo Rae, Monohur Rae, for self and guardian of Ramdihul Rae, minor, Teikmun Rae, Dhowtal Rae, Birjoo Rae, Ijrail Rae, Dureeao Rae, Wodwunt Rae, Bukht Rae, Amaid Rae, Kishundaonarain, Amolo Rae, Hurrukh Rae, Joyram Rae, Monohur Rae, Nundnaraen Rae, Bunsee Rae, Jhumun Rae, Nursingnaraen Sing, Bahoree Rae, Shoodist Rae, Sunker Rae, Rucheeah Rae, Fowjdar Rae, Shewdhan Rae, Nawazee Rae, Thakoordayal Rae, Mussamut Gowla Coour, for self and guardian of Shewsunker Rae, minor; Ramsahoy Rae, Gopal Rae, for self and guardian of Ramyead Rae, Lutchman Rae, Dookhit Rae, minors; Musamut Mohesh Coour, Joorawon Sahee, and Joogasur Sahee are only to be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859.

No. 1190.—Beerpore Ilmaspore, Pergunnah Hajeepore; recorded Proprietors Baboo Brijbeharee Lall and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,565-5.

No. 3069.—Paimburhunda, &c., Pergunnah Surressah; recorded Proprietors Gopalnarain Sing and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 760-8-7. The rights and interests of Gopalnarain Sing are only to be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859.

No. 6012.—Sreeporemowan, Pergunnah Tursoon; recorded Proprietors Hydur Ally and others Sudder Jumma Rupees 635-14-3.

TIRHOOT COLLECTORATE,
The 20th January 1865.

A. J. ELLIOT,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Bancoorah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Wednesday, the 22nd February 1865 *A. D.*, corresponding with 12th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class I—Permanently-settled Estate.

2*as.* 13*gds.* 1*k.* 1*k.* share of No. 7, Talook Jamturrah, Pergunnah Bishenpore, and 10*as.* 18*gds.* 1*k.* 1*k.* share of No. 7, Poorunderpore, &c., two Mouzahs; recorded Proprietor Guddadhur Banerjee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,221-6-3.

BANCOORAH, COLLECTORATE,
The 24th January 1865.

W. S. WELLS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Nuddea, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 17th February 1865, corresponding with 7th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 17.—Dehee Alpha, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded Proprietors Chunder Mohun Madhub, Norendro Chunder, and Beharry Loll Roy, himself and Executor of Ussinee Coomer and Kaminee Coomer Roy, Shurbo Chunder and Essan Chunder Roy, Woomamoyee Burmanay, Shosheemookhee Burmanay, Executrix and mother of Hurrinauth Roy, minor, Darricanath Biswas, Beerojamoyee Burmanay, Geerija Debay, and Sreemuttee Debay; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 8,670-5-3, and Police Rupees 96-3 7, out of which 12*as.* 6*gds.* 2*k.* 2*k.* share bearing Sudder Jumma ... Rs. 6,683 5 11
Police ... „ 74 2 9

6,757 8 8

No. 41.—Turuf Baytee; recorded Proprietor Roghoonath Roy; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,600, out of which 13*as.* 6*gds.* 11*k.* 11*k.* share bearing Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,333-5-4.

No. 119.—Dehee Kurra, Pergunnah Rajpore; recorded Proprietors Aunundololl, Modhoosoodun, Kedarnauth, and Pranchand Chowdhroy, and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 934-7-6, out of which the property bearing Sudder Jumma Rupees 506-9-2½.

No. 167.—Dehee Doobra, Pergunnah Poujnour; recorded Proprietors Essur Chunder Moostoffy, Tara Pran, Hurre Pran, and Kyelashnauth Bromocharry; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 19,431-6-1, and Police Rupees 213-5-4 out, of which 12*as.* share bearing Sudder Jumma ... Rs. 15,533 15 7
Police ... „ 170 9 0

15,704 8 7

No. 216.—Dehee Gobra, Pergunnah Plassee; recorded Proprietors Shabaram Shae and Issur Chunder Ghose; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,251-5-11, and Police Rupees 22-0-9, out of which the property bearing Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 1,139 1 5
Police ... ... „ 10 14 9

1,150 0 2

No. 241.—Hoodaraypore, Pergunnah Shahaoojeeal; recorded Proprietors Hurrimohun and Khatturpaul Mookerjee, Anundamoye Debay, and Goluck Chunder Mookerjee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,119-1-10, out of which share 12*as.* 10*p.* bearing Sudder Jumma Rupees 874-4-8.

No. 243.—Dehee Hattechalla, Pergunnah. Bagwan; recorded Proprietors Chunder Mohun, Madhub Chunder, Norendro Chunder, Behareeloll Roy, himself and Executor of Ussinee Coomer and Kaminee Coomer Roy, Shurbo Chunder and Essan Chunder Roy, Woomamoyee Burmanay, and Shosheemookhee Burmanay, Executrix and mother of Hurrinauth Roy, minor, Darricanath Biswas; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 9,482-6-3, and Police Rupees 112-3-2, out of which 13*as.* 6*gds.* 2*k.* 2*k.* share bearing Sudder Jumma ... . Rs. 7,309 5 6
Police ... ... „ 86 7 9

7,395 13 3

No. 338.—Turuf Majhud, Pergunnah Shahaoojeeal; recorded Proprietors Goluck Chunder Mookerjee, Bindahun Prankisto Mookerjee, and Sreehurry Bannerjee; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,951-6-3, out of which 5*as.* 9*gds.* 2*k.* share bearing Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,083-11-4¾.

No. 371.—Dehee Nakassiparah, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded Proprietors Chunder Mohun Madhub Chunder, Norendro Chunder, Behareeloll Roy, himself and Executor of Ussinee Coomer and Kaminee Coomer Roy, Shurbo Chunder and Essan Chunder Roy, Woomamoyee Burmanay, and Shosheemookhee Burmanay, Executrix and mother of Hurrinauth Roy, minor, Darricanath Biswas; total Sudder Jumma Rupees 6,045-6-8, and Police Rupees 66-10-8, out of which 12*as.* 6*gds.* 2*k.* 2*k.* share bearing Sudder Jumma ... ... Rs. 4,660 3 3
Police ... ... „ 51 6 2

4,711 9 5

NUDDEA;
Collector's Office,
The 28th January 1865.

E. E. LOWIS,
Dy. Collector, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Monday, the 20th February 1865, corresponding with 10th Faulgoon 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized as arrears of Revenue due on the 28th December 1864:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 79.—Turuff Brojokissore Canongoe, Kismut Probabuttee; Proprietors Mohamed Diam, Muddun Mohun Ghose, Ram Narion, Ram Soonder, Ram Hurry Dutt, Brindabun Dutt, Boistub Churn Dutt, Noor Bebee, Syud Rohoman, Ram Doss, Gouree Mohun, Radha Mohun Dutt, Bunneejan Bebee, Hushmut Ally, Sreemoty Shurfur Nissa, Toonh Bebee, Mohamed Ally Chupprassee, Futteh Ally, Khoolon, Surrut Chunder Rai, Abool Khyr, Mohamed Mohatasumbillah, Abool Fuzal, Mohamed Mohutamudbillah, Krishno Chunder Paul, Hurry Doss Paul, Bissumber Paul, Kristo Churn Paul, Ram Doss, Kalee Kinker, Neel Money, Boseer Mohamed Sowdagur, Gour Hurry Biswas, Surrut Chunder Roy, Sreemoty Bhoobunneshoree, Sreemoty Shorindree, Moonshee Tilluck Chunder Biswas, exclusive of the shares of Surrut Chunder Rai, whose Estate is under Butwarrah and who paid the portion of the Revenue Rupees 244-9-7, the remaining shares will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 668-2-9.

No. 112.—Turuff Enôs Aiof; Proprietors Mohamed Afzul, Joy Gopaul Dutt, Allahabux, Warrish Khan, Surfurraj Khan, Mohamed Samil, Mohamed Assaud, Ilyder Ally, Suffer Ally, Magun Ally, Joy Gopaul Dutt, Brijo Mohun Sein, Anwar Khan, Sreemoty Olokah, Yeasin Khan, Anwar Ally, Yar Ally, exclusive of the shares of Warrish Khan, Mohamed Samil, Anwar Khan, Surfurraj Khan, whose Estate is under Butwarrah and who paid the portion of Revenue Rupees 362-2-10, the remaining shares will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 2,272-7-6.

No. 502.—Turuff Noseem Chowdry; Proprietors Romjan Ally Chowdry, Nittanundo Sein, Jan Ally, Wahed Ally, Mohesh Chunder Sein, Juggut Chunder Sein, Sreemoty Anondo Mohee, Sreemoty Kishoree, Prankishen Sein, Nittanundo Sein, Wahed Ally, Jan Ally, exclusive of the shares of Mohesh Chunder, whose Estate is under Butwarrah and who paid the portion of Revenue, the remaining shares will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 659-7-6.

No. 552.—Turuff Poran Dorponarion; Proprietors Fokeer Chund Nundy, Chundrokanto Paul, Groodoss Paul, Sreemoty Woolmillah. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 601-3-6.

No. 604.—Turuff Rambordeo Canongoe; Proprietors Tareenee Sunker Canongoe, Kally Churn, Pittamber, Ramdoss, Chundy Churn, Bhyrub Chunder, Magun Doss, Pittamber Roy, Ram Mohun Sein, Ramsoonder Sein, Sreemoty Bunneejan Bebee, Indro Narion Chowdry, Radha Canto Bharroty Mohonto, Saduck Ally Moonshee, Orjon Bharroty Mohonto, Nossoroollah Moonshee, Nittanundo Sein, Chundy Churn Nundy, Doorgah Churn Doss, Grish Chunder Doss, Moonshee Tofel Ally, Ram Soonder Dao, Kalee Kinker Biswas, Ram Soonder Sein, Tripoorah Churn Roy Chowdry, exclusive of the shares of Ram Soonder Sein, Doorgah Churn Doss, whose Estate is under Butwarrah and who paid the portion of the Revenue Rupees 78-4-8, the remaining shares will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 920-6.

No. 666.—Turuff Shadee Cassim; Proprietors Harree Meah, Modon, Monoo, Sonoo, Husson Ally, Moson Ally, Mohamed Ally, Shomshare Ally, Shuhabur Ally, Deel Jan, Ameer Jan, Mahare Jan, exclusive of the shares of Osee Meah, Doollah Meah, Sonoo Meah, Sreemoty Shaef Jan, Mosun Ally, Askur Ally, whose Estates are under Butwarrah and who paid the portion of the Revenue, the remaining shares will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 661-13-9.

No. 674.—Turuff Shachee Ram Canongoe; Proprietors Bhollanath, Ramdoolal, Koolochunder, Gopeenath, Shamsoonder, Shaha Mohamed, Chutro Narion, Brindabun, Oab, Sheik Shahaboddeen, Ramjoy Ponder, Ramlochun Sein, Neamutoollah, Mohamed Ashruff Jemadar, Ramjeebun Canongoe, Golam Moheoddeen, Prosono Singh, Jugg Mohun, Gopal Doss Sein, Kristo Mohun Gooho, Nittanundo Doss, Nilmoney Surmah, Kisto Chunder Canongoe, Golam Ally, Magun Doss Sein, Nil Canto, Goury Canto, Nittanundo, Nittanundo, Doorga Churn Canongoe, Brindabun, Juggonath Sein, Golam Bossier, Golam Moksud, Ram Doyal Deyo, Jurro Money, Surruth Chunder, Golam Ally, Nittanundo Canongoe, Tofal Ally, Gour Soonder, Nittanundo Canongoe, Magun Doss Sein, Jan Ally, Abootaliff, Warish, Nittanundo Canongoe, Peary Mohun, Doorga Mohun Roy, Sreemoty Prosono Coomary, Lucky Chunder Roy, Nemy Churn Roy, Prosono Coomery, Teluck Chunder, Russick Chunder, Gogun Chunder Sein, Poorno Chunder Sein, Gonesh Chunder Sein, Dheecon Chunder Sein, Akheel Chunder, minor, Digambur Roy, his brother Bishambur, Juggut Chunder, Opendro Chunder, Mohendro Chunder, Gopal Doss Sein, Mohesh Doss, Sreemoty Ranooka, Nittanundo, Lall Mohamed Hajee, exclusive of the shares of Sreemoty Oloka, Ram Doyal, Gopal Doss Sein, Juggut Chunder, Hur Chunder, Nil Canto, Sreemoty Oloka, Sreemoty Tarokesboree, Sreemoty Peary, Nil Canto Sein, Golam Ally, Jan Ally, Golam Bacheer, Sreemoty Najeeronissa, Goury Doss, Baker Ally, Choytunno Churn, Fotyma Bebee, Shooja Talee, Monsoor Ally, Ram Churn, Ramshabuck Doss, Udoy Chunder, Ameer Hossein, Mohamed Nossim, Bahanoddeen, Choytono Churn Dustidar, Kisto Mohun, Mohamed Mossun, Sreemoty Shochondo Mohee, Sreemoty Bishasorry, Magun Doss, Komorodden, Ramdoyal, Gour Soonder, Tofan Ally, Sreemoty Sreepoornah, Sreemoty Nanoonce, Sreemoty Ollookah, Nundo Coomar, Gour Hurry, Nundo Coomar, Kristo Mohun Mozoomadar, Asmuth Ally, Mohesh Chunder, whose Estates are under Butwarrah and who paid the Revenue and exclusive of their own shares, Prankishno, Peary Mohun, Doorga Mohun, and Gour Chunder Canongoe's shares will be sold. The entire Sudder Jumma of the Mehal is Rupees 826-14-3.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 27th January 1865.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 16th February 1865, corresponding with the 6th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 14.—Pergunnah Magoorah, Kismut Chittah, &c.; recorded Proprietors Radhachurn Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 8,786-3-7¾.

No. 350.—Kismut Pergunnah Ballea, Mouzah Kistonuggur, &c.; recorded Proprietors Ramtonoo Mookhopadea and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,137-8-3.

No. 659.—Pergunnah Balleh. &c., Kathoolea, Turuff Simoolea; recorded Proprietors Bissonath Dey and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,059-8-2.

24-Pergunnahs;
Collector's Office,
The 25th January 1865.

G. Bright,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 3rd March 1865, corresponding with 21st Phagoon 1272 *F. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Mehal.

No. 1433.—Mouzah Ukberpoor Buraree, Pergunnah Mulkee; recorded Proprietors Radheh Sing, Nuwab Sing, and Kishnaram, and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,114-9.

Monghyr;
Collector's Office,
The 8th February 1865.

F. B. Peacock,
Offg. Collector.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

No. 6.]

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Further Measures taken for checking the progress of Epidemic Cholera in the Districts of 24-Pergunnahs and Midnapore.

From D. J. McNEILE, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 48, dated the 24th January 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to inform you, in continuation of my Report No. 40 of the 14th instant, that on Thursday last, the 19th instant, I again left Calcutta, taking with me a fresh stock of medicines and five more Native Doctors, who constituted a sufficient reinforcement to the previously employed staff.

2. Having heard from the Magistrate of Howrah that cholera was prevalent near Oolooberiah I landed at that place. I found no cholera nor any unusal sickness at Oolooberiah itself, but was informed that there was much cholera at and south of Chandeepore, between Oolooberiah and Mysrakha Ghaut. I accordingly sent a Doctor and medicines to that neighbourhood.

3. I then proceeded to Tumlook, and received from Dr. Bow the Report of which a copy is enclosed. It will be seen from that Report that the only places in the Tumlook Sub-Division where special medical aid was still required were Mysadul and Seetulpore, where cholera seemed to have revived since Dr. Bow's arrival. He had already transferred, as prospectively alluded to in paragraph 6 of my last Report, two of his subordinates to the southern bank of the Huldee River, and had besides just ascertained by personal inquiry that the report (also alluded to in the same paragraph of my letter) of great sickness on the Howrah bank of the Roopnarain was true in respect to the neighbourhood of Oosmanpore, a few miles south of Koella Ghaut.

4. Dr. Bow having under his orders the six men mentioned in my former letter, and a seventh who had subsequently joined his staff from Calcutta, we have been able to re-distribute them as follows:—

Mysadul and Seetulpore	...	...	2
South bank of Huldee	...	...	2
North bank of Roopnarain	...	...	1

leaving two, whose services are urgently required by the Medical Department elsewhere, for discharge from their present employment. These two will be immediately dispatched to Calcutta.

5. Dr. Bow will now undertake the supervision of the country to a distance of some miles south of the Huldee River, as well as of Mysadul.

6. In the Howrah District there are now in all three special Doctors, all employed between the Midnapore Road and the Roopnarain River, *viz.* two just sent there, and one (not two as supposed in the 9th paragraph of my former letter) previously deputed by the Medical Department. For the submission of Returns, &c., by these men, and for their future supply with medicines, I have arranged with the Magistrate of Howrah, as it will be impossible for me to visit them personally so long as my presence is specially needed in Hidgellee.

7. From Tumlook I went to Diamond Harbour. Here I found that the Doctor sent ten days before to Sultanpore had treated several cases of cholera during the first three days he was there, but the disease seemed to have subsequently disappeared. I directed him to be sent at once to Barripore with reference to the instructions contained in Mr. Junior Secretary Bayley's letter No. 80 of the 7th instant, which was only received by me on the 15th instant. Medicines have been left with the Deputy Magistrate at Diamond Harbour for transmission to Barripore and for the use of the one remaining special Doctor under his orders, who has hitherto been employed at Sarsia and Debipore, and whom I have now left with the

Deputy Magistrate to be sent wherever his services may be most required. The course of the cholera is so uncertain and capricious that only an Officer on the spot can usefully direct the movements of Medical Subordinates from day to day. Reports will be regularly sent to me to Contai from both Diamond Harbour and Barripore.

8. The Deputy Magistrate of Barripore has been requested by me to send back to Calcutta the Doctor now deputed to Barripore as soon as his services can be dispensed with, as this man is also urgently required by the Medical Department for another appointment.

9. I arrived at this place yesterday, the 23rd instant, and have received the enclosed Report from Dr. Switzer, from which it will be seen that during the first three days after his arrival he distributed 500 cholera pills and other medicines to the people of this and the neighbouring villages. He then went on a circuit of inspection to the northward and westward, and his observations led him to conclude that the disease was gradually leaving the northern part of the Sub-Division and spreading rather to the southward. He came in again to Contai to meet me, and is now about to start immediately in a south-westernly direction, taking with him the four fresh Doctors whom I have brought down. There is still sufficient illness to the north to require the continued employment, at their present posts, of the men sent out in that direction.

10. Two tracts of country in addition to that which Dr. Switzer is now about to visit remain to be explored. One lies to the north of the Russoolpore River and *east* of the Contai and Tumlook Road. This tract I have requested Dr. Bow to take up at once. The other lies to the westward of Nugwan towards the Midnapore and Jellasore Road. This I intended to traverse myself after having quickly visited the Stations to the northward and having met Dr. Bow, as I hope to do to-morrow evening, at Hurriah, on the Tumlook Road.

11. Our subsequent proceedings will be duly reported.

From J. C. Bow, Esq., M. D., Surgeon, on Special Duty, to D. J. McNeile, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty,—(dated the 20th January 1865.)

In continuation of my letter of the 18th instant, I have the honor to report—

1. *Mundleghat, west of the Roopnarain.*—That in consequence of the information received from the Sub-Inspector of Police by direction of the Deputy Magistrate here I proceeded with you on the 14th up the river to Kuroee, in Mundleghat, one of the villages named as suffering greatly. The account here received from the villagers was that there had been no case for five days and only ten people had died, the population being 300; they said that West Kuroee was affected; had the tide permitted us to proceed there I have little doubt we should have found the information incorrect.

2. The Native Doctor whom I sent to Santipore, in Mundleghat, reports on the 17th that neither at that place nor at Chitra (both villages are alluded to in my letter of the 18th) had he heard of a single recent case; he had therefore gone to Bamunarrah, where he was assured he would have plenty to do. I have received no letter from him since.

3. *Mundleghat, east of the Roopnarain.*—Though not next in point of time, I shall for convenience give here the result of my visit yesterday to villages in Mundleghat east of the Roopnarain. The following are the places of which I have received reports from the Chowkeydars, when they could be found, the head man of the village, or some comparatively intelligent inhabitant:—Gopenathpore, a large village near the river, population 500, has not been a single case of cholera. Surbunia, no case. Pakonia, Koomurnugger, Ryediggee, Attrilia, Nokoli Daria, Sooputtee, Goonala, Kesserpore have all suffered, but no case during the last four to ten days. Oosmanpore; here I found a greater number of recent cases than I have anywhere else; four persons were reported to be then ill; I saw two of them. The village consists of about fifty houses; the disease has been here since a month after the cyclone; forty people have died; the Chowkeydar on the 18th. Ramnugger, a village about half a mile from Oosmanpore; here cholera appeared to be commencing. On the 17th the first case occurred; fatal on the 18th, when another man was attacked. I gave a good supply of pills to the Outpost Peon at Oosmanpore, one of the most intelligent and active men I have met on these Districts. Mookoolia, population 250, deaths ten, spread over a long time. Saool, houses forty-eight, deaths twenty-seven, has been here fifteen days. One man died on the 17th, two reported to be then ill. On going to see them I found there was only one, an old woman, who appeared to be quite well. This is one of the many cases on which there is great exaggeration; the man who told me there were two was an intelligent Mussulman living within twenty yards of the house in which he said the sick were.

4. If the Native Doctor now in Mundleghat, west of the Roopnarain, reports no greater sickness than he has hitherto met with, I shall send him over to Oosmanpore.

5. *Tumlook.*—There have been a few cases of cholera here lately; the people generally go to Mr. Houghton, Assistant Superintendent of Police, for cholera tincture, on which they appear to have great faith.

6. *Country between Tumlook and Sankukallee, on the Huldee.*—On the 16th, on my way to Kookrahatee, I visited a number of villages. Soonabhoomy, population 450, deaths 150; no sick at present. Gunputnugger, population 120, deaths forty; no case for ten days. Parkaldar, population 335, deaths fifty-eight; no case during the last thirteen days. Soonberin, population 200, deaths twelve; none the last four days. Chuk Simlah, population 500, deaths ninety-six; none for the last six days.

7. *Ooturbar.*—Visited Ooturbar, situated a long way up and to the south of the Huldee. The following was the information I received from Monahur Mundle: houses fifty-eight, deaths twenty-five; no case during the last eleven days. Mahomedpore free from sickness. Ootur Sen, out of 300 houses there had been only eleven deaths; none for sometime.

8. *Shampore, west of Cosai River.*—On the 17th I visited Shampore; it consists of ten villages. The Ameen of Deolee gave me the following information regarding his three villages:—Deaths in Deolee thirty, Panchpukewar twenty-four, Kissore Chuck twelve; striking an average from these would give 220 deaths for the ten villages. One man said he thought there had been 300 deaths; even the latter would be but a comparatively moderate mortality, as I was told the population amounted to 5,000.

9. The Native Doctor or Dispenser who has been stationed here since the 9th had the following return to his treatment: 9th, eighty cases, two deaths; 10th, three cases; 12th, five cases; 13th, two cases, one death; 14th, 15th, and 16th no case at all. As for the eighty cases the first day, I suppose they included all who had a little diarrhœa or colic.

10. As he had not seen a case for three days, it appeared evident that either the disease had abated, or the people had not confidence on him. I was therefore about to bring him away with me when a man came to report two cases, so I left him. No report received from him since.

11. *Tankrakhallee and Nurghat.*—The Sub-Inspector stationed at Tankrakhallee and the Head Constable at Nurghat told me that there was great sickness in the villages south of the Huldee. At Nurghat itself, with a population of 300, there had not been one case. At the market held at Tankrakhallee I obtained the following information from villagers:—Nundpore, population 500, deaths thirty; none for three days. Henchee, population 150, deaths seventeen; last case four days since. Ashultur, population 450, deaths ten; still there.

12. I left Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kallee Prosanno Ghosal at Tankrakhallee to make minute enquiries and take up his residence where he found most sickness. No report from him yet.

13. I found the Sub-Assistant Surgeon much more active than I anticipated; he walked with me one day for seven hours, and on the two occasions I called at Tankrakhallee I found him out visiting the surrounding villages.

14. From Nurghat I sent off an order to the Native Doctor at Dayboy for him to proceed at once to the south of the Huldee and station himself at Kalketkallee, a place the Head Constable at Nurghat said would be one of the most severely affected villages.

15. *Dayboy and other neighbouring villages.*—From the Native Doctor at Dayboy I have received a report as follows:—

From 25th to 31st December treated seventy cases of cholera; thirty deaths. From first to 15th January two cases; one death. He gives the names of a great number of villages quite free from cholera.

16. *Bussoolia Ooter.*—Native Doctor Ummer Khan, whom I sent to Bussoolia at the urgent request of one of the villagers who stated cholera was raging there, reports that he has not seen a single case. In the house of the man who reported the sickness there were two people suffering from fever, and a third had diarrhœa; the last had been supposed to be cholera. I ordered the Native Doctor to proceed to Kookrahatee and await further orders. No letter from him in reply.

17. *Mysadul.*—In the villages in the neighbourhood of Rengee Bussunt from the 9th to the 17th the Native Doctor reports having treated 113; deaths twenty-five. A fresh supply of medicine has been forwarded to him.

18. *Seetulpore.*—In Seetulpore and surrounding villages, from 12th to 19th, exclusive of the 14th, 104 cases; twenty-two deaths. The Native Doctor here has also had a further supply of medicine.

Small-pox.—At Chuck Simlah, mentioned above, I saw three cases of small-pox in one house. There had been a fatal case in the same house about fifteen days before; said to be the only cases in the village; it will not long be so, as there is not the slightest attempt to keep children and others from sitting close to the sick. At Karama Bala, in East Mundleghat, I saw another case. The man had caught the infection in Calcutta; the eruption appeared two days after his return home. A servant of Mr. Houghton also caught the disease in Calcutta; he is now laid up in Tumlook.

19. I have written to the Secretary to the Principal Inspector-General and to the Civil Surgeon at Midnapore, asking them to send me Vaccinators.

20. In conclusion I beg to bring to your notice the very great assistance in many ways Mr. Houghton, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has given me and the Native Doctors under me.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have received a report from the Native Doctor in West Mundleghat; only five cases in six days, two deaths. I have therefore ordered him to proceed at once to Oosmanpore and report direct to the Magistrate of Howrah.

From B. W. Switzer, Esq., F. R. C. S., Assistant-Surgeon, on Special Duty, to D. J. McNeile, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty,—(No. 1, dated the 24th January 1865.)

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the following account of my proceedings in the Hidgellee District, now suffering from an epidemic of cholera.

2. I arrived at Contai, which was selected as the starting point for the surrounding country, on the morning of the 11th instant; the medicines did not reach me until the following day, having to come by water. The reports of the presence of cholera all round were numerous, and it was stated to be rather increasing than lessening. Having five Native Doctors at my disposal, I at once distributed them to the places named in the margin, they being *foci* for the people around to find medical assistance in. All these men were liberally supplied with rum, mustard, cholera tincture, and a tin box containing, with directions in Bengalee, those medicines in convenient forms most useful for checking the disease. They had orders not to go more than three or four miles in any direction from their posts, as if they roamed about applicants for medicines could not readily find them, nor would I have been able to ascertain what work they were doing.

Dowlutpore.
Hurriah.
Argowal.
Tajpore.
Ramnugger.

3. The country immediately around Contai seemed to suffer greatly; all work was suspended in the Executive Engineer's Department from the impossiblity of getting labour, and I was myself detained at Contai and prevented following in the track of the Native Doctors by inability to procure carriage. On the 12th, 13th, and 14th instants numbers of people from neighbouring villages came into Contai for medicine, and all seemed anxious to get it. During these three days I distributed 500 cholera pills with quantities of chlorodyne, cholera tincture, and mixture, &c. Amongst others, men from the villages named in the margin all got the drugs. From one village a petition, signed by fourteen ryots, was sent praying for a Native Doctor. The numbers

Cooleypudah.
Hurriarpore.
Neemapore.
Kugela.
Coomarpore.
Poulissar.
Dourmut.

lying in cholera at the time the applicants left their villages varied from two to ten. The greatest number of deaths in any village reported was forty, and ranged variously down from that. On the 14th men from the villages of Cooleypudah and Neemapore returned for more medicines, having got some on the 12th; they stated no deaths had taken place where the medicines had been given: from another village out of ten attacked, who had taken the medicine, seven recovered and three died.

4. I left Contai on the 14th instant, and stopping at Kaleenuggur. I saw the Government Salt Darogah, an intelligent Native, to whom I had previously given two bottles of the cholera tincture. He had found the disease in the Villages of Budge-Budge, Barripore, and Columdan, and had treated seven, of whom one died, two were still ailing, and four had perfectly recovered. I gave him a supply of pills and continued on to Hurriah. Arriving on the 15th I found the Native Doctor I had placed there, and he reported having treated between the 13th and 14th but four cases which were in the immediate neighbourhood; of these one died. Intelligence of his being at Hurriah had not yet penetrated to the District, but the Police had aided in letting the people know where medical assistance was to be found. During my stay there I distributed from my own stock medicines to thirteen applicants from the Villages of Berrilia, Ooja, and Jeeradnugger, with what result of course I do not know.

5. Leaving Hurriah on the morning of the 16th, and giving medicines to all who asked for them along the road, I next visited Argowal. Here I did not find the disease to be bad; in four days eleven cases were treated by the Native Doctor and but one died; two fresh cases occurred on the 17th. From what I could see and hear I considered that the epidemic was travelling from the north towards the south, and accordingly went in that direction after it. I arrived at Tajpore on the evening of the 18th, and found, as I expected, it was worse there. Out of twenty-three attacked and treated four had died. In Bastopore one had died; five still bad. In Gindeepore four were bad. In Oorseerabad out of thirteen seven had died. On the 19th I went to a village called Nugwan, five miles from Tajpore; there I saw three cases, all almost moribund. I gave medicines to four applicants and left a small supply with the Police in case others should seek it. I returned to Tajpore the same evening and found four cases I had personally treated were doing well; three of them I left out of all danger on the evening of the 20th, when I returned to Contai to replenish my stock of medicine and to meet you.

6. In travelling over this line my route often lay across country where there were no roads or tracks, and I could well perceive the general condition of the country—both place and people. It is such as one would always expect to suffer from sporadic cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, low forms of remittent fever, and in fact all epidemic diseases. Filthy fœtid tanks covered with green slime and vegetation with branches of trees rotting in them stud the country and form to many villages the only supply of water. A little corner of this is as it were railed off sometimes by a slight bamboo fence, from which water for drinking is taken. Many ditches of stagnant water lie all round and act as general diffusers of malaria. It is very hard to do anything for a people who will not help themselves, and laziness and apathy seem to be the prominent characteristics of a Bengalee villager. The District has of course suffered from the late cyclone. Some fields of rice lie rottening on the ground not worth harvesting, large trees uprooted in many places, and roofless houses may be counted by hundreds. From a calamity such as this a greater increase of sickness may of course be expected from the additional privations and losses to which the wretched people have been exposed. But the bad water, rice swamps around, and daily flooding of the salt lands by the tide must always make this an unhealthy District. I believe Government is going to do the only thing that can improve the place, namely reclaim the salt lands by the construction of bunds closer to the rivers and small khalls which intersected the whole face of the jungle. When this is done, if they could be made to keep their tanks clean and sweet, or sink wells where feasible, I believe the rate of mortality would be diminished one-half, and greater freedom from epidemic and zymotic diseases secured. Instead of putting their shoulder to the wheel to help themselves, the only effort I saw made to avert the prevalent sickness was a poojah in the midst of a salt jungle, consisting of sixty-eight small baskets of parched rice, with sweetmeats and cocoanuts to match. I walked over a great part of the country myself and amongst their houses and villages, and most certainly believe that till they improve their manners and customs of living, attend more to cleanliness in their houses and villages, no human aid can ever avert, although it may lessen, the pestilence stalking ruthlessly through them.

Relief Operations in the Districts visited by the Cyclone of 5th October.

From H. L. DAMPIER, Esq., Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 29Ct., dated the 31st December 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Government of Bengal, Mr. McNeile's final Report* regarding his relief operations. The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs informs me that he has made application direct to Government for Medical assistance for the southern part of his District. On first hearing of the outbreak I requested the Civil Assistant-Surgeon of Nuddea to order the Native Doctor from the Charitable Dispensary at Meherpore to proceed at once to Alipore and there to place himself under the orders of the Magistrate, to whom I requested the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals to communicate departmental instructions for the Doctor.

* Original.

2. Sickness at Meherpore has very much diminished this year, and I have requested the Civil Assistant-Surgeon to place the Sub-Divisional Jail Doctor in charge of the Charitable Dispensary under the recent arrangements for Sub-Divisional Dispensaries.

3. I should have recommended that the Native Doctor from Mulnath be sent to the 24-Pergunnahs, but he has, I understand, been ordered to take charge of the Barriparah Dispensary at Kishnaghur, in the neighbourhood of which sickness has become very bad again.

4. I have requested the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs to take steps to remove from the north to the southern part of his District the Native Doctors who were specially sent out in connection with the epidemic.

5. I have also suggested that (if not done already) he request the Civil Assistant-Surgeon to draw up simple instructions for the treatment of cholera; and that he distribute printed Bengallee translations of these, with supplies of the remedies prescribed, not only to the Police Officers and other Officials, but to the Zemindars and intelligent inhabitants of villages.

6. In the present stress for Medical assistance I suggest that the Native Doctors in charge of some of the Sub-Divisional Lock-ups might advantageously be withdrawn temporarily and made available for the special duty, apprentices, &c., being placed in charge of the Sub-Division, which are trifling charges while the places are healthy.

7. From Kooshtea I should think that, as a temporary measure, the Native Doctor might be made available, Dr. Grant undertaking the sole charge of the Station duties for a short time.

8. Copy of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th paragraphs of this letter have been forwarded to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals at Barrackpore for his information.

From D. J. McNeile, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty, to the Secretary to the Cyclone Relief Committee,—(No. 35, dated the 22nd December 1864.)

I have the honor to report my further proceedings from the 28th ultimo, the date of my Memorandum No. 23, forwarded to you on the same date.

2. In that Memorandum, you will recollect, I expressed my opinion that indiscriminate distribution of relief was no longer required in the tracts of country which had previously been supplied from the Depôts under my charge. I have understood from you that the Committee accordingly approved my proposal to dispose of the last consignment of stores granted by them by placing them at central spots in the charge of Gomastahs under the orders of the local Officers, who are now engaged on both sides of the river in making inquiries from village to village as to the actual losses sustained by families and individuals; the stores to be given to those persons only to whom those Officers should grant orders on the Depôts.

3. This change of system has been carried into effect. I have established central Depôts at Diamond Harbour, Kookrahatee, Balliaghatta, and Kedgeree, the first being placed under the orders of the Sub-Divisional Officer, the other three under those of Mr. Dickens, Assistant Magistrate of Midnapore. The stores left at these four Stations are—

	Rice.	Dall.	Salt	Oil.	Coir Yarn.	Bill Hooks	Hoes.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
Diamond Harbour	1,500	400	32	80	266	2,020	2,000
Kookrahatee ...	600	150	12	30	150	1,000	1,000
Balliaghatta ...	600	150	12	30	151	1,000	1,000
Kedgeree ...	1,200	300	24	60	333	2,000	2,000
Total	4,000	1,000	80	200	900	6,020	6,000

4. A bundle of ninety-two blankets has also been left at Balliaghatta.

5. The returns of expenditure of these stores will be submitted by the Gomastahs in charge of the Depôts to the Sub-Divisional Officer at Diamond Harbour and to Mr. Dickens respectively, and will be supported by the original orders granted by those Officers as vouchers, and those Officers will forward their reports and accounts to you. Under these circumstances I respectfully submit that my services are no longer required in carrying out relief operations under the orders of the Committee.

6. Enclosed are Statements shewing, with as near an approximation as possible to accuracy, the manner in which the supplies sent out under my charge have been distributed. No portion of the consignments specified above (paragraph 3) is included in these Statements. The details of the Statements have been taken from the Weekly Returns of the Gomastahs employed in the distribution. In those which refer to the number of persons relieved I place no great confidence, for the amount of work to be performed rendered it in most cases absolutely impossible for the distributors to make accurate estimates of the numbers of men, women, and children who daily crowded round them. The estimates actually given have, I have no doubt, been made by dividing the total amount of the various stores expended during the day by the rations fixed for each individual; and as different rations were prescribed for adults and children, the estimate of the proportionate numbers of men, women, and children has been guess-work.

7. The totals, however, may be accepted as fairly correct, and the same remark, I believe, applies generally to the Statements shewing the quantities of stores distributed. It would be irrational to suppose that accurate weighments and strict honesty have everywhere been the rule. The Committee will not be surprised to hear that one Gomastah has been criminally convicted of selling their stores in the Culpee Bazar, and that I found it necessary to dismiss two others without pay on grave suspicion of a similar offence. But I fully believe that the stores committed to the Gomastah's charge have, with slight loss, found their way to the people for whom they were intended; and I found my conviction mainly on the fact that, having on a recent occasion had an opportunity of visiting nearly all the Depôts *after the Gomastahs had left them*, I was everywhere told by the people on the spot that the poor had been generally and freely relieved. In two places, indeed, I had the satisfaction of being met by a complaint on the part of some of the richer inhabitants that they had not received the assistance which had been given to their indigent neighbours,

a grievance which they amusingly urged with genuine indignation.

8. I may add that in three or four of the principal Depôts I have had the benefit of efficient and trustworthy superintendence. My thanks are due to Mr. Fraser, at Saugor; Mr. West, at Dowlutpore; Mr. Ridley, at Kedgeree; and Baboo Bunkim Chunder Cutterjee, at Diamond Harbour, for the useful assistance they have given me in this respect. They are also due to Mr. O'Flaherty, Executive Engineer at Contai, for undertaking to superintend the relief operations in the interior of Hidgellee. I wish also to record again my obligation to Captain Williamson, of the Steamship *Teesta*, and his Officers, for the ready aid they have afforded me throughout in transporting and landing the stores.

9. The Statements speak for themselves and require no further comment. They are accompanied by original receipts, returns, &c.

10. The effect of the operations undertaken by the Committee throughout the tracts in which I have been employed has been to save the inhabitants from starvation, and enable them to weather, no doubt with some difficulty and distress, the interval between the occurrence of the cyclone and the ripening of the remainder of their crops. It is difficult to give any accurate estimate of the proportion of the crops which has escaped throughout the tracts which were inundated, but I am of opinion that it will be found to be somewhat less than one-half. In this estimate I refer to the weight of the thrashed grain.

11. I am very glad to be able to report an unexpected improvement in the prospects of the people in some places in respect to their supply of fresh water for the rest of this dry season. I have been informed by Mr. Dickens that several of the tanks in the Door Pergunnah, which had been spoiled by the influx of salt water, have in some unaccountable way recovered their sweetness. It might be supposed that the first accounts received of the extent to which the salt water had impregnated these tanks were greatly exaggerated. But we have one notable instance of a large well-known tank at Tumlook, the water of which was undrinkable for many days after the storm, and which is now quite fresh. The cause of this phenomenon is worth careful investigation, for it is not patent to ordinary intelligence. Mr. Dickens will, I believe, devote his special attention to the matter.

12. Several tanks have been cleaned or baled out, and similar operations are still being carried on by the local Officers. In many places good water will be procurable in no other way.

13. I have already reported to you the recent lamentable outbreak of cholera on both sides of the river, and every effort has been made to procure and send down Doctors and medicines. You are aware that the Medical Department have been able to supply us with only three Doctors up to date. I requested Mr. Payne, who has given us from the first so much assistance, to try if he could find some "Coberajes" to go down to the affected parts, and he made the attempt, but without success. They would not give up their own practice in the bazars for such a purpose. Medicines have been meantime dispatched to Mr. Dickens, to the Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour, and to Mr. Ridley, for distribution to all applicants, and I have requested those gentlemen to apply to you for any further consignments they may require I fear little else can be done, but the measures taken cannot possibly meet the emergency, which is real and pressing. I beg to suggest that the Committee should address Government on the subject immediately.

From J. Geoghegan, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division,—(No. 314, dated the 17th January 1865.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 29Ct., dated the 31st ultimo, forwarding Mr. McNeile's Report of his proceedings since the 28th November last in the Districts that have suffered from the effects of the cyclone.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the measures already adopted by you for meeting the demand for the services of Medical Officers; at the same time I am to forward, for your information, copy of Government order No. 11, dated 4th instant, to the Officiating Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, communicating instructions for the Medical relief of the Districts concerned, which, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, sufficiently meet their present requirements.

From S. C. Bayley, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officating Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department,—(No. 11, dated the 4th January 1865.)

In modification of previous orders the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to say that Mr. McNeile will continue in charge of the measures adopted for the relief of sufferers by the cyclone. He will be directed at once to place himself in communication with you and to post the Medical Officers placed at his disposal in the most convenient positions for affording Medical aid to sufferers from the epidemic. It is understood that two Assistant-Surgeons can be detached for superintending the Native Doctors. These Officers should be placed in convenient situations and should each have a separate circle of superintendence which should include both banks of the river. They should report to Government through Mr. McNeile, sending copies of their Report to the Deputy Inspector-General of the Circle.

2. Mr. McNeile will arrange for the pay of the Compounders and locally entertained Native Doctors in communication with you. It is believed that the Relief Committee will place the necessary funds at Mr. McNeile's disposal. Under this arrangement it is not necessary that the Civil Surgeons of Midnapore, Howrah, and 24-Pergunnahs should superintend the proceedings of the Native Doctors detached on special duty.

3. A fresh supply of the necessary medicines should be sent with the Surgeons accompanying Mr. McNeile to the Districts suffering from the epidemic.

From C. F. Montresor, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1T., dated the 30th December 1864.)

In continuation of my second Report, No. 169, on the effects of the cyclone of the 5th of October last, intimating that I was about to proceed to the southern parts of this Division, I have the honor to communicate that I have visited portions of the Howrah and Midnapore Districts which were reported as having suffered the most, and beg to submit a more detailed account of the disastrous consequences of the hurricane, and, as required by your letter No. 5284 of the 26th ultimo, of the measures adopted by myself and the local Officers with a view to affording relief to the people, which was much needed immediately after the storm.

2. I shall first state what has fallen under my observation during my recent tour.

3. I proceeded, in the first instance, to the southern part of the Howrah District and stopped at a village called "Dhaja," lying on the right bank of the River Hooghly, near the mouth of the Damoodah River.

4. This spot had been selected by Mr. McNeile, in communication with myself, as a relieving Depôt, and was the first point of the Howrah District to its extreme south in which it was considered necessary by me to adopt any measures for supplying relief from time to time to the agricultural population.

5. Above this point towards Calcutta the actual necessaries of life and food did not appear to have been felt by the people of the District after the day immediately succeeding the storm. Those who had saved themselves from the influx of the river wave left the part of the country which had been submerged and sought refuge in the nearest parts which had not been reached by the inundation; in no case had they far to migrate, the area flooded being of no great extent, including the principal part of the Shampore Police Station and a small part of Oolooberiah. Beyond this tract there was no want of food and none of employment for those who were willing to take it, and rice was known to be selling in the bazars inland at a lower rate than it could be procured in Howrah and Calcutta; necessarily the stores of food which existed in the sumberged tract lying on the banks of the Roopnarain and Damoodah and Hooghly Rivers were either destroyed or injured, but beyond that food was plentiful and cheaper than it could have been purchased in Howrah or Calcutta.

6. On enquiry at Dhaja I found that the inhabitants had been on two occasions relieved by the aid afforded from the Cyclone Fund; the Native Officer in charge of the embankments in that quarter informed me that gratuitous distribution of food, though eagerly sought for and accepted, had in some measure prevented the supply of labour for the repair of the bunds, and labourers could not then (six weeks after the storm) be procured though 3 annas per diem had been offered them.

7. The crops in this part, as far as I could judge from their appearance, though nearly ripe, did not seem to be materially injured, and the demand for pure water, which was reported in the first instance, does not obtain at the present time. I tasted some of the water in the tanks near the river and did not perceive it to be any way brackish.

8. The same remarks would apply to two Stations lower down, Makropata (Fort Mornington) and Paroolpara westward on the left bank of the Roopnarain River, which I visited in succession, and I communicated my views to Mr. McNeile, so that no further stock of provisions will be sent there from this time.

The area of the Howrah District as affected by the storm wave I would demarcate by the following boundaries, *viz.*: the Midnapore and Oolooberiah Road to Koella Ghaut on the Roopnarain River (this is the extreme point to the north); the Roopnarain River to the west; and the Hooghly River to the east and south; in short embracing the greater portion of the Mundleghat Pergunnah, belonging to Baboo Heralall Seal.

9. The loss of human life in these parts, as far as I have been able to ascertain from personal enquiry and information derived from Government Officers and those employed in the embankments, I would compute at two thousand, including all classes, throughout the Howrah District, and the destruction of cattle to eight times that number. The loss of crops I consider to be comparatively trifling, for though they were in many parts submerged, and the whole of the Mundleghat embankments were seriously injured, the surplus water found immediate outlet.

10. I should not omit to notice at this point the succour that was afforded to the distressed tenantry by the proprietor of the Mundleghat Estate, Baboo Heralall Seal, immediately after the storm; had other Zemindars only exerted themselves at first and given assistance to their ryots in the same manner as this gentleman and two others, whose liberality I shall notice hereafter, have done, the distress would not have been so great as it eventually proved itself to be.

11. From Paroolpara I proceeded up the Roopnarain to the Sub-Divisional Head-Quarters of Tumlook; here I found that the Native town had been much injured. The Cutcherry, Sub-Divisional House, the School, and other Government buildings had been entirely destroyed and were lying in ruins, and the Sub-Divisional Officer, Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, was holding his Office in a tent when I arrived.

12. The inhabitants, I was gratified to find, had set to work in real earnest to repair their losses and had already re-constructed their shops and houses. Trade was also flourishing, and I found rice and other commodities of food selling at prices lower than in the Calcutta markets.

13. The Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, and the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Houghton, had done much in encouraging the inhabitants to help themselves and not be dependent on charity. Private subscriptions had been collected immediately after the storm through the agency of these Officers, which funds, coupled with the aid afforded under my orders to Mr. Smith, the Magistrate of Midnapore, in rice and money supplied from the Government Treasury, had afforded instant relief to those who were in extreme distress.

14. The tanks in the Town of Tumlook had been choked with fallen trees, thatching grass,

and other vegetable matter, which at first rendered the water in them not only useless but most offensive; labourers, however, were being busily employed in clearing them out, and some were already being again utilized.

15. The Sub-Divisional Offices must be entirely renewed; these were chiefly thatched buildings, and at no time anything but indifferent Offices, being constructed of half burned bricks cemented with mud.

I shall suggest hereafter that the premises lately occupied by the Salt Agent, which are now to be purchased at a very moderate price, and are in every way well suited for the purpose, be secured for the use of the Sub-Divisional Offices, and my intention is to visit that place again in the early part of the ensuing month in company with Colonel Short, the Superintending Engineer.

16. From Tumlook I proceeded down the right bank of the Roopnarain with a view to ascertain the state of the country in Mysadul and Doroo Pergunnahs.

17. The Magistrate, Mr. Smith, who had preceded me, suggested the formation of a relief Depôt at some point on the right bank of the river, and I had accordingly arranged for a consignment of stores at a large village called Banka, on the Banka Canal, which intersects the Mysadul Pergunnah between the Roopnarain and Huldee Rivers.

18. From enquiries that I made I found that such a step was actually not requisite, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Houghton, who had just returned from that quarter, reported to me that the inhabitants were suffering no distress from want of food, and that he saw no necessity whatever for having any stores placed there; my suggestion, therefore, was accordingly abandoned.

19. I then proceeded along the river's right bank to the Hooghly river, skirting the Doroo Pergunnah to Kookrahatee, Diamond Point, and thence up the Huldee River to Balliaghatta on the left bank of the river.

These points circumscribe as it were the Pergunnah of Doroo Doomnan and the southern portion of Mysadul, and embrace the whole of that part of the headland which, as I previously noticed from its peculiar position, was the most exposed to the storm wave.

20. The embankments throughout the southern portion of this Circle have been almost entirely gutted and eroded, and very great loss has occurred to the agricultural population in these parts, especially about Kookrahatee and the lands lying to the north-west of Doroo. The embankments from the Banka Canal to Geokhally, however, had been but very slightly injured, and such trifling damage as had occurred had resulted from the influx of water from the Huldee River from the south. The crops, however, in this portion are very fair, and will, I have little doubt, produce a good harvest.

21. The Pergunnah of Doroo has the form of a basin, and, as far as I have been able as yet to judge from personal inspection, I believe the only crops in it that will have been able to withstand the effect of the wave are those immediately adjoining the embankments where the surplus water had found ready and efficient drainage.

22. The Pergunnah of Doroo constitutes one of the Government "Khas" Estates of Hidgellee and is let out in farm to one Joynarain Giree, who is also a wealthy Mahajun in these parts. Both the farmer and his Naib, Soorutram Prodhan, have been bright exceptions in rendering assistance to the distressed tenantry. Each of these Native gentlemen gave away all grain they had in store, and divided any clothing that they could procure among the sufferers who applied to them for assistance before relief was sent from Calcutta. The Naib, moreover, has been constant in his attendance on the Officers who have visited Doroo, and has personally rendered great assistance and given information that could be depended on when required.

23. The Collector, Mr. Robinson, in his wanderings in these parts, has just informed me that "Joynarain Giree is said to have given away 10,000 maunds of grain, and his Naib 6,000 maunds, besides other articles; indeed, many ryots have told me that they don't know what they should have done had it not been for these two men's kindness and charity during the interval between the cyclone and relief coming from Calcutta." Conduct such as this, as remarked by Mr. Robinson, seems to be deserving of approbation, especially as it may be considered disinterested, the former having only a temporary interest which will soon expire, and his Naib having no interest beyond that of his Master's.

24. I should not omit to mention that a boat full of stores was dispatched from Tumlook by the Deputy Magistrate at his own expense on the 19th of October, which was distributed, as far it would go, to the really indigent and helpless.

25. From Balliaghatta on the Huldee River I retraced my steps to the Hooghly and proceeded further south, taking the line of coast to Kedgeree, and from that point again down to the Russulpore River (which divides Northern and Southern Hidgellee) to a village named Dowlutpore. At this place, as well as at Kedgeree, I examined the Store Depôts established under the supervision of Mr. McNeile, and found that the provisions provided from the Cyclone Fund had been almost expended.

26. Mr. McNeile was at the same time distributing here, as well as at all the Stations already enumerated on the right bank of the river, large supplies of clothing which were eagerly sought after and accepted by the people, the more so as the cold season was fast approaching.

27. From the Huldee River to the Russulpore I could procure little or no information which could be of use to me as a guide to the extent of supplies required, or the localities to which it would have been advisable to send them, the inhabited portion of the tract being separated from the river by the abandoned salt lands, which are impassable at almost all seasons of the year.

28. Mr. Johnstone, the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Contai, had twice failed in an attempt to get to Kedgeree after on one occasion walking six miles along the river bank in search of a boat; and Mr. Pratt, the Deputy Magistrate of Contai, and Mr. O'Flaherty, the Executive Engineer, were equally unsuccessful in attempting to go by water in a small "dingee," the only boat they could find fit for service after the storm.

29. Mr. Smith, the Magistrate, had attempted, in company with Mr. Adams, the District Superintendent, to get to these parts by land from Balliaghatta but was prevented, and he was compelled to take a circuitous road by Contai and so proceed by Kedgeree by land on foot back to

Kookrahatee, which occupied him and the gentlemen that accompanied him, *viz.* the District Superintendent, Mr. Adams, his Assistant, Mr. Johnstone, and the Executive Engineer of Midnapore, Captain Swayne, four days to accomplish it.

30. The Executive Engineer of the Hidgellee Division, Mr. J. O'Flaherty, had received from Calcutta two boats full of stores dispatched by Mr. McNeile to Alalpore and Ramnagore, two central spots in the interior of South Hidgellee, and had superintended their distribution to the principal sufferers, and no further assistance in those parts appeared to be necessary. Little or no distress prevailed at and about the Sub-Divisional Head-Quarters of Contai.

31. The loss of life in the Pergunnahs south of the Roopnarain River, as far as I have been able to ascertain from statistics collected and prepared by the Deputy Magistrate of Tumlook, is most distressing. I have extracted marginally the returns in round numbers, shewing the destruction of life as supposed to have been caused by the effects of the cyclone.

Pergunnah		*No.*
Mysadul	...	3,700
Cassimnuggur	...	650
Gomye	...	20
Tarapoora	...	130
Natahal	...	80
Arrumnuggur	...	100
Goomghur and Agra Chuck	...	8,000
Basdebpore	...	10
Doroo	...	12,000
Total	...	24,690

32. The destruction of cattle is also estimated at 95,000 head over the same area, and may, I think, be accepted as fairly correct. It should be noticed that in these parts cattle have always been most abundant, and are reared not exclusively for agricultural purposes but for the Calcutta and other markets where they used to be seen driven in large herds for sale to the cattle fairs at Tumlook and Oolooberiah.

33. The great expense of pasturage available in the "Julpee" lands and on the embankments has always been favorable to the extensive breeding and rearing of cattle, and it is not surprising that a very large majority of these have been circumvented and swamped in the inundation, and this fact is clearly demonstrated by the numberless carcasses that are even at the present time observable in all parts.

34. With regard to the loss of human life I am disposed to think that the numbers given is somewhat excessive, as the figures represent those who are reported as "missing," and my surmise has been in a measure confirmed by the information that I have casually gained from some of the villagers that people who were supposed to have been lost in the tempest have returned. However, there is no doubt whatever that the loss has been most appalling and that the distress has been necessarily very great.

35. From an inspection of the embankments along the southern coast I am satisfied that the greatest violence of the storm wave occurred at the points lying between Diamond Point (Jingurkhallee) and the mouth of the Huldee, the upper section of the embankment having been completely swept away and deposited in the excavation to the rear.

The land lying in the immediate interior and west of the embankment at this point is comparatively higher than other portions of the Pergunnah, and the crops, therefore, fortunately have not sustained that amount of severe damage that they have met with further inland towards the Kookrahatee and Contai Dâk Road, where they have been almost entirely destroyed; but the loss of human life, cattle, and property has been most grievous, and the cattle, from what I can see, have been almost completely destroyed.

36. As regards the dearth of fresh water, which was one of the chief objects of my enquiry, I am happy to be able to report that the want, in those parts of the country which I have above noticed, is not so disastrous as I was led to anticipate from the reports I had first received.

37. As far as the rivers are within reach of the villages little or no difficulty is experienced, and a deficiency of water is a subject that has rarely been mentioned to me on my landing at any of the villages *along the river's banks*, though demands for clothing and other comforts are urgently applied for by every one as an enquirer reaches the village outskirts.

38. The chief want of fresh water is doubtless confined to villages more inland, and I have adopted measures which I will notice hereafter, which I trust will render all necessary aid in this important question.

39. At Kedgeree, where the storm wave had been very severe, a want of fresh water had occurred from the very commencement.

The Acting Post-Master, Mr. James Ridley, whom I should here favorably notice as having rendered much assistance in the matters of distributing relief, had dug a well in the vicinity of the Post Office, the water of which was being freely used by the inhabitants and appeared to be excellent.

40. To meet the difficulty of procuring water I instructed Mr. Dickens, the Assistant Magistrate of Midnapore, to leave his Station and to proceed at once southwards from Tumlook, making arrangements as he advanced for clearing out tanks in central positions. I had observed that this had already been effectually done at Tumlook as already noticed, and at Diamond Point the villagers had cleared out two large tanks and replenished them by letting in fresh water from the river while the tide rose; the workmen receiving, under instructions given by Mr. McNeile, food in return for their labour.

41. As this system of employing labour appeared to me to be conducive of much usefulness, I instructed Mr. Dickens to commence excavating wells in the interior wherever the cleansing of tanks was likely to be attended with any delay, and, in communication with the Secretary to the Relief Fund, I had placed at my disposal, for the furtherance of the works and other charitable purposes, the sum of Rupees 4,000, as well as other supplies of food and implements.

42. The proposition of excavating wells has not, I believe, since learnt, been successful or popular with the inhabitants, who have, without any good reason, as far as I can judge, a prejudice against the use of well water, and appear to be stolidly indifferent in providing means against future scarcity of fresh water during the ensuing dry season, which will inevitably ensue unless they will interest themselves in the measure.

43. I am happy to have to report that I have heard from Mr. Dickens that since his first tour throughout the villages in Tumlook and Mysadul, (shortly after the cyclone,) the water of the tanks, in some places which was at the commencement brackish and altogether useless, has recently become purified, and to the taste devoid of all saline matter. The cause of this phenomenon is to me

inexplicable, but the circumstance is nevertheless indisputable and necessarily one of much congratulation.

44. I annex copies of reports which I have recently received from Mr. Dickens, who is still engaged solely in the special duty that I have assigned to him, and is, from all that I can learn, carrying out the necessary operations with much tact and judgment.

45. The Collector, Mr. Robinson, who is at present occupied in examining the state of the crops in Tumlook, Mysadul, and Doroo, reports on the subject in these terms:—"I am well satisfied with Mr. Dickens' proceedings, what he has to do he does thoroughly, and does not raise difficulties about performing a duty which is far from a pleasant one, but takes facts as he finds them, and tries to make the best improvements he can devise."

46. In Northern Doroo Mr. Dickens has found the water in most tanks fairly good, and I myself have found the same in Tumlook and North Mysadul, but in the southern parts of Doroo some villages are badly off; however, as Mr. Dickens is now at Ballighatta, I hope he will be able to get the better tanks in central localities in tolerable order for drinking purposes. Some of the tanks already contain fresh water without having been in any way attempted to be cleansed by the villagers farther than by the removal of trees and branches from their surface, and though it may eventually transpire that water will not be procurable at easy distances, I would not anticipate that any excessive hardship in this respect will ensue. Upwards of fifty tanks, and those the best in Doroo, have been cleaned out, and relief has been afforded to the poor of two hundred and thirty-seven villages by orders on two Depôts of stores at the Kookrahatee and Ballighatta Depôts, which will be noticed hereafter.

47. In addition to the calamity of the storm, I regret to have to communicate that both cholera and small-pox have commenced to make their periodical ravages amongst the inhabitants of these parts; particularly in the Pergunnahs of Mysadul and Doroo sickness had increased more than had been usual in previous years.

48. On observing this I at once placed myself in communication with the Secretary of the Cyclone Relief Fund Committee with a view to securing the services of three Native Doctors supplied with medical stores to visit that part of the country, travelling from village to village, and so affording relief to the sufferers; and I have also arranged with Mr. McNeile for the passage of three additional practitioners and a further store of medicines as soon as they can be procured in the next Steamer.

49. The Native Doctor at Midnapore has also been deputed under instructions from the Magistrate to render assistance in the parts about Tumlook, the Native Doctor of that Station having been attacked with cholera.

50. From information lately received I have learnt that the two Native Doctors who were first deputed, and who are now located at Kookrahatee, and at a large village in Doroo named Deboj, have rendered good service to the sick, and that cholera and small-pox has sensibly abated, the prevailing sickness being fever and diarrhœa. Cholera, which prevailed for some time with great violence at Tumlook, has almost disappeared.

As an instance of the direful effects of sickness I would notice that in one small village, containing one hundred and fifty inhabitants, forty had already fallen victims to cholera and small-pox.

51. Complaints have been made by those in quest of labour that the agricultural population, though clamorous as to their losses and distress, will not come forward to work, though most liberal terms are offered them; but I believe the explanation offered by many whom I have questioned to be incontrovertible, in that the time of those who have hitherto escaped the scourge, has been and is fully occupied in attending to the sick and reaping the crops that have been spared to them.

52. During my tour, which, as I have above noticed, was confined chiefly to villages in the vicinity of the rivers, I have been unable to form a definite opinion regarding the rice crop in general; at present, as far as I have been able to judge from their appearance, the crops along the river's banks do not appear to be permanently injured; but this fact is in a measure generally admitted, and the chief amount of loss is reported to be confined to the interior, where the drainage is deficient, and the flood has remained on the surface of the cultivated lands for several days.

53. In the Pergunnah of Doroo, which I have been able to inspect from various quarters, I am satisfied that very serious injury has occurred, as there are scarcely any crops visible inland, but no correct judgment can be formed as to the injury sustained in other quarters until the corn is ripe and ready for harvest, for, notwithstanding that it may appear at present uninjured, the produce may be small, and it stands to reason that in places where salt water has been lying over cultivation for twelve hours when the plaint is growing the produce must necessarily be deteriorated.

54. I have directed the Collector of Midnapore to visit these parts as soon as the harvest time approaches, and to submit, for consideration, a special Report on the subject.

Mr. Robinson, the Collector, is at the present time engaged in inspecting the several Estates affected by the inundation, and on receipt of his report I shall be prepared to proceed again to Mysadul and Doroo with the object of seeing what steps it may be necessary to adopt, and I shall accordingly place myself in communication with the Board of Revenue should it appear to me necessary to recommend any abatement or remission of revenue.

55. I will now notice the steps that were taken by the local Officers immediately subsequent to the cyclone, and I would remark that the Magistrates and Collectors of Hooghly, Howrah, and Midnapore, as well as the Deputies and District Superintendents of Police, and their Assistants, exerted themselves most energetically in their endeavours to collect all information and render assistance in the Districts in their respective charges.

In the other Districts the storm was attended with little or no disaster, and in Hooghly distress, and that only among the poor, was but momentary.

56. As your first letter directed me to report merely on the *effects* of the gale, I did not consider it necessary to particularize anything further

than the injury that had been occasioned, and it was not until I had perused an official letter of the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs that I was aware that any report of that nature was necessary, or that the Officers of Government had been accused of being regardless of the misfortune and distress of the people.

57. The Magistrate of Midnapore, Mr. A. Smith, in concert with the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. F. Adams, on the dates specified, forwarded the supplies of provisions noted marginally along the Oolooberiah Road and to Tumlook, and a trustworthy Officer was deputed in charge of them.

8th October.
23 Maunds of Rice.
1 " " Khasari Dall.
1 " " Salt.
1 " " Kullie.
17½ Seers " Oil.
9th October.
24 Maunds of Rice.
1 " " Khasari.
1 " " Moonoor.
1 " " Salt.
½ " " Miscellaneous spices, &c.
11th October.
32 Maunds of Rice.
3 " " Moonoor.
2 " " Dall.
2 " " Khasari.
2 " " Salt.
2 " " Oil.
18th October.
21 Maunds of Rice.

58. These stores were at once purchased and paid for from funds subscribed and placed at the Magistrate's disposal by the European and Native gentlemen at Midnapore as soon as the first tidings of distress reached the Station, and from the same source funds were placed at the disposal of Mr. Houghton, the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Tumlook, and the Deputy Magistrate of Contai by Mr. Smith on his arrival at Tumlook on the 10th of October.

59. Two Committees were immediately formed at Contai and Tumlook under the superintendence of the local Officers, and relief, as far as the limited funds would admit of, was at once distributed, and, on receiving information of the disastrous effects of the storm, I sent instructions by Telegram *vid* Bancoorah (the direct line of communication being dismantled) to the Magistrate to advance from the Government Treasury at that Station any funds that might be required to meet the wants of what was reported to be a starving population, and to proceed himself with all possible despatch to assist. Mr. Smith had anticipated my orders, and had proceeded at once to the south in company with the District Superintendent, and by the 9th every Executive Official in the District was engaged in some part of its southern portion in rendering such assistance as was within his power, and under the greatest possible difficulties and discomfort, all means of communication, except on foot, being impracticable.

60. I cannot commend in too high terms the energy evinced by Mr. Smith, the Magistrate, and Mr. Adams, the District Superintendent of Police. Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, the Deputy Magistrate of Tumlook, is especially deserving of commendation for the energetic and decisive measures he adopted immediately after the storm, and the services of Mr. Percival Dickens, Mr. Houghton, the Assistant District Superintendent of Tumlook, Mr. Johnstone, the Assistant Superintendent of Contai, Mr. H. B. Piatt, and Baboo Krishna Pershaud Ghose, Deputy Magistrate of Contai, are deserving of acknowledgment.

61. I would also not omit to bring to notice the cheerful and valuable assistance rendered in this District by Mr. J. O'Flaherty, the Executive Engineer of Southern Hidgellee, and Mr. James Ridley, the Post-Master of Kedgeree, in the matter of relief afforded by the Cyclone Fund.

62. I extract here some information on the subject from a demi-official letter that I received from Mr. Smith, which describes what was done at the first by the Midnapore Authorities:—

"The Deputy Magistrate of Tumlook at once sent for Rupees 500 worth of stores from Calcutta, and I sent him Rupees 500 worth more from Midnapore from the public funds you ordered to be placed at my disposal. The original intention was that these should be distributed gratuitously. I found, however, that the people were quite able and willing to pay for them, and that the distress at first existing was due in the main to the washing away of the bazar with the store in it and the temporary inaccessibility of the stores that did exist. Labour, too, was urgently wanted by me for Municipal purposes, by the Mahajans for re-building, and by the Irrigation Canal Company, who made use of the occasion to send large supplies of grain to their works, and were especially anxious to get all the labour they could procure and ready to employ all who wished for it. The amount I had at my disposal from private charity was quite equal to what was required at the time. When the operations under Mr. McNeile commenced Tumlook required no assistance, and, except two hundred Rupees, subsequently received for distribution in the same manner as the money I made over to Mr. Houghton and the bale of cloth that you sent, nothing further was needed at all.

"The tract of country between Tumlook and Banka, examined by Mr. Dickens, has sustained much less injury than Tumlook itself and no great distress is prevailing, and he considers the people quite equal to the occasion."

63. It must be borne in mind that the southern parts of Midnapore are difficult of access at any time, and were especially so under the peculiar circumstances following the cyclone; this was intended to have been the purport of my remarks when in my first report I alluded to the "delay in communication," and had no reference to the distance of the Postal line between Midnapore Sudder Station and that of Burdwan.

Moreover, as in the 24-Pergunnahs, with a basis of operation in Calcutta, no European Landholders, Missionary gentleman,* or others were to be found ready in Midnapore to come forward to give information and render assistance.

* The Revd. C. Driberg, who resides in the 24-Pergunnahs, has lately kindly offered his assistance.

64. From Kookrahatee to the Russulpore River the unfortunate Mr. Botelho was the only person who, if he had survived, would have been of any assistance, and the absolute stoppage of communication caused by the complete disappearance of boats on the Huldee and Russulpore Rivers, and the destruction of bridges on the whole of the tidal khals, would have rendered it next to impossible for the Magistrate to have communicated with him constantly even if he had been saved.

65. As regards the conduct of the Police in the Contai Sub-Division, animadverted on in my previous communications, I have to report that the Sub-Inspector of Kedgeree and one of the Constables who were put on their trial were convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and the Head Constable was degraded.

The Head Constable of Sootahatta was punished departmentally, and the other Police gave explanation of their conduct, which was considered sufficient.

The trial of the Sub-Inspector accused of extortion had not been completed.

66. My previous remarks will have shewn that it was far from my intention to cast any reflection on the superior Officer of Police, Mr. Johnstone, who, on learning of the defection of his subordinates, instantly despatched a fresh body of Police, and after much effort, for which he deserves great credit, succeeded in getting to Kedgeree. Mr. Adams, the District Superintendent, accompanied the Magistrate throughout his visits to the distressed parts of the District, and afforded the fullest aid in the measures adopted for relief, and I am much indebted to him, not only for the assistance rendered to the Magistrate on that occasion, but also for the zealous and efficient manner in which he aided in every way.

67. The proceedings of the Local Authorities at Howrah have already been reported by Mr. Craster in direct communication with the Government in accordance with orders received from you, and the parts in which the effects of the storm were most felt have been duly noticed in the early part of this Report. Baboo Heralall Seal and the Rajah of Andool are the chief landed proprietors in those parts; the former, on receiving information of the distress from Mr. King, the District Superintendent, who proceeded south as soon as ever he could procure a boat, (a matter of no little difficulty after the storm,) at once despatched 500 maunds of rice and other stores in proportion for the relief of the ryots in his Estates; but the Andool Rajah, from all I could ascertain at Oolooberiah, which I visited on the 17th October, and the Magistrate's reports, rendered no assistance whatever.

68. Baboo Heralall Seal has, moreover, adopted necessary measures for the relief of sickness throughout Mundleghat, where, as in all parts affected by the inundation, it has commenced to make its appearance. At the present moment two Native Doctors are engaged in that Pergunnah under the pay and instructions of the Baboo.

69. The Magistrate, Mr. Craster, has reported that he was altogether unable to proceed to the south of the District owing to illness brought on by his exertions on the day of the storm. His presence, moreover, was urgently required at Head-Quarters owing to the town being full of Sailors, and also for other purposes.

70. The District Superintendent, Mr. King, and his subordinate Police exerted themselves with much efficiency from the commencement. Mr. King's report of his tour to the south has been already forwarded to Government by the Magistrate, and Mr. Craster speaks in most favorable terms of the assistance rendered by the force generally in the protection of valuable property hurled ashore from the river, valued at upwards of a lac of Rupees, (the greater portion of which has in due course been restored to its rightful owners,) and providing shelter in the Cutcherries and Police Stations to the crews of those vessels which were washed ashore and left high and dry as soon as the flood subsided.

71. With the exception of one case the whole of the Police Force in the District remained at their posts, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, they did all that was in their power to do.

The Police in the Town of Howrah were employed night and day in saving property, clearing the thoroughfares, removing fallen buildings and the like, and they did their work well.

72. In the District of Hooghly the Magistrate, Mr R. Cockerell, raised a subscription of Rupees 1,400 from the European and Native gentlemen, and distributed the same to nearly nine hundred sufferers in and about the Towns of Hooghly and Chinsurah.

73. The Hooghly Branch of the British Indian Association also, in a letter addressed to the Magistrate, (a portion of which is extracted marginally,) immediately came forward with a donation of Rupees 200, which was placed at the disposal of the Magistrate and distributed to the poor.

"I am directed to observe that the Committee cannot speak too highly of the means adopted by you in ascertaining the people who are truly and most in need of aid, and to place at your disposal the sum of Rupees 20."

74. The Deputy Magistrate of Serampore, Mr. W. H. Ryland, adopted the same plan at Serampore, and distributed, from funds collected by him, amounting to Rupees 300, immediate relief to upwards of hundred persons. The Revd. Mr. Sampson and the Revd. W. Stewart rendered much assistance in collecting subscriptions and relieving the poor at Serampore and its neighbourhood.

75. As I have above stated, there was but little actual distress in Hooghly as compared with the Districts lower down which were injured by the storm wave, and all that was necessary for the Magistrate to do was done.

76. The roads, which were completely choked by the falling of trees, were immediately opened out and cleared both in Hooghly and Serampore, and immediate injunctions were issued by Mr. Cockerell on the Zemindars to clear all tanks of trees and branches that had been hurled into them. The rice crops, I am happy to record, are not injured.

77. With reference to the relief afforded by Mr. McNeile from the funds placed at the disposal of the Cyclone Committee, I beg to observe that it was mainly owing to the information obtained from the local Officers that this gentleman was enabled to establish relieving Depôts and afford relief to parts of the Midnapore and Howrah Districts where it was most urgently required.

78. I will abstract in a few words the proceedings of Mr. McNeile as far as they are known to me, and of which particulars are given in his Reports herewith submitted in original:—

79. Mr. McNeile started from Calcutta on his first relief expedition on the 23rd of October. He took down a large consignment of stores, consisting chiefly of rice, dall, salt, and clothing, and landed them, under the charge of Native Gomastahs, at the following places in this Division:—

Dhaja ...	In the District of Howrah.
Fort Mornington	
Paroolpara ...	
Kookrahatee ...	In the District of Midnapore.
Diamond Point, or Singrakhalee ..	
Balliaghatta	
Kedgeree ...	Hidgellee, Midnapore District.
Dowlutpore ...	

80. The total quantity of rice left at these places was 2,050 maunds. The system of distribution prescribed was simply this: All applicants

were to receive daily a single day's supply of food, and clothing was to be given out in certain fixed quantities to all who appeared to be actually in want of sufficient clothing to cover them. The necessity for effecting an *immediate* distribution over a very large area rendered it impossible to allow the people, who crowded to the Depôts, to take away large quantities for subsequent consumption. Moreover, the plan ensured the distributions against applications from many who were not in real distress.

The Gomastahs were required to keep accounts of the quantities of stores distributed and the number of people relieved, and he submitted weekly reports to Mr. McNeile, certifying the mode in which they had been expended; these stores were speedily exhausted. In some places from 1,000 to 3,000 persons were fed daily, and the cloth and blankets were not sufficient to clothe above a small portion of those who were in need of them.

81. On the 8th of November accordingly Mr. McNeile again proceeded down the coast with a fresh supply. There appeared to be no occasion to alter the position of any of the existing Depôts, nor to increase their number except by the addition of two Depôts in that part of Hidgellee which lie to the south-west of the tract which had been swept by the storm wave, and where, as Mr. McNeile now learnt, an extensive fresh water inundation had been caused by the force of the wind having dammed up the waters of the Patro Mohan and Sunkurpore Khals. Stores were therefore despatched by him, as soon as he returned, to Olulpore and Ramnuggur, where they were distributed by Gomastahs under the supervision of Mr. J. O'Flaherty, the Executive Engineer of Hidgellee, whose assistance I have already noticed.

82. On the occasion of this second expedition the condition of the people did not appear to be much improved except about Dowlutpore, (the north-western part of Hidgellee); neither life nor property had here suffered as severely as on those parts of the coast which lay to the northward. This was partly owing to the refuge from the storm wave offered by the sand hills to those human beings who were sufficiently prompt to avail themselves of it and to the cattle which managed to reach them, and partly to the action of the reverse blast of the cyclone from the westward, which forced back into the sea the greater portion of the water which had rolled over the land before the first onset of the storm from the eastward and had inundated the crop. Dowlutpore received no further supply of food from the Relief Committee, as it was really not required.

83. At Mr. McNeile's request the Committee then sent down a very large fresh consignment of (120,000 yards) cotton cloth, the greater part of which was landed on the western side of the Hooghly.

84. The Gomastahs, who were entrusted with the distribution of the cloth, were required to dispose of it all as rapidly as possible, three or four days' notice having been previously given, and it was arranged to give out the cloth at the different Depôts as nearly as possible at the same time, so that the probability of people obtaining several supplies by travelling from one Station to another was next to impossible. The reports subsequently received clearly demonstrated that these operations were satisfactorily carried out.

85. From this period all occasion seemed now to have disappeared for carrying on the system of indiscriminate relief which had hitherto been adopted. Many individual cases of distress necessarily remained to be relieved; but the markets had been re-established. What was left of the crops had in many places almost ripened, and there was, as I have above mentioned, a complaint on the part of the Public Works Department Officers in some places that so long as the people were gratuitously fed they would not come to work at the repairs of the embankments.

86. Mr. McNeile accordingly, at my suggestion, made new arrangement for the distribution of a fresh and final consignment of stores which were entrusted to him by the Committee; the greater portion of them were landed at three central places—Kookrahatee, Balliaghatta, and Kedgeree. I deputed Mr. Dickens, the Assistant Magistrate of Midnapore, as already stated, to traverse the Pergunnahs of Doroo, Mysadul, Goomgur, Erinch, and Kushba Hidgellee, which comprised the most severely devastated tract of country, and to conduct detailed enquiries regarding fresh water and the circumstances of the inhabitants further inland than I was able to penetrate, and it was arranged that he should relieve cases of distress by granting orders upon the Depôts abovementioned to those whom he deemed worthy objects of relief. The stores accumulated at these Depôts included large quantities of bill-hooks, hoes, and coir yarn for building purposes. Food was also supplied for the really indigent and in lieu of labour to those employed in the clearing of tanks: this system is still at work and is progressing favorably.

87. Mr. McNeile has performed the duty in which he has been deputed in a most energetic and complete manner, and I have much satisfaction in being able to report, from my own personal observation and enquiry, that the amount of relief afforded and distributed under the careful and matured arrangements made by him reached those for whom it was intended.

88. While he has been liberal in relieving immediate suffering his measures have been judicious, and I have no hesitation in recording that I do not consider a more suitable selection for this important duty could have been made than that by which Mr. McNeile was deputed by Government to supervise and control the arrangements connected with the Cyclone Relief Fund.

89. In conclusion I would add that the general distress arising from want of food, clothing, shelter, and water has been tided over; doubtless very great suffering in many parts has been occasioned, the reparation of which requires many months to bring about, but the present distress is now chiefly caused from sickness, almost entire villages having been depopulated from those awful scourges—cholera and small-pox

90. I have done as much as has lain in my power to procure medical aid and sufficient medicine, and Mr. McNeile is at the present moment engaging his attention to this important subject; the Government may depend on myself and the local Officers subordinate to me rendering all assistance that can be afforded towards relieving the sufferings, and ameliorating, as far as possible, the state of the population in the affected parts, and all that is at present urgently required is to secure the services of Medical Officers, which

I am unable to command, but which I have no doubt the Government will be able to provide.

91. One remark only appears to be called for before closing this Report, and that is one of much consideration, *viz.* what measures ought to be adopted with a view to providing against such calamities in future?

92. After the immediate and direct danger has passed away the people usually suffer on such occasions chiefly from want of good water. Measures should undoubtedly be taken to guard against such distress for the future, and the present is a fitting opportunity for the devising of some general project which would provide against a disaster such as has been recently witnessed, embracing the whole of that part of the country which is liable to suffer from the incursions of the sea.

93. The expenditure of large sums of money in desultory efforts and works having no immediate connection with each other, and not forming the basis of a general matured system, would be nugatory.

94. A suggestion has been made to me by Mr. Craster, the Magistrate of Howrah, which is worthy of deliberation, and is to the effect that "all funds that could be made available for the purpose should be devoted to the excavation of large tanks in central situations."

These tanks should be of such capacity as to contain sufficient water as might supply the wants of a certain area in case of the smaller tanks within it being rendered useless by an irruption of the sea; they should be protected by banks formed from the excavation as to preclude the possibility of their being overtopped, and which, independent of affording protection to the tanks, would be a refuge to the neighbouring inhabitants in case of inundation.

The construction, moreover, of large masonry granaries located in the vicinity of the tanks is also worthy of the attention of Government, and both these objects appear to be almost as important as that of protecting the country with embankments, and so far would be more useful that when the embankments, which are constructed merely to stem the torrent of the ordinary tidal wave, fail, as they did on the late occasion, the tanks would stand and afford fresh water, while provisions would be procurable from the store-houses.

The subject is, however, one of great magnitude and demands more practical information and conclusions than I am at present prepared to give, and its expediency should be most carefully deliberated on hereafter.

Memorandum by D. J. McNeile, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty,—(No. 23, dated the 28th November 1864.)

During the past five days I have visited all the distributing Depôts along the banks of the river, and my observations have convinced me that no necessity now exists for maintaining the system of indiscriminate relief which has, until lately, been required to meet the wants of the inhabitants. In many places the harvest has commenced; almost every where work is available either upon the embankments or otherwise; the markets are being generally re-established; the houses are being re-built. It is true that the run upon the Depôts for food has been steadily on the increase up to date, but that is far from being a proof that distress has not been materially diminished. I have even heard complaints on the part of the Officers of the Department Public Works that the facilities for obtaining gratuitous support have affected the supply of labour for the repairs of the embankments.

2. Under these circumstances the distribution of the fresh store of provisions and house-building implements, which has been placed at my disposal by the Committee, must be effected under different rules from those hitherto in force. No doubt many individuals and families are still in distress, and the object now is to relieve those individuals and families, and those only. This object will be attained by accumulating stores at a few central points, and giving relief from those Stations to those persons only who may present certificates of their destitution signed by competent Officers who are engaged throughout the lately inundated tracts in making local enquiries.

3. In the 24-Pergunnahs local enquiries have already been extensively made, and individual cases of distress relieved by donations in cash. It will, therefore, be sufficient to locate one large store at Diamond Harbour, and to authorise the Deputy Magistrate in charge of the Sub-Division and Baboo Brohmonath Sen, who is employed in the southern part of the Sub-Division in conducting relief operations, to grant orders on the store-keepers for any supplies which they may think required. The order in each case should be numbered, signed, and dated and handed over to the applicant to present in person, and a copy of it kept in a Register. The Deputy Magistrates will be supplied shortly with a note of the exact quantity of stores available for the purpose.

4. In Midnapore the Commissioner of Burdwan, who has accompanied me on my last tour of inspection, has promised to make an immediate arrangement by which the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Dickens, will be put in charge for the conduct of relief operations of the Doroo, Mysadul, Goomghur, Erinch, and Kush Hidgellee Pergunnahs. He will be empowered to grant orders on the stores which I intend to deposit for his use at Kookrahatee, Balliaghatta, and Kedgeree.

The Officers who grant the orders will be requested to use their utmost endeavors to induce the people, whenever it may seem advisable, to clean or bale out their tanks, or to dig wells, for the purpose of procuring a sufficient supply of good drinking water, and will pay those who engage in the work either in cash or by orders on the Depôts, as they may be instructed by the Authorities to whom they are respectively subordinate.

No stores whatever from this time forwarded will be given from any of the Depôts under my orders except upon certificates granted as above described.

From D. J. McNeile, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty, to the Secretary to the Relief Fund Committee,—(No. 20, dated the 23rd November 1864.)

In continuation of my letter No. 9 of the 16th instant, and of the applications by which it was supplemented on the 17th and 18th instant, I have the honor, hereby, to submit a further indent for stores to be sent to the distributing Depôts along the river banks.

2. In my letter abovementioned I informed you that I thought no fresh supplies of food would be required at Dowlutpore. I have since received reports shewing that an enormous distribution has taken place there, as many as 5,000 people having been fed in one day. I have, however, also heard that good rice is now selling in that neighbourhood at a lower price than in Calcutta, and therefore I refrain from applying for any fresh store for Dowlutpore until I shall have had an opportunity of making fresh observations on the spot.

3. I have had an application made to me for a fresh supply at Moyapore, but I do not think it is urgently required. The people have work, and are altogether, in my opinion, well enough off to support themselves and their families.

4. On the other hand, the Commissioner of Burdwan has requested me to establish a new Depôt at Banka, in Mysadul, at some distance from the coast, where it appears that the people are in great distress.

5. Stores then will be required to supply this new Depôt, and also to replenish all the existing Depôts except Dowlutpore and Moyapore. In the following indent it will be observed that much smaller quantities are entered opposite to the names of those places where gratuitous relief is now given to women, children, and invalids only than to those of the other Depôts :—

East Bank.

	Rice.	Dall.	Salt.	Oil.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Naldari ...	200	50	4	10
Fulta ...	200	50	4	10
Noorpoor ...	200	50	4	10
Diamond Harbour ...	400	100	8	20
Koleswar ...				
Sarsia ...				
Culpee ...	200	50	4	10
Rangafulla ...	200	50	4	10
Saugor ...	150	40	3	8
Total ...	1,550	390	31	78

NOTE.—At all these Stations except Saugor supplies have been stopped to able-bodied men. At Saugor the numbers to be fed are comparatively small.

West Bank.

	Rice.	Dall.	Salt.	Oil.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
* Dhaja ...	200	50	4	10
* Fort Morniugton ...	200	50	4	10
* Paroolpara ...	200	50	4	10
Kookrahatee ...	350	85	7	17
Diamond Point ...	400	100	8	20
Balliaghatta ...	300	75	6	15
Banka ...	400	100	8	20
Kedgeree ...	400	100	8	20
Total ...	2,450	610	49	122
Add Total above ...	1,550	390	31	78
Grand Total ...	4,000	1,000	80	200

NOTE.—At the Stations marked * work is expected to be immediately available on the embankments.

6. In addition to the above stores as large a supply of building materials as the Committee think fit to send will be eagerly applied for by the people wherever the articles may be sent for distribution. I would propose to send large consignments of these articles only to those places where I can secure some constant supervision of the proceedings of the Agent in charge. I have such supervision at Diamond Harbour, Kedgeree, and Saugor.

7. Saugor has been already supplied with the articles indicated, and will require no further assistance of this description. A consignment was sent to Diamond Harbour, but it has been found quite insufficient to meet the demand. I propose to take to Diamond Harbour—

2,000 Kodals,
2,000 Kateries,
300 Maunds of String,

and at least an equal quantity to Kedgeree. A third consignment of the same quantities will serve for the present to supply all the remaining Stations where such aid is required. I beg, therefore, to indent for the total supply of—

6,000 Kodals.
3,000 Kateries.
900 Maunds of String (or Yarn.)

From P. DICKENS, Esq., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, to W. LEF. ROBINSON, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Midnapore,—(No. 2, dated the 11th December 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 8th December; I have further to acknowledge the receipt of Rupees 800.

2. I arrived here on the morning of the 5th and found that the boat containing the supplies had not arrived; it arrived, however, on the following day.

3. On Tuesday and Wednesday I personally visited nineteen villages in the neighbourhood and saw the Headmen of several others. With regard to the relief stores I have adopted the plan recommended in Mr. Montresor's letter of the 30th November 1864, and Mr. McNeile's Memorandum dated 28th November 1864, of giving village tickets on the Depôts, the villagers themselves undertaking the transport of the stores, and naming some person or persons in whose hands they wish them placed. The persons into whose hands the things are given bind themselves to give only to the poor who are *bonâ fide* unable to work, and whose names are given in a list which is checked by me wherever I go in person. As, however, there are upwards of 300 villages and chunks in Dorco only, I find it impossible to visit each.

4. The supply of water is, I am glad to report, sufficient in quantity in all the villages I have visited, and tolerable as regards quality in most, excellent in two or three. I do not think therefore that as regards Northern Dorco there need be any apprehension on that score. Wells, I understand, if dug will not yield drinkable water here. What I propose to do is to have some of the best and largest of the tanks which are at present dirty, and the water of which is undrinkable, cleaned out and emptied. No new supply of water can, however, be introduced at this season of the year, as the river water is already salt.

I have reason to believe that tanks which were so salt as to be almost undrinkable immediately after the storm are perfectly sweet now. The large tank at Tumlook is an instance of this.

5. Sickness, I regret to say, is fearfully on the increase. Cholera is spreading and has attacked almost every village. Five or six persons died here last night, and in one small village I visited, containing a population of 150, forty deaths were reported. Crowds of people apply to me daily for medicine; *indeed this is their greatest want*. I have represented the urgent necessity of letting us have a couple of Doctors for Doroo to Mr. McNeile, who has promised to have them sent forthwith, and also one for Kedgeree, where I found that cholera had broken out badly.

I propose placing one at Kookrahatee and another at Balliaghatta with instructions to make visits into the interior. Should there be any delay on the arrival of these Doctors I am apprehensive of the most serious consequences. The people are already beginning to leave their houses in some quarters.

On Thursday evening I went with Mr. McNeile in the Steamer *Teesta* down the line of the Depôts to Kedgeree and saw the different stores ashore and left instructions with the Gomastahs at each place, returning on Saturday, the 10th. I also placed (with the concurrence of Mr. McNeile) a supply of twenty maunds of rice and other articles in proportion at the disposal of Mr. Ridley, the Post-Master of Kedgeree, for the relief of any *bonâ fide* poor who might come to the Depôt in the interval, which must elapse before I can visit the villages in that neighbourhood. I leave this place in a day or two for Kistonogore, about six miles distant in the centre of the Doroo, near Sootahatta, where I shall be encamped a few days *en route* to Balliaghatta.

7. I have to add that I have received a letter from Government appointing me to Baraset, and as I may be required to take charge at once, I shall be glad to know whether you can send any one to relieve me here and carry on the work. I sent a Telegram this morning.

From P. DICKENS, ESQ., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, to W. LEF. ROBINSON, ESQ., Collector and Magistrate of Midnapore,—(No. 4, dated the 13th December 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to report that, since despatching my letter of yesterday, the poor of seven villages have been relieved by orders on the Depôt.

2. I have to-day visited the Villages of Agadaroo, Sreedhurpore, and Boistum Chuck, and taken measures and given advances for the cleansing of five tanks, all of which I have seen, and the water of which I have had tasted.

3. One of these tanks (the largest and best) at Boistum Chuck is in a very dirty state, though the water is sweet. I have given orders to have it thoroughly cleansed and some of the water drawn off, and have allowed Rupees 20 for the purpose. When cleansed it will afford a supply of good water sufficient for the present season to all the neighbouring villages; the other tanks require only partial cleansing, and small sums varying from Rupees 1 to 5 have been given in each case. When these tanks are cleaned, I shall have no fear as regards water for the northern villages in Doroo.

4. I find the people exceedingly apathetic in applying for relief; this I attribute chiefly to the lamentable amount of sickness. However, even in the villages I personally visit, I have the utmost difficulty in collecting the poor; those who come are generally those able to work, and to whom I am unable to give certificates on the Depôt. The amount of distress amongst the latter class is very great, and no embankment works have as yet been commenced in this neighbourhood.

5. The sickness is, I fear, not abating and as yet no Doctors have arrived.

From P. DICKENS, ESQ., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, to W. LEF. ROBINSON, ESQ., Collector and Magistrate of Midnapore,—(No. 5, dated the 15th December 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to inform you that I yesterday visited the whole line of villages between this place and Sootahatta, distributing relief to the poor, and taking particular notice of the state of the water in each village.

2. I had heard that the water in Sootahatta itself, where there is a fine large tank, was brackish and undrinkable. I found it, on the contrary, in good condition, and the water free from salt. I find that the complaints of bad water which reach me from the interior are in nearly every case exaggerated, and are put forward mainly in the hope of obtaining advances, and I am apprehensive of the work not being properly carried out unless I am on the spot to superintend. This causes me much loss of time; if I could obtain the assistance of one of these D. P. Overseers it would save me much delay.

3. I think that the inference may fairly be drawn that if the water in these is not so salt as to be undrinkable or noxious, that in others which I have not yet seen cannot be in a worse state as regards brackishness, for the storm wave passed equally over all: of course they will differ as regards impurities and decayed matter, and will require different degrees of cleansing, some not requiring any.

5. A Native Doctor and medicines arrived yesterday.

From P. DICKENS, ESQ., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, to W. LEF. ROBINSON, ESQ., Collector and Magistrate of Midnapore,—(No. 7, dated the 25th December 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to inform you that I left Kookrahatee on the 21st instant, having finished operations in Northern Doroo.

2. One hundred and six villages in Doroo and Mysadul have been relieved by orders on the Kookrahatee Depôt, and I think that acute distress has been considerably mitigated.

3. About 250 Rupees have been given out for cleansing and clearing tanks, but I have not found it necessary, except in one or two instances, to have the water baled out. The state of the water in Northern Doroo (the southern boundary of which will be a line drawn from Jamberiah to Diamond Point and passing through Sootahatta) is not such as to cause any grave apprehension.

4. With regard to sickness I believe that the presence of a Doctor with medicines will have an excellent effect. Indeed, from what I hear from the Native Doctor, Tariny Chunder Goopto, (who arrived here from Kookrahatee yesterday,) I am in hopes that cholera is abating.

5. The point which I feel most uneasiness about is that no embankment repairs have as yet been commenced, and I fear that great distress prevails amongst the poor who are able to labor, and whom consequently I have been unable to relieve.

6. I reached Balliaghatta on the 21st and on the 23rd visited Dayboy and other villages in the neighbourhood.

7. Loss of life has been far heavier than about Kookrahatee. The infirm and aged have mostly perished, and consequently the distress (amongst this class) is not so great.

8. The state of the water, I regret to say, is bad, the tanks, though cleaner than in Northern Doroo, are unmistakeably brackish, and, the people say, undrinkable. At all events the villagers in this neighbourhood seem to be bringing their water from a tank at Soloat, even from a distance of six miles.

9. I am taking measures to have this tank, which is perfectly sweet, carefully conserved, as I conceive that the people of Southern Doroo will have to rely mainly *on this one tank* for sweet water till the next supply of rain falls.

10. There are several fine tanks at Dayboy and elsewhere in the neighbourhood, but as the water is salt, it is obvious that the method to be pursued towards them must differ from that pursued towards the tanks in the north (which only required a little cleansing to right themselves), and that to do any good the water must be emptied out, and, if possible, the mud at the bottom dug afresh.

11. This is of course a much more costly operation than the other, and I propose, therefore, to select some thirty of the best tanks in central positions and to have them emptied out.

12. I have now one Doctor here and another at Kookrahatee.

From D. J. McNeile, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty, to the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division,—(No. 1, dated the 27th October 1864.)

I have the honor to inform you that I have visited and relieved the following places since I started from Calcutta on Sunday:—

On the East Bank.

Naldari (Boroi.)
Fulta.
Noorpore.
Diamond Harbour.
Culpee.
Rungafulla.

On the West Bank.

Dhaja.
Fort Mornington.
Paroolpara (on the Roopnarain.)
Kookrahatee (Motéeram Chuck.)

I have also visited Tumlook, but found it unnecessary to leave any supplies there. I am about to proceed immediately in the Tug Steamer *Frances Gordon* down the Midnapore Coast as far as Cowcolly. I have had an interview with Mr. Smith, the Magistrate of Midnapore, and received some valuable information from him. A full report of my proceedings will be submitted hereafter.

I am about to dispatch the Steam-ship *Teesta* back to Calcutta immediately for a fresh supply of provisions, for which I have telegraphed to the Secretary to the Relief Committee. I propose to return from Cowcolly to Diamond Harbour on Saturday in the Tug Steamer, and then, allowing her to go back direct to Calcutta, follow her up in the *Teesta*, which I hope will by that time have come down again re-laden, and send fresh supplies on shore at the various Depôts established between this place and Calcutta. If this plan be carried out I shall probably reach Calcutta on Wednesday next, and shall by that time be able to judge of the further measures of relief which should be adopted.

A copy of this letter will be sent to the Commissioner of Burdwan, and another copy for the information of the Secretary to the Relief Fund.

From D. J. McNeile, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty, to the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division,—(No. 6, dated the 2nd November 1864.)

I have the honor to report, for your information, that on Friday morning, the 21st ultimo, immediately after hearing from you that I was required to proceed down the Hooghly River with supplies for the inhabitants along the banks, I called upon the Secretary to the Cyclone Relief Committee and learned from him the arrangements which were in progress for lading the Government Steamer *Teesta* with provisions. I afterwards had an interview with the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and then called upon the Superintendent of Marine, and some doubts having been expressed as to the capacity of the *Teesta* Steamer to convey all the stores required, I met the last-named Officer next morning at the Government Dock Yard and we inspected her. It then became apparent that it would be impossible to take in her, and in Cargo Boats towed by her, above half of the whole quantity of stores which were being collected for the expedition. I also then learned for the first time that it would be running a great risk to take her far below Diamond Harbour, the lower reaches of the river being unsafe, except in the very calmest weather, for flat-bottomed Steamers.

2. Captain Howe then proposed that a Tug Steamer should be sent down with Cargo Boats in tow, a plan in which, as supplementary to that of dispatching the *Teesta*, I fully concurred. You signified your approval, and Mr. Bullen forthwith engaged to provide the Steamer and send her after me to Diamond Harbour on the following Wednesday morning.

3. The lading of that portion of the stores which I proposed to take with me was delayed throughout Friday and Saturday morning by the incessant rain; but on Saturday evening they were all taken down the river to the Commissariat Wharf, where the *Teesta* was lying. On the same day I, with some difficulty, procured casks, ranging from twenty to forty gallons each, to contain a total amount of 1,000 gallons of water. These casks were shipped empty, and the water was put into iron tanks supplied by Mr. Obbard, the Superintendent of the Dock Yard.

4. On Sunday morning all the stores were put on board the Steamer and one Cargo Boat, and at 3 P. M. I started, accompanied by the Revd. Mr. Payne, who, as you are aware, had kindly offered his assistance in carrying out the relief operations. We brought eighteen Gomastahs, whom I intended to leave in charge of the various Depôts which were to be established along the river banks.

5. The following stores were shipped on board the *Teesta* and her Cargo Boat:—

Rice	... ...	1,080	Maunds.
Dall	... ...	227	„
Oil	... ...	20	„
Parched Rice	... ...	30	„
Salt	... ...	30	„
Chillies	... ...	15	„
Tobacco	... ...	8	„
Blankets	... ...	750	Pieces.
Cotton Cloth	... ...	2,000	Yards.
Cooking Pots	... ...	300	(About.)
Hookahs	... ...	100	„

6. At 8 o'clock on Sunday evening we reached Atcheepore, between which place and Calcutta the inhabitants, as you had informed me, required no immediate assistance. At day-break on Monday morning we weighed anchor, and in half an hour reached the Village of Horyagunge, on the right bank of the river, about six miles below Oolooberiah. At Oolooberiah itself the inhabitants were in direct communication with Calcutta and need no supplies from me. At Horyagunge, though much damage had been done by the gale, the distress did not seem either to Mr. Payne or myself so severe as to justify me in giving away to the villagers stores which I expected to find more urgently required further down the river.

7. We accordingly proceeded to Naldari, near Boroi, where a distributing Depôt had been previously established by Mr. Smith. We found that the provisions which he had left were all exhausted, and that the Gomastah in charge had gone away to Calcutta. I landed a fresh store here, but observed that the inhabitants were in such a state of a destitution that they would require another supply after a few days.

8. The villagers here mentioned several Zemindars, who had property in the neighbourhood, and who, they said, had rendered no kind of assistance to their ryots. I think it right that their names should be known, so that they may contradict the account which I received if it be untrue. The gentlemen referred to are Baboo Anunda Chundra Mookerjee, Bisheshwar Mookerjee, and Gangadhur Banerjee, of Kidderpore; Prannath Chowdry, of Satkhira; and Apoorba Krishna Bahadoor, of Soba Bazar, Calcutta.

9. From Naldari we went on to Dhaja, on the west bank, near the mouth of the Damoodah River. Here I was informed that a deputation, consisting of the Izaradars of the village and some of the inhabitants, had gone the day before to Calcutta to represent the state they were in to their Zemindar, Baboo Heralall Seal, who was reported to have sent some supplies to the Shampore Bazar, a few miles across the Damoodah, but who had done nothing for Dhaja and its neighbourhood. I established a Depôt, and then crossed the river to Fulta, which Mr. Payne had visited while I was engaged at Dhaja.

10. At Fulta we found the people in great want of food. They seemed, however, to be a more than usually lazy and thankless set. It was with great difficulty and some hours' detention that we succeeded in inducing them to bring on shore, carry up, and store the provisions I gave them. They appeared also a little inclined to be quarrelsome, so I left two Gomastahs in charge, and sent orders to the Sub-Inspector of Etagachy to see that no disturbance took place. As the Fulta Bazar appeared to be a very disreputable place, I located the Gomastahs with their store at the little Village of Jafarpore, a short distance to the southward. Here also the Zemindars seem to have done nothing. Their names are Kali Krishna and Narendra Krishna, of Soba Bazar.

11. From Fulta we proceeded to Noorpore, reaching it about sunset. We had had a hard day's work, but Mr. Payne went on shore immediately, and finding that the Gomastah, who had been left there on the occasion of the previous expedition, had distributed very nearly all his stock of provisions, he sent him off to me. I supplied him with a fresh store, and then we anchored for the night. Mr. Payne was here informed that Baboos Shamprosad Chowdry, of Bhowanipore, and Preonath Roy Chowdry, of Baug Bazar, had sent no supplies to the ryots on their Estates. Baboo Rajkrishto Mittra (of Simla, Calcutta,) had, on the contrary, sent all kinds of necessary stores for distribution to the people on his property.

12. On Tuesday morning we crossed over to Fort Mornington. Here two Gomastahs had been left by Mr. Smith. Their stores had been exhausted, and they left for Calcutta three days before. I left a fresh supply in charge of a Gomastah, and then went up the Roopnarain River to Tumlook. Here I met the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Houghton, and the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Dickens, who had just been on a tour of inquiry, which had embraced with other localities the southern bank of the Roopnarain down to the mouth. He told me that there was no starvation along that line of country, but that immediately to the southward in the Khas Mehal of Doroo the distress was very great. Tumlook itself had been severely visited by the storm, but the inhabitants were rapidly recovering themselves, and Mr. Houghton told me that out of a sum of Rupees 129 placed at his disposal for charitable purposes about Rupees 100 were still in his hands. It was obviously unnecessary to leave supplies there, so I crossed the river (Roopnarain) to Paroolpara.

13. Paroolpara we found almost swept away, and the remaining inhabitants in great distress. The villages situated a little further inland seemed, however, to be much less injured. I left a small supply for the relief of Paroolpara itself and its immediate neighbourhood, and then proceeded to Kookrahatee, (Moteeram Chuck,) which is at the northern extremity of the Doroo Mehal. Just before I reached this place I fortunately met Mr. Smith, the Magistrate of Midnapore, who had travelled up from Kedgeree, and who gave me some valuable information as to the places along the coast where relief was principally wanted. They will be noticed in order below.

14. Kookrahatee itself we found in a terrible state. The stench from human bodies and carcasses of cattle, which lay around in all directions, was almost insupportable. We tried to induce the villagers to throw the bodies into the river, but they would all die before they touched one of them. We met here the Naib of the Izaradar of the Mehal, who assured us that he (the Naib) had immediately after the catastrophe distributed gratis 6,000 (six thousand) maunds of rice, his own property, to the people. Some light was subsequently thrown on this not very probable story. We found out some days afterwards that he had had some 12,000 maunds in store when the cyclone occurred. About half was washed away, and the remainder so damaged as to be unfit for sale in Calcutta. This damaged rice he had disposed of on the spot, perhaps gratuitously; but it is a curious circumstance that on re-visiting Kookrahatee the other day we were told that rotten rice was selling at Rupees 1-5 per maund at the hâts, and on the day of our first visit we found in the bazar a pile of about a dozen bales of rotten rice of which we could get no intelligible account. I am of opinion that the proceedings of that Naib and his people require

careful investigation. I formed a fresh Depôt here, leaving rice only. They had dall in the bazar, and salt was expected immediately from Tumlook.

15. We then crossed over to Diamond Harbour and anchored for the night. Deputy Collector Baboo Brohmonath Sen came on board at day-break next morning, and I supplied him with some blankets and a small supply of dall, which was required by the Sub-Divisional Officer. He had also applied to me for rice, but I was obliged to withhold a supply until the arrival of the Tug Steamer in the afternoon from Calcutta. Meanwhile I proceeded to Culpee with the view of supplying that place and Rungafulla, and returning to Diamond Harbour in time to meet the Tug immediately on her arrival.

16. At Culpee I found that the store which had been left there was exhausted and the Gomastah had gone away. I sent a fresh store on shore and re-established the Depôt. Here Mr. Payne and myself had a conversation with an agent of the Zemindar, Baboo Hara Persad Roy Chowdrie, of Chukarberria. This man had been about a week at Culpee, and had come, he said, with orders from his Master to help the ryots with money "if they required it" to re-build their houses. "He saw that they were getting on very well without it," so he had given them nothing. On further enquiry it appeared that he had brought nothing to give them. We made special enquiries here about the means available for procuring fresh water. For about three weeks, the people said, they would be able to procure fresh water at ebb tide from the river. All their tanks were spoiled, and they all averred that, if new tanks were excavated, they would fill with salt, not fresh water. This is a point which cannot be decided except by actual experiment, and I have directed the special attention of Baboo Brohmonath Sen to the matter. He has just been deputed to Culpee, and will shortly report the result of such an experiment, and also of baling out an old tank which has been spoiled by the sea. As soon as the works in question are commenced all relief will be withheld from able-bodied men who refuse to assist in carrying them out.

17. From Culpee we proceeded to Rungafulla, re-enforced the Depôt there with a considerable supply, and then returned to Diamond Harbour, having expended all our store of rice, but having the larger portion of all the other provisions still in hand. I reserved them, because I expected to find them more required in the western bank, and because I wished to establish larger Depôts on that side of the river which could not be visited by the inland Steamer, and to which it was therefore advisable, with a view to saving the Committee's funds, to arrange for as few visits as possible.

18. I reached Diamond Harbour at sunset on Wednesday evening and found that the Tug had not arrived. I went on shore at once and had a consultation with Baboos Hem Chunder Ker and Brohmonath Sen, Deputy Magistrates, relative to the best inland sites for the establishment of fresh distributing Depôts. I think I can most readily explain verbally the conclusions to which I have arrived on the subject, and, as I hope to have an immediate opportunity of doing so, I do not encumber this report with a statement of them.

19. On Thursday morning before day-light the Steam Tug *Frances Gordon* arrived with a large fresh stock of rice, dall, &c., and I sent on shore a stock sufficient for a few days' consumption. I also sent a number of 'chyoonies' (baskets for baling out water.) The stores brought down by the Steam Tug consisted, according to the invoice sent, of—

Rice ...	...	2,250	Maunds.
Dall ...	...	313	„
Salt ...	...	20	„
Blankets ...	...	250	Pieces.
Cotton Cloth ...	...	2,000	Yards.
Cooking Pots ...	...	150	
Chyoonies ...	...	140	

20. From the Pilot on board the *Frances Gordon* I learned that it was impossible for the Steamer to touch at or approach any point on the western bank between Diamond Point and Kedgeree. I also found that Mr. Fraser, who was on board, was in urgent want of a fresh store at Saugor. This necessitated a change in my plans, as described in my letter to your address, No. 1 of the 27th ultimo, a change the nature of which will appear as I proceed. I first ran down to Mud Point, meeting on the way and taking in tow the *Swiftsure* Lugger, which had been placed at my disposal by Captain Howe. At Mud Point I made over a Cargo Boat to Mr. Fraser with a large stock of provisions and some water casks, a few ready filled for immediate use. The others he would fill from the river at low tide. I tasted some of the water at Mud Point at about half ebb. It was very slightly brackish. I have no doubt that for the next fortnight water fit for drinking purposes will be procurable at low tide down both banks of the river as far as Mud Point.

21. After dispatching the boat under Mr. Fraser's charge, I went across to Kedgeree and anchored for the night. Here we were employed up to 2 A. M. on Friday morning re-distributing our cargo and preparing two boats for dispatch up the coast to the Huldee River. At day-break we commenced landing stores at Kedgeree. The work was completed in about three hours, the people assisting us with a cheerfulness and alacrity which I have seen at no other place which we have visited. We had the satisfaction, before we left the spot, of seeing nearly 600 people sitting round and receiving, without any confusion or difficulty, their day's rations from the Gomastah. The relief here given was most seasonable and was received with evident gratitude.

22. At Kedgeree I found Mr. West, Superintendent of Embankments, who kindly took charge of a store for the Hidgellee River, and engaged to land, house, and leave it in charge of the Gomastah I sent with it. We towed the Boat nearly to the mouth of the river, and returned to Kedgeree, whence Mr. Payne and myself started in the *Swiftsure* (to the Commander of which, Mr. Thompson, I am indebted for most energetic and valuable assistance throughout) for the Huldee. We had sent the Cargo Boats on in the morning, and we came up with them inside the bar at the mouth of the river at about 11 P. M. Now our difficulties commenced. The tide runs up and down this coast with great force, and the sand banks made the navigation very difficult. When

the flood made on Saturday morning we started for Balliaghatta, about six miles up the river, with one Cargo Boat in our wake. When we reached the spot the Cargo Boat could not follow us to shore. The tide swept her past, and then her crew sat down after their manner and allowed her to drift stern foremost up the stream for more than two miles. Our only resource was to land and send men up the bank to tow her down. This we did, but we lost about four hours; the result of which delay was that, with all the expedition we could employ, we failed, after getting our Depôt established at Balliaghatta, to reach the bar at the mouth of the river before the water was too low to cross it. Inside the bar, therefore, we had to anchor for the night.

23. The second Cargo Boat was intended for some place a little to the south of Diamond Point, and thither with great trouble we brought her, having more than once to go back, or lay to, in the Lugger to explain to the crew of the Cargo Boat how to trim their sail so as to follow us. At about 11 A. M. we reached a place which appeared suitable for the purpose, but before we could bring up the Cargo Boat the tide turned and she had to cast anchor half a mile below. Mr. Payne then very kindly volunteered to remain by her in the *Swiftsure* while I went out in a Boat to the Steamer, which was by appointment waiting for us off the Point. I accepted his offer and went at once.

24. Very large stores were left at Balliaghatta and Diamond Point, so that another such troublesome voyage need not be made for some time.

25. I arrived at Diamond Harbour about half an hour after sunset and found the *Teesta* Steamer waiting with stores. The stock differed very much from that which I had indented for by Telegraph, but it was sufficient to proceed with. I here received your letter regarding the formation of circles of enquiry into the condition of the several families in the distressed Districts. This will form the subject of separate communication. Here also I met with Mr. French, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who had missed the Tug when she started from Calcutta.

26. I landed a fresh store at Diamond Harbour, and after picking up Mr. Payne and Mr. Thompson, who came up from Diamond Point at day-break on Monday, passed on to Kookrahatee. The Gomastah here gave me a very bad account of the inhabitants. They were greatly dissatisfied, demanding large supplies to take away to their houses, asking for things which he had not given, and threatening and annoying him in various ways. He attributed his difficulties, I suspect with some truth, to the Naib whom I have before mentioned. I landed a small fresh store, for the stock previously landed was not nearly exhausted, a remarkable circumstance when the evident destitution of the inhabitants is considered. I do not suspect the Gomastah, but I will direct my special attention to this Depôt hereafter.

27. From Kookrahatee I proceeded up the river towards Calcutta, re-enforcing the various Depôts along both banks, and finally depositing a considerable store at Moyapore, a place which I had overlooked on the way down. I reached Calcutta at 7 P. M. on Tuesday evening, the 1st instant.

28. The subjoined Tables shew the total quantity of provisions landed by me at the various Depôts mentioned between the 24th October and the 1st November inclusive:—

On the Eastern Bank.

Names of Depôts.	Rice.	Dall.	Parched Rice.	Salt.	Chillies.	Tobacco.	Oil.	Blankets.	Cotton cloth.	Hookahs.	Cooking Pots.	Baskets.	Water Casks.	Garlic.	Turmeric.
	Mds.	Mds.	Bags.	Mds.	Bags.	Bags.	Mds.		Mds.						
Moyapore ...	156	12	4	4	4	0	3	0	0	5	18	0	0	1	0
Naldari ...	300	32½	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	4	10	0	0	1	0
Fulta ...	200	25	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	1
Noorpore ...	180	25½	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	1
Diamond Harbour ...	350	46½	3	6	1	0	1	170	480	0	20	116	0	1	2
Culpee ...	150	22½	2	4	1	1	1	100	200	12	25	0	0	0	0
Rungafulla ...	198	37½	2	4	1	1	1	100	200	12	25	0	0	0	0
Saugor ...	300	34½	0	4	1	2	3	120	480	20	0	20	16	0	0
Total ...	1,834	236	17	33	10	4	6	490	1,360	53	118	136	16	5	4

On the Western Bank.

Dhaja ...	200	25	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	1
Fort Mornington ...	200	27	1	3	2	0	0½	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	1
Paroolpara ...	200	19½	2	3	2	0	0½	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	1
Kookrahatee ...	150	18	3	4	2	0	0	0	240	3	0	0	0	1	1
Diamond Point ...	450	90	16	6	1	1	3	144	760	12	90	0	0	0	0
Balliaghatta ...	450	90	16	6	2	2	3	163	800	12	90	0	0	0	0
Kedgeree ...	200	39	7	4	1	1	2	100	400	10	60	0	5	0	0
Dowlutpore ...	200	39	8	4	1	1	2	100	400	10	60	0	5	0	0
Total ...	2,050	347½	55	33	13	5	11	507	2,600	44	330	0	10	4	4

29. The results of these operations I am not yet in a position to state except partially in respect to three or four places. Reports have been received from the Gomastahs of Nuldari, Dhaja, Fulta, Fort Mornington, Kookrahatee and Paroolpara. The first report of the Gomastah of Dhaja shews that he relieved nearly 9,000 persons in the course of five days, and at Nuldari about 18,000 were relieved in seven days. I shall be able hereafter to give an account of the whole number relieved at each Depôt from the supplies sent.

30. All the Gomastahs have orders to send in their reports to me at Diamond Harbour, and to repair thither themselves whenever their stores are exhausted. The accounts of stores and cash with which I was supplied before I started by the Secretary to the Committee will be sent in as soon as they can be properly written up.

31. I have only in conclusion to observe that my thanks are due to Captain Williamson, of the Steam-ship *Teesta*, and Captain Spain, of the Steam-ship *Frances Gordon*, and to most of their Officers, for the ready assistance which they rendered me throughout the expedition. To the useful aid received from Mr. Thompson, of the *Swiftsure*, I have already alluded. It is scarcely necessary for me to make special mention of the energy and zeal with which the Revd. Mr. Payne has joined in the work. But for his help I could not have done in the same time above half the work which has actually been performed.

From D. J. McNeile, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty, to the Secretary, Cyclone Relief Fund,—(No. 9, dated the 16th November 1864.)

I have the honor to inform you that I left Calcutta on the 8th instant, taking with me stores, as per subjoined list, for the relief of the inhabitants along the banks of the river below Atcheepore. I made special inquiries at each of the Depôts of distribution to ascertain the character and extent of the relief still required by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood and regulated the supply accordingly.

2. Depôts have been established, as I have previously reported to the Commissioner of Nuddea, at the following places:—

On the East Bank.	*On the West Bank.*
	Dhaja.
Moyapore.	Fort Mornington (or Makrapata.)
Nuldari.	Paroolpara (Roopnarain.)
Fulta.	Kookrahatee.
Noorpore.	Diamond Point.
Diamond Harbour.	Balliaghatta (Huldee River.)
Culpee.	Kedgeree.
Rungafulla.	Dowlutpore.
Saugor.	

Of the Stations on the eastern side of the river Moyapore, in my opinion, requires no further assistance in the shape of supplies of food. At all the remaining Stations, except Noorpore and Saugor, I have already stopped the supply of food to all able-bodied men. At Noorpore the same rule will be almost immediately brought into force. Saugor must still be almost entirely dependent on charitable assistance for a long period.

3. I have been able thus to limit the distribution on the eastern bank, partly because in some places the repairs of the embankments have been commenced by the Officers of the Public Works Department, but mainly because able-bodied men have now almost everywhere the opportunity of earning nearly double the wages which are given by the Public Works Department. The wealthier inhabitants, whose houses were destroyed by the storm, are now in very many places giving from four to six annas a day to the labourers whom they have employed to re-build them, and the result is that there is an unsatisfied demand for labour on the embankments, where it is paid for at the rate of about 2½ annas per diem. Still there is distress; for the price of commodities at the hâts is high, the actual quantity exposed for sale is as yet insufficient, and the quality of a large proportion very bad. At the same time, therefore, that I have withdrawn all direct assistance in the form of food from those who are able to work, I have thought it well to double the daily supply to invalids, women, and children.

4. One main object I have had in view in directing this change has been to make some provision for the relief of those who are unable, through age, sickness, or other unavoidable cause, to come daily in person to the Depôts. Until lately only those who came in person received relief, and those only at the rate of half a seer of rice each, and other kinds of food in smaller quantities, *i. e.* just sufficient for their own consumption. For a while the demand for relief was so great that even on this restricted system hundreds, in many instances thousands, of people were fed daily at one Depôt, and it was hardly possible to keep the Depôts fully supplied; and very many must have altogether failed to benefit by the distribution. Now, wherever able-bodied men are struck off the list of applicants, the reason for the restriction has disappeared, and I believe that, by the system of granting double rations to those applicants who are still fit subjects for charity, the distribution of necessary relief will be much more generally and effectively carried out than previously. It was proposed, indeed, to increase the supplies given to the extent of allowing whole bales to be carried away. But the strong probability of the stores being forthwith sold at high rates by the individuals who were fortunate enough to get them was a sufficiently obvious objection to such a course, an objection not without weight even where all the residents were of the poorer class, and most cogent where the community was held, (as in many parts, especially on the west bank, it is held,) under the influence of a few powerful individuals and other many retainers. I may add that wherever I announced to the people the double change I intended to make, the arrangement seemed to give general satisfaction. They appeared to recognize the justness of the restriction imposed as to the number of the recipients, and to be pleased with the augmentation in the quantity of food to be supplied to each applicant.

5. Of the Stations on the western bank Dhaja, Fort Mornington, and Paroolpara will require continued relief on the old plan for two or three weeks more. No work is procurable at present either upon the embankments or elsewhere, and men must still be supplied, as well as women and children. I have not thought it necessary to increase the rations at these places. Kookrahatee, Diamond Point, and Balliaghatta are three salient points of the tract which lies between the Roopnarain and Huldee Rivers. The whole of this tract was fearfully swept by the sea, and

the damage done was very great. No work is as yet procurable there, and relief is still administered without distinction of age or sex. I found the distress here still so great, a great aggravation having been caused by the universal consumption of the rotten rice, which has been and is being distributed and sold in large quantities, and which has produced much sickness among the people, that I ordered the double rations to be given to every one, and left considerable supplies to meet the increased demand to be expected in consequence.

6. Kedgeree also I found still in urgent need of assistance. No work is to be had, and the large supply which I had left on the occasion of my first expedition had been exhausted two or three days before. I ordered the double rations here also, and left a whole boat load of provisions at the Depôt.

7. At Dowlutpore, on the Hidgellee River, matters are in a more promising condition. The inhabitants have not lost so much of their property as their neighbours to the northward. One great cause of this is that the sand hills all along the Hidgellee coast, the level of many of which is much higher than that which was reached by the storm wave, afforded a number of places of refuge for both human beings and cattle. Another cause, one which also tended greatly to diminish the destructive effect of the inundation upon the crops, has been brought to my notice by Mr. O'Flaherty, the Executive Engineer at Contai, and it is a cause well worth attention.

8. From a circumstance that characterized the late galé, (in common with all circular storms in the northern hemisphere,) the circumstance that the course of the wind within the circle of the storm lay from east to north, and so round to west and south, while the general course of the storm was northward, it came to pass that along the west bank of the river the first rush of the gale was felt from the eastward. This blast brought up the sea wave. But after a short time it was succeeded by the reverse gale from the westward, which forced the great mass of the salt water back across the embankments into the river, so that in some places the crops were not submerged by salt water for above an hour. On the east bank, on the contrary, the storm commenced with a land wind, and the sea wave rolled in before the return blast from the westward, after which the storm passed on and left the country flooded with water, which has not yet been entirely removed by drainage and evaporation. At a certain distance from the open sea the configuration of the river banks probably so affected the course of the storm wave that the same alternate eastward and westward movement was not so marked. At any rate above the Huldee I have observed no corresponding distinction in the amount of damage inflicted upon the crops on either side

9. I expect to find, on the occasion of my next visit to Dowlutpore, that gratuitous supplies of food to the people in that neighbourhood may be altogether discontinued. But I have learned that it will be necessary to send supplies to two places at some distance inland and to the westward of Dowlutpore. The effect of the gale in those parts which are traversed by the Puttermohun and Sankarpoor Khalls was to dam up the river water from the southward and to inundate the country with fresh water. The crops have not been fatally damaged, but much present distress has been produced by the loss of other property. I propose to establish distributing Depôts at Olalpore and Ramnugger. Mr. O'Flaherty has kindly undertaken to take charge of the stores on their arrival in boats at places, but slightly removed from the points indicated. For these Depôts, and for the further supply of others which I think it is necessary to keep up, I will shortly submit separate applications to the Committee.

10. Saugor will be dependent on charitable relief for many weeks, if not months, to come. There is a considerable store there at present, and as the actual number of survivors in the whole island does not exceed 1,500, no further provisions need be sent there until the beginning of next month.

11. With reference to the want of articles other than food, I beg to state that at every place I have visited I have been met with an universal cry for clothing. Many seem to have sufficient to meet their absolute necessities; but I am convinced that the Committee could not confer a boon that would be more eagerly accepted at every place from Atchepore downwards than the distribution of large quantities of the cotton cloth of which I have up to date carried down some 24,000 yards, a quantity sufficient to clothe only a small proportion of the whole distressed population. I do not say that this relief is indispensable, but I venture to express my opinion that a measure which would so greatly contribute to the comfort of so many for whom charitable contributions have been made would be a suitable one for adoption by the Committee. Blankets are not generally asked for, because the people prefer making wadded quilts for themselves to serve as coverings at night. But as the weather grows colder they will be thankfully used, for the materials for quilts will not be at hand in sufficient quantities.

12. In some places string and implements for house building are much wanted. It will not be necessary to send bamboos or timber, but "daos" (small hatchets) and kodals (spades) are in great request. Ploughs have been lost in great numbers, but it seems to be admitted that they can be made in most places by artificers on the spot.

13. The difficulty of procuring fresh water will very shortly become most pressing. Efforts are being made, with some success, to induce the people along the eastern bank to bale out the tanks which have been spoiled by the salt water. On the western side I have failed to rouse the inhabitants sufficiently to get any such works undertaken. At Diamond Point indeed and at Kookrahatee I managed to elicit a promise from some of the people to commence the work, the labourers receiving extra supplies from the Depôt; but I almost fear that I shall find their energy to have been coeval with the length of my visit. I think that, for this one purpose, the Committee might advantageously sanction money payments at rates not less than those adopted by the Public Works Department to labourers. Special Overseers must be employed and special accounts kept if this plan be adopted. But I think that the occasion calls for special exertion, and whatever is done should be done without delay.

14. In conclusion I beg to add that fresh supplies need not be sent to any of the existing Depôts for eight or ten days from this time.

List of Stores taken.

Rice	4,000	Maunds.
Dall	1,000	„
Oil	210	„
Salt	70	„
Cloth	20,000	Yards.

Also a small consignment of kodals, kateries, and string.

From D. J. McNeile, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty, to H. W. I. Wood, Esq., Secretary, Cyclone Relief Fund,—(No. 10A., dated the 17th November 1864.)

With reference to that part of my report of yesterday's date in which I alluded to the demand for charitable relief in the interior of Hidgellee, I have the honor to apply for the following stores to be immediately dispatched in Cargo Boats to the Villages of Olalpore and Ramnugger.

Gomastahs will accompany the Boats to take charge of the new Depôts, and they will be assisted in taking them down by two Chupprassies of the Public Works Department sent for the purpose by Mr. O'Flaherty, the Executive Engineer of Contai.

Mr. O'Flaherty will himself receive the Boats when they reach their destination.

List of Stores required.

Rice	1,000	Maunds
Dall	250	„
Salt	20	„
Oil	50	„

To be equally divided and shipped in two Cargo Boats.

Also 200 pieces=8,000 yards grey cloth.

From D. J. McNeile, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty, to the Secretary to the Relief Fund Committee,—(No. 13, dated the 18th November 1864.)

With reference to paragraph 11 of my letter No. 9 of the 16th instant, I have the honor, herewith, to submit an application to the Committee to supply me immediately with (60) sixty bales of Madapolams to be distributed from the sixteen Depôts established along the river banks, two inland Depôts in the neighbourhood of Diamond Harbour, and two, which will be immediately formed, in the interior of Hidgellee.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

No. 8.] [233]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd February 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one week :—

No. 2 OF 1865.

A Bill to continue Act No. XXXI. of 1860.

WHEREAS Act No. XXXI. of 1860 *(relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases,)* is limited to expire on the first day of October 1865 ; and whereas it is expedient to continue such Act for a limited period ; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. Act No. XXXI of 1860 shall continue in force until the first day of October 1866.

Act XXXI of 1860 continued.

2. This Act may be cited as "The Arms Act Continuance Act, 1865."

Short Title.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act XXXI of 1860 ("An Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases") expires on the last day of October 1865.

The Government of India has directed an enquiry as to the operation of the Act and its incidence on particular classes. Pending such enquiry, the present Bill proposes to continue Act XXXI of 1860 for one year from the expiration thereof.

H. S. MAINE.

The 2nd February 1865.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India Home Dept. (Legislative.)

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 28th January 1865, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 1st February 1865, is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1865.

An Act to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in Ports, and to provide for the safe keeping of Inflammable Oils in Ports and places, within the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient that better provision should be made for the prevention of injury from fire in Ports in the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and it is also expedient to make provision for the safe storing and keeping of Inflammable Oils within the said Provinces; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I. The following words for the purposes of this Act have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless where a contrary intention appears from the context, that is to say :—

Interpretation.

The words "The Conservator" denote the Master Attendant or other Officer executing the office of Conservator under Act XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues)* in any Port to which this Act applies.

"The Conservator."

The word "Master" denotes any person, except a Pilot or Harbour Master, having temporary or permanent command or charge of any vessel.

"Master."

The word "Owner" includes any consignee of goods and agent to whom a vessel is consigned.

"Owner."

The words "Inflammable Oil" include Petroleum, Benzole, Kerosine, and any Oil or product of Oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

"Inflammable Oil."

"Port." The word "Port" denotes any Port, navigable river, or channel within the Provinces aforesaid subject to the provisions of Act XXII of 1855.

"Magistrate." The word "Magistrate" includes any Officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and any Magistrate of Police for the Town of Calcutta.

Number. Words importing the singular number include the plural, and words importing the plural number include the singular.

Lieutenant-Governor may extend provisions of this Act to any Port or place.

II. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, by Notification in the Calcutta Gazette, extend the provisions of this Act to any Port or place within the Provinces under his control, and the provisions of this Act, so far as relates to Ports, when so extended, shall be deemed to be incorporated with Act XXII of 1855 so far as the said Act relates to the said Provinces and is not altered by this Act.

Conservator may require assistance from Ships exceeding 500 tons burthen for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

III. For the purpose of preventing or extinguishing fire in any Port to which the provisions of this Act shall have been extended, it shall be lawful for the Conservator to require the Master of any Ship of more than five hundred tons burthen and not belonging to Her Majesty's Navy or to the Navy of any Foreign State, to place at his disposal such number as he shall require, not exceeding three-fourths, of the crew then under the orders of such Master.

Punishment on Masters and Seamen for neglect or refusal to comply with the orders of the Conservator under the last preceding Section.

IV. Any such Master who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and any Seamen then under the orders of such Master who shall, after being directed by the Master to obey the orders of the Conservator for the purpose aforesaid, refuse to obey such orders, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding twenty-five Rupees.

After the passing of this Act, not more than 40 gallons of Inflammable Oil to be kept without a license.

V. From and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful, within the said Provinces, to place or keep more than forty gallons of Inflammable Oil within fifty yards of any dwelling-house or of any building in which goods are stored, unless such Oil shall be placed in a building approved and licensed for the purpose by an Officer authorized in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Inflammable Oil kept contrary to provisions of this Act, may be seized under a search warrant.

VI. Any Inflammable Oil placed or kept in a manner contrary to the provisions of this Act may, together with the receptacle containing such Oil, be seized by any Police Officer under a search warrant as hereinafter mentioned.

Inflammable Oil carried without a license may be seized without a search warrant.

VII. The Officer authorized in the manner aforesaid to grant licenses, may grant to any person a license for the transit and carrying of Inflammable Oil from one place to another in greater quantities than twenty gallons. Whenever more than twenty gallons shall be carried by any person without a license, such Oil may, together with the receptacle containing such Oil, be seized by any Police Officer without a search warrant.

Lieutenant-Governor may make Rules.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from time to time to make Rules for regulating the following matters:—

1. The prevention of injury from fire in Ports and places at which vessels entering Port with Inflammable Oil on board are to be moored.

2. The mode in which such Oil shall be landed from such vessels.

3. The survey and approval by the Licensing Officer of buildings required to be licensed under this Act, and the terms and conditions under which licenses for buildings and licenses for removal of Oil are to be granted.

Publication of Rules. Repeal or alteration thereof.

IX. Such Rules as aforesaid shall be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and copies thereof shall be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the Office of every Conservator and in every Custom House. It shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor from time to time to repeal, add to, or alter any such Rules.

Penalty for infringement of Rules in the case of any vessel.

X. If any Rule made and published as aforesaid shall be infringed in the case of any vessel, the Owner or Master of such vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees for each day during which such Rules shall be so infringed.

Penalty for keeping Inflammable Oil in unlicensed building.

XI. *Clause* 1.—Whoever, after the passing of this Act, shall place or keep Inflammable Oil in an unlicensed building contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees a day for each day during which such Oil is so placed or kept.

Penalty for carrying, without a license, more than 20 gallons of Inflammable Oil.

Clause 2.—Whoever, after the passing of this Act, shall, without a license in that behalf, carry a greater quantity than twenty gallons of Inflammable Oil from one place to another shall, for such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty for breach of conditions of license.

Clause 3.—Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of the terms or conditions of any license granted under this Act shall, for such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to forfeiture of his license; and all Inflammable Oil in the possession of such person may be seized by a Police Officer under a search warrant as hereinafter mentioned.

Search warrant.

XII. A Magistrate may, on information laid before him on oath or solemn affirmation and reduced into writing, issue his warrant, authorising a Police Officer to search, in the day-time, any building or place, vessel, boat, or vehicle, in which he has reasonable ground to suspect that any Inflammable Oil is placed, kept, or carried, or any person suspected of carrying the same contrary to the provisions of this Act; and all Inflammable Oil found on such search shall, together with the vessels or receptacles in which it may be stored or carried, be immediately seized and kept, pending the judgment of such Magistrate. Such warrant shall be executed and have effect within the Town of Calcutta under Act XIII of 1856 *(for regulat-*

ing the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay), and elsewhere under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Upon seizure of Inflammable Oil Magistrate having jurisdiction may summon owner, &c., and adjudicate thereon.

XIII. When any Inflammable Oil shall be seized under this Act, the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the same may be seized may, upon the information of any Police Officer, summon the owner of such Inflammable Oil, or the person in whose possession, or the Master of the Ship on board of which, it may be found, to appear before him, and upon such appearance, or in default thereof, may examine into the cause of the seizure thereof, and may adjudge the same to be confiscated.

Procedure in such cases.

XIV. The Rules contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of cases before a Magistrate and for appeals against orders passed by a Magistrate shall be applicable to adjudications under the last preceding Section, except where the seizure is made within the Town of Calcutta.

Disposal of Inflammable Oil confiscated under this Act.

XV. When the confiscation of any Inflammable Oil shall be adjudged under this Act, such Oil shall thereupon belong to, and vest in Her Majesty, and a warrant shall be issued by the adjudicating Magistrate to a Police Officer, directing him to hold such Oil at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Jurisdiction over offences committed beyond the local limits of a Magistrate's jurisdiction.

XVI. In any Port to which the provisions of this Act shall have been extended, if any person shall infringe any of such provisions, or any Rule made in pursuance of this Act, such infringement shall be punishable by a Magistrate having jurisdiction over any District or place adjoining such Port, and such Magistrate may proceed as if such infringement had been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Recovery of fines.

XVII. All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed beyond the Town of Calcutta in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within the Town of Calcutta in the manner prescribed by Act XIII of 1856 *(for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay)* and Act XLVIII of 1860 *(to amend Act XIII of 1856)*, or any other Act for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta in force for the time being.

Exemption.

XVIII. The provisions of this Act shall not extend to any building used by, or to any Inflammable Oils belonging to, Government.

G. S. FAGAN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 1013.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 8th February* 1865.—Mr. C. C. Quinn to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Kishnuggur.

Baboo Sivapersaud Sardyal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, is temporarily transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs, to be stationed at Baraset, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861.)

Moulvy Azharool Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Cox's Bazar and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in Chittagong.

The 9th February 1865.—Mr. C. Boulnois to officiate, until further orders, as a Professor of Law in the Presidency College.

The Reverend A. W. Loinsworth, B. A., to officiate, until further orders, as an Assistant Professor in the Presidency College.

Mr. W. E. Ward to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, to be stationed at Sealdah, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that District.

The 10th February 1865.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Municipal Committees for the Towns mentioned, *viz.*:—

For the Town of Mozufferpore.

Baboo Nundun Lall.
" Woomesh Chunder Roy.
" Wooma Churn Mozoomdar.
Mr. H. Doveton.
" F. Collingridge.
Baboo Sreenath Mookerjee.
" Mohesh Chunder Chatterjee.
" Kaliprosonno Ghuttuck.

For the Town of Durbhanga.

Baboo Mohabeer Pershad.
Moulvie Wozooddeen Hossein.
Baboo Nund Kishen Lall.

The 11th February 1865.—Mr. H. Beverley to officiate, temporarily, as Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling with effect from the 31st ultimo.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Darjeeling, *viz.*:—

Major H. R. Shelton.
Captain J. Jerdan.

Mr. R. W. V. Peterson to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Arrah.

The 13th February 1865.—Mr. N. H. Thomson to be Magistrate of Police, Calcutta, Southern Division, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta.

The 14th February 1865.—Dr. J. H. Collins to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Jumalpore *vice* Mr. Burr, resigned.

Captain D. Macdonald, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, in charge of the Second Division, Lower Provinces, is promoted to the full Grade of Revenue Surveyor with effect from the 1st January 1865.

The 15th February 1865.—Dr. J. Picthall to officiate, temporarily, as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Bhaugulpore.

The 17th February 1865.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Committee for the management of the endowment of Dhukhenessur and Bhugwati Thakurani, of Banpore, in the District of Pooree, *viz.*:—

Nobin Putnaik Surburacar.
Jharassur Putnaik Canongoe.
Gopeenath Mahanti Surburacar.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 6th January* 1865.—Mr. H. C. Wake, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, for 22 days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough, under Section 3 of the revised Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 8th February 1865.—Mr. W. C. Tayler, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jamalpore, for fifteen days, from the 25th December last, under paragraph 12, Clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 11th February 1865.—Mr. T. C. Trotter, Opium Agent of Behar, for eleven days, preparatory to retiring for the Service, under Section 3, Chapter I. of the revised Covenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. Trotter will make over charge of his office to the Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent.

The 14th February 1865.—Moulavy Duleeloodeen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 23rd December last.

Captain J. F. Sherer, Assistant Commissioner, Cachar, for thirty days, from the 15th instant, under Section 6 of the revised Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Baboo Tarini Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Behar, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Baboo Brijolall Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajshahye, for three months, under the Financial Notification dated 31st July 1863, from the 15th instant, or any other date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 17th February 1865.—Mr. W. H. Brodhurst, Civil and Sessions Judge of Sarun, for three months, under Section 6 of the revised Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the 10th April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 2nd February* 1865.—Mr. H. Beverley assumed charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling from Mr. H. C. Wake on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo.

The 8th February 1865.—The leave granted to Mr. M. Little, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Monghyr, under orders of the 28th September last, will take effect from the 10th March next instead of from the 20th instant, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th November last.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information :—

No. 1449.—*The 15th February* 1865.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. F. J. G. Campbell, W. E. Kinsey, C. F. Magrath, and H. Mosley, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 1497.—Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, Junior Civil Servant, having obtained a Certificate of High Proficiency in Bengalli, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rupees 80).

No. 1512.—*The 16th February* 1865.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. W. H. Thompson, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Millitary Department are re-published for information :—

No. 161.—*The 13th February* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

* * * * *

Captain W. Reveley ... 11th February 1865.

No. 170.—*The 15th February* 1865.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. Pitchall are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 175.—Assistant Surgeon William Falconer Clark, of the Medical Department, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Tirhoot, was permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months, without pay, with effect from the 21th May 1864, the date of his departure by the Steam-ship *Rangoon*.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 46.

The 15th February 1865.

Notifications.—The following Orders issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief are re-published for information :—

Dated the 1st February 1865.—Serjeant James Smee, Local European Infantry Company, employed in the Public Works Department, is remanded to Regimental duty for misconduct

Dated the 9th February 1865.—The undermentioned men, borne on the Unattached List, are promoted to the rank of Serjeant under operation of Government General Order No 151 of 1863 ;—

* * * * *

Private A. Freeman, of the 80th Foot, employed in the Public Works Department.

No. 47.

Mr. J. Robinson, Probationary Assistant Engineer, joined the Behar (Local Road) Division on the 31st ultimo before noon.

No. 48.

The 17th February 1865.

Promotions.—In continuation of the orders specified in the margin, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Accounts' Branch of the Public Works Department with effect from the 1st November 1864 :—

Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 402 of the 30th December 1864.

To be Accountants of the Third Grade.

Neuville, Mr. E. J., and Banerjee, Baboo Suddanundo } Accountants of the Fourth Grade, Central Office of Account, Bengal.

No. 49.

The 18th February 1865.

Notification.—Captain C. J. Mead, R. A., Executive Engineer of the First Class, assumed temporary charge of the Behar Circle in addition to his duties as Executive Engineer of the Second Division, Grand Trunk Road, on the afternoon of the 14th current.

No. 50.

Resignation.—Mr. A. C. Galbraith, Supervisor of the First Grade, attached to the Burrakur Division, has been permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Upper Subordinate Establishment with effect from the 17th ultimo.

No. 51.

Removal.—The services of Mr. J. A. Edwards, Overseer of the Second Grade, Local Upper

Subordinate Establishment, attached to the Burrakur Division, were dispensed with from the 25th ultimo.

No. 52.

Appointment.—Mr. M. L. Hartigan is appointed, on probation, an Overseer of the Third Grade in the Upper Subordinate Establishment and posted to the Second Division, Grand Trunk Road.

No. 53.

The 20th February 1865.

Notification.—The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Military Department, are re-published for information :—

No 168 *of the* 13*th February* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers, of Royal Engineers, having been placed at the disposal of the Military Department for service with the Dooar Field Force, are directed to report themselves to the Adjutant-General for the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

Captain F. S. Stanton.
" R. de Bourbel.
" W. S. Trevor.
Lieutenant C. N. Judge.
* * * *
" J. Dundas.

No. 181 *of the* 15*th February* 1865.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 20th December 1864 is published for general information :—

* * *

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenan-Colonel.

Major Frederick Peter Layard, dated 11th March 1864.

No. 54.

The 20th February 1865.

Mr. M. P. B. Duell, Executive Engineer, (of the Fourth Class,) Patna Branch Road Division, is allowed two weeks' leave under Sections 18 and 20, Rule IV. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules preparatory to proceeding to Europe on sick leave.

No. 55.

Appointment.—Corporal W. Wilks, a Temporary Overseer of the Third Grade, attached to the Darjeeling Division, is permanently appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment in that grade.

No. 56.

Transfers.—Mr. C. Vassillian, Supervisor of the Second Grade, from the Midnapore Division to the First Division, Grand Trunk Road.

Baboo Ramgopal Bose, Local Overseer of the First Grade, from the First Division, Grand Trunk Road, to the Hidgellee Division.

No. 57.

The 21st February 1865.

Posting.—Serjeant H. P. Crane, Overseer of the First Grade, attached* to the Cuttack Circle, is posted to the Mahanuddy Division.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 346 of the 15th November 1864.

Civil Buildings.

No. 58.

The 21st February 1865.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of a new Jail in Cachar, it is hereby notified that, for the above purpose, land is required measuring 66 acres, more or less, and bounded on the north by the Military Lines; west by the Police Lines and Bheel; east and south by Rice Fields.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

Agricultural.

No. 59.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for Quarries and for a Tramway to be used by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company at Cuttack, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, the undermentioned pieces of land are required :—

1. A piece of land for a Quarry in Mouzahs Chowdwar and Kupalsur, lying near to, and north and east of, the old Fort in Mouzah Kupalsur, measuring 2,000 feet on its west and east sides, and 2,500 on its north and south sides.

2. Also a strip of land 3,600 feet in breadth, more or less, extending from the abovementioned piece of land direct to the left bank of the Beropa River and to the Beropa Anicut for the purposes of establishing a Tramway.

3. Also a piece of land for a Quarry in Mouzah Killa Mootree, Pergunnah Backrabad, Zillah Cuttack, situated on the right bank of the Mahanuddy River adjoining and west of the Government Bungalow of Naraje; the land required is of an average length of 2,000 feet and a breadth of 650 feet.

4. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

Local.

No. 60.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of a Road from Damoodur to Rajghat, in the District of Jessore, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land is required between the places abovenamed and passing through the Villages of Rajghat, Ooturdhi, Dhukhindhee, Joogneepasha, Rarripara, Madhyadanga, Dhacoorea, Alka, and Damoodur, being about six miles in length and having an average breadth of 54 feet, more or less.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

No. 61.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose *viz* for the construction of a Road from Mahomedpore to Bellodepore, in the District of Jessore, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land

is required between the places abovenamed, and passing through the Villages of Benodepore, Tullabarea, Oorasah, Bathoolea, Kanatea, Juspore, Damarel, Kaminugger, and Mahomedpore, being about 8 miles in length and having an average breadth of 54 feet, more or less.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept.

No. 77.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 10th March 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares „	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3 The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th March respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 15th March 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 25th March 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

		Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday,	7th April 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday,	10th May „	2 920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday,	12th June „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday,	10th July „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday,	10th Aug. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday,	11th Sept. „	2.920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday,	9th Oct. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday,	10th Nov. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday,	8th Dec. „	2,917	2,445	5,362
	Total ...	26,277	21,925	48,202

By Order of the Board of Revenue,
T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 7th February 1865.

STATEMENT shewing the importations of Salt (private property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 16th February 1865.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	7,16,701	18 82,256	5,20,280	31,19,237
Bombay Kurkutch ...	.....	34,439	1,13,377	1,47.816
Madras „ ...	1,460	16,378	... ..	17,844
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch ... / Muscat Rock ...	24,712	98,722	.....	1,23,434
Total ...	7,42,879	20,31,795	6,33,657	34,08,331

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 21st February 1865.

Notification.

WHEREAS much inconvenience and difficulty is experienced in the Loan and Interest Departments of this Office in tracing endorsements and receipts for Interest written across the reverse of Government Promissory Notes presented for renewal or interest, notice is hereby given, with the sanction of Government, that in future cross receipts for interest will not be accepted, or further interest paid up on any Note the reverse of which is filled up. The holders of Notes so filled up can obtain new Notes on application to the Loan Office, and on payment of the usual fees.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acct.-Genl. to the Govt. of India.

Notification.

BOORAH.

BABOO TRYLUCKO NATH CHUCKERBUTTY to be Money Order Agent in the room of BABOO DWARKANATH ROY, resigned.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Accountant-General of Bengal.

BENGAL ACCTT.-GENL.'S OFFICE,
The 16th February 1865.

Notification.

Instances having recently occurred of Officers in the North-Western Provinces submitting requisitions for leave to Calcutta from a misinterpretation of the instructions contained in this Office Notification published in the *Gazette of India* of the 31st December 1864, page 994, and in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th January 1865, page 47; it is hereby notified that those instructions were intended to apply only to Officers whose Bills have hitherto been audited by the Civil Pay-Master, Fort William.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Accountant-General, Bengal.
The 7th February 1865.

Notification.

It is hereby notified that, under instructions from the Government of Bengal, a Treasury has been established at the Station of Mynagooree, in the Western Dooars of Bootan, under the control of the Deputy Commissioner for the Western Dooars.

The Officer in charge of the Treasury at Mynagooree is authorized to issue Supply Bills and Transfer Receipts payable from other Treasuries under the operation of the existing Rules, but his Treasury should be drawn upon *on the public service only*, except for remittances to the Officers and men of the Forces in the Dooars.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

CALCUTTA;
Bengal Acctt.-Genl.'s Office,
The 20th February 1865.

Notice.

WILL be published on the 28th instant No. X. of the Quarterly Civil List for the Lower Provinces of Bengal as it stood on the 1st idem, shewing the names, designations, and emoluments of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in all Departments.

PRICE.—Rupees 3 per copy in Cash or by a Money Order. Stamps cannot be received.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM;
Office of Accountant-General, Bengal,
The 20th February 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division VIII. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Garden Reach.
Ramnagore.
Singarattee.
Indree.
Dowlutpore.
Jharoolah.
Sonie.
Bonchhoreah.
Auddygungachur.
Kidderpore.
Byeantpore.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 8th of March next, sit daily (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNL. COMMR.'S FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
The 17th February 1865.

Notification.

MR. POGSON, Deputy Collector, has been again placed in charge of the Hooghly Treasury and is uthorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. F. MONTRESOR,
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Burdwan Division,
The 14th February 1865.

Notice.

CERTAIN Effects, the property of MR. G. HUMPHREY, late Agent of the Darjeeling Transit and Hotel Company, "Limited," are in the custody of this Court and will be given up to any person who establishes a claim to them. If not claimed within six months they will be sold.

JOHN BEAMES,
Officiating Magistrate.

PURNEAH;
Magistrate's Office,
The February 1865.

Notice.

CAPTAIN A. E. CAMPBELL, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Nowgong Treasury from MR. H. C. B. C. RABAN, Deputy Commissioner, on the 7th instant, and has been empowered to draw Bills on the several Public Treasuries.

H. HOPKINSON,
Commissioner of Assam.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Assam,
The 11th February 1865.

Sheriff's Office, the 15th February 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Friday, the tenth day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Court will open every day of the Sessions precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

সরিপ আফিষ ১৫ ফেব্রুআরি ১৮৬৫ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ১০ মার্চ ১৮৬৫ সাল শুক্রবার বেলা এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় কলিকাতার কোর্ট উইলিএমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান তন্নিমিত্ত বঙ্গদেশের কোর্ট উইলি এমের হাই কোর্ট টৌউনহালে আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়েরটারমিনের এবং এডমিরেল্‌টি অর্থাৎ মহাসমুদ্রসম্পর্কীয় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান যত কালপর্য্যন্ত থাকিবেক প্রতিদিবস. এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় আরাম্ভ হইবেক এবিষয় সকলে স্মরণ রাখুন।

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

Names of Districts.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1865.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 16th January 1865.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 16th January 1865.	Remarks.
		Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	
Godavery ...	Coringa ...	1,00,000	6,206	93,794	Boats are easily procurable.
Nellore ...	Isakapalli ...	57,204	.....	57,204	Boats are easily obtainable.
	Varini ...	50,000	.....	50,000	
	Kristnapatam ...	30,000	.....	30,000	
Madras ...	Madras ...	1,00,000	39,124	60,876	
	Ennore ...	4,03,950	1,39,897	2,64,053	
	Covelong ...	75,879	6,000	69,879	
Madura ...	Kelakarai ...	14,400	.....	14,400	
	Davi Pattanum ...	54,000	.....	54,000	
	Thoudy ...	36,000	.....	36,000	
	Total ...	9,21,433	1,91,227	7,30,206	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

R. A. Dalyell,
Sub-Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 31st January 1865.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T E Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 20th February 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 18th February 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
February ..	12	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	13	30·101	80·1	67·2	12·9	73·8	64·4	57·7	0·61	N.W. & N. & N.E.		
	14	·128	80·6	62·2	18·4	71·5	62·8	55·8	·60	N. W.		
	15	·157	81·4	63·8	17·6	71·7	63·0	56·0	·59	N. W. & W.		
	16	·139	83·3	62·6	20·7	72·9	64·1	57·1	·60	W & N. W.		
	17	·064	84·6	65·4	19·2	74·8	66·0	59·8	·61	W. & S.		
	18	29·986	87·1	68·0	19·1	77·0	69·7	64·8	·67	S. W.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	24·9
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	87·1
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	87·8
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·61
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·69
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 18th current	...	1·50
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0 38

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 20th February 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Goods lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Nov. 28th ...	1 Case, G. S. and Co., S. E. and Co.	... Hotspur.
Dec. 3rd ...	100 Cases, [58] B. L. and Co.	... Shannon.
„ 6th ...	4 Cases, [W W]	... Ditto.
„ 7th ...	6 Cases, [J W]	... Ditto.
„ 5th ...	6 Bundles Iron, None	... Nile.
„ 8th ...	16 Bars Iron, None	... Ditto.
„ 14th ...	500 Cases, T C C	... Shen Shaw.
„ 17th ...	1 Plate Iron, R A	... City of Calcutta.
„ 15th ...	4 Cases, [N] C N	... Star of Denmark.
„ 16th ...	5 Cases, [N] C	... Ditto.
„ 20th ...	10 Cases, [Z]	... Shen Shaw.
„ 20th ...	5 Cases, [Z] M R B	... Ditto.
„ 20th ...	5 Cases, [Z] M G B	... Ditto.
„ 21st ...	32 Packages Stores, None	... Nouvelle Accension.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 21st February 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 25th February 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Nov. 23rd ...	9 Cases, [A N]	... Aliquis.
„ 26th ...	1 Package, M C	... Str. Erymanthe.
„ 23rd ...	1 Case, [J M]	... Lady Jocelyn.
„ 24th ...	3 Cases, [R G] R	... Ditto.
Dec. 1st ...	2 Cases, [H M C] R	... Ditto.
„ 6th ...	6 Bundles Iron, N. C. and Co.	... Nile.
„ 12th ...	10 Bars Iron, None	... Alumbaugh.
May 14th ...	1 Half Box Gunpowder, Captain Cockburn	... Ellenborough.
„ 14th ...	1 Case Gunpowder, Captain Cockburn	... Ditto.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 21st February 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

Ecclesiastical.

THE REVD. JOHN BRIGHT ARCHER, of St. Aidan's, Minister in this Diocese, has been appointed by the Bishop of Calcutta Surrogate in this Archdeaconry for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage.

W. H. ABBOTT,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1865.

Order by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE under-mentioned students have passed the Honor Examination in Arts:—

IN SANSCRIT.
First Division.

Nilambara Mookerjee ... Sanscrit College.

IN HEBREW.
First Division.

H. Blochmann.

IN HISTORY.
Second Division.
In order of Merit.

Money Lall Sandel ... Doveton College.
Chunder Narian Singh ... Presidency College.
Mohender Nath Mitter ... Do. do.

IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.
Third Division.

Joygobindo Shome ... Calcutta Free Church Institution.

IN MATHEMATICS.
First Division.

Gooroo Doss Banerjee ... Presidency College.
Second Division.

Luckhy Narian Doss ... Presidency College.
Third Division.

Otool Churn Mullick ... Presidency College.

IN NATURAL HISTORY AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.
First Division

Prosonno Chunder Roy ... Presidency College.

The undermentioned student has passed the examination in Natural History and Physical Science for the Degree of Master of Arts:—

Peary Mohun Mookerjee ... Presidency College.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Offg. Registrar.

The 16th February 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that all the Khas Forests in Cachar containing Cautchouc trees, bounded on the East by Moneepoor; West by Sylhet; North by Assam, and South by Independent Tipperah, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder for a period of one year, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866, on the 31st March 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

J. F. SHERER,
Asst. Commissioner, in charge.

CACHAR;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 6th December 1864.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 7th to 13th February 1865.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 9	
On the Entrance Shoal ...	0 6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles ...	0 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	Closed.	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	4 0	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance Bar ...	7 0	
Below do. ...	3 0	
Thence to Jeagunge ...	2 3	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 3	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2 6	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance ... Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...	Closed.	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	2 9	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 6	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 16th February 1865, 7½ inches above zero.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 16th February 1865.

Nuddea Rivers.

UPWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of January 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Charcoal.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.		Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.		Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugiruttee ...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	125	28	...	...	...	124	50125	23218
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	6400	4150	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	250	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1425	1200	...	...	...
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1023	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	375	300	8	1175	390	26	5525	2760

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Dokers and Showkers.	Number of Gole Batty.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhaugiruttee ...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	11850	4642	1	50	18	1	125	30	...	...	...	39	8975	3004	Under the Head of GRAIN comes Rice Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of PULSE, Gram, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c., are included.
Jellinghee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	97175	55125	...	...	...	2	275	150	23	2975	2125	206	54600	41580	
Matabangah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5030	2365	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	325	61	6	1160	460	

The 14*th February* 1865.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

Nuddea Rivers.

DOWNWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of January 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Charcoal			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhangiruttee	Jungypore	...	...	...	3	575	250	...	...	...	3	150	23	2	275	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1900	807	2	700	250	5	1200	525	3	550	240	...	...	...	98	25500	13735
Jellinghee	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	74175	62300	...	...	...	2	700	325	4	145	1225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	15125	12700	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	15400	12100
Matabangah	Kissengunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	475	305	2	675	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Dokers and Chowkers.	Number of Gole Bashy.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhangiruttee	Jungypore	52	14050	6565	...	...	...	368	1371½	705	...	...	...	2	675	250	...	...	...	1	275	75	7	1600	651	14	3400	1694	6	1475	490	92	30575	7698	Under the Head of Grain comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of Pulse, Gram, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c. &c. are included.
Jellinghee	Nuddea	130	42700	36900	88	56150	43200	69	613	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	18125	13600	
Matabangah	Kissengunge	38	9775	4737	3	700	600	1	4	Bamboos 550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	550	100	...	...	...	23	7300	3420	

W. R. Tucker, *Captain, R. E.,*
Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

The 14th February 1865.

No. 10.

Commissariat Notice.

I. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Dinapore up to 4 P. M. of the 1st March 1864, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for Stud supplies."

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each and every Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
						Rs.			
Class A 1.	Gram ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	16,000 Mds.	Poosah. To the Officer in charge of Stud.	Half before July 1865 and half before January 1866 ...	900	Ten (10) per cent. on estimated annual outlay.	1st Quality, picked and cleaned.	
	Oat Seed ...		16,000 „		Ditto ...				
	Bran ...		1,500 „		125 Mds. monthly				
„ B 1.	Bhoosah ...		6,000 „		May and June 1865 ...	50			
„ C 1.	Cotton Seed ...		3,000 „		July and August 1865 ...	60		All of good quality.	
„ D 1.	Badh Rope ...		50 „		Half in June 1865 and half in January 1866...				
	Putwah ...		200 „		Ditto ...				
	Sootlee or Twine ...		10 „		Ditto ...				
	Hemp or Twine ...		5 „		Half in May and half in December 1865 ...				
	Taut Puttee ...		250 No.		Half in May or June 1865 and half in January 1866 ...				
	Bags ...		150 „		June 1865 ...				
„ F 1.	Coal, Wood ...		300 Mds.		25 Mds. monthly				
„ G 1.	Country Iron ...		40 „		Half in June 1865 and half in January 1866..				
	English Iron ...		25 „		Ditto ...				
„ H 1.	Soap, Country ...		12 „		1 Md. monthly...				
	Castor Oil ...		3 „		10 Seers monthly				
	Grease ...		8 „		In May, August, November 1865, and February 1866 ...				
	Hogs Lard ...		1 „		Half in June 1865 and half in January 1866...	50			
„ I 1.	Blankets ...		300 No.		September 1865				
„ J 1.	Baskets ...		1,500 „		Half in May or June and half in January 1866...				
	Earthen Ghurrahs ...		600 „		50 monthly ...				
	„ Buckets ...		5,000 „		417 „ ...				
„ J 1.	Timber, Saul ...		4 „		June or December or all in June 1865 ...				
	Bullah ...		20 „		September 1865				
„ K 1.	Mote Leather ...		2 „		May or June „				
	Rope „ ...		2 „		Ditto ...				
	Hide, Buffalo ...		6 „		Half in June 1865 and half in January 1866 ...				
	„ Bullock ...		6 „		Ditto ...				
	Calf Skin ...		8 „		Ditto ...				

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
						Rs. A.			
Class I. T.W.	Sheep Skin ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	15 No.	Poosah. To the Officer in charge of the Stud.	May or June 1865 ...		Ten (10) per cent. on estimated annual outlay.	All of good quality.	
	Bridle ...		200 „						
	Brushes ...		300 „						
	Curry Combs ...		300 „						
„ M. T.W.	White Paint ...		1 Cwt.		.....				
	Blue „ ...		1 „		.....	50			
	Boiled Linseed Meal ...		5 Gallons		.....				
	Wood Screws, 1½ inch...		5 Gross		.....				
	„ „ 1 „ ...		5 „		.....				
	„ „ ½ „ ...		2 „		.....				
	Koos Mats ...		1,000 No.		.....				

DINAPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 23rd January 1865.

H. MILLS,
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 11.

Commissariat Notice.

I. SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Dinapore and Hazareebaugh up to 4 P. M. of the 1st March 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—" Tenders for Vegetables," &c., as the case may be.

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each and every Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			Dinapore. Hazareebagh.			Dinapore. Hazareebagh.			
1	VEGETABLES.		lbs. lbs.			Rs. Rs.			
	Potatoes	For one year from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	1,92,150 1,44,288	To Commanding and Medical Officers in Barrack and Hospital Ration Stands.	Daily according to the strength of Troops ...	150 150	Ten per cent. an annual estimated outlay.	Best and fresh medium size not more than 13 in a pound.	
	Mixed Vegetables ...		1,36,350 1,71,072					Best and fresh.	
2	Salt		13,088 13,140		Half monthly in dry goods Godown	50 50		As per sample.	
3	Firewood		9,85,500 9,46,080		Daily	100 50		Dry and Split.	
4	Coffee		14,695 14,070		Half monthly ...	100 100		As per sample.	
			Pots. Pots.						
5	Tinning		11,500 9,400	To Medical Officers in Hospitals.	Ditto			Each vessel to be thoroughly cleaned.	
			lbs. lbs.						
6	Milk and Butter ...		10,800 15,720		Daily	50 50		Fresh and free from water ...	Cows to be Milked within the precincts of Hospitals.
			1,100 1,100						

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.		Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.		Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			Dinapore.	Hazareebaugh.			Dinapore.	Hazareebaugh.			
							Rs.	Rs.			
7	Bazar Medicines.	For one year from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	As per requirements of Medical Officers.		To Medical Officers in Hospitals.	Monthly on indents.			Ten per cent. an annual estimated outlay.	Good.	
8	Hospital Necessaries.									Ditto.	
9	Hospital Miscellanies.									Ditto.	
10	Chicken and Eggs ...					Daily				Good and ready dressed and not to weigh less than 8 ounces each exclusive of bone.	
11	Hospital Comforts.		Dozens.	Dozens.						Best for Hospital use.	
	Lime Juice ...		34 lbs.	33 lbs.		As required per indents.					
	Barley		585	564							
	Arrowroot		118	117							
12	Barrack Miscellanies.		mds. s.	mds. s			50	50			Castor Oil for Dinapore; Til or Sweet Oil for Hazareebaugh.
	Oil for Lamps ...		116 5	175 2	To Commanding Officers through Barrack Master.						
	Cotton		3 18	6 36							
	Coarse Cloth ...		165½ yds.	291 yds.							
	Charcoal		mds. s. 17 20	mds. s. 100 0		Monthly on indents.				Goo	
	Firewood		747 0	447 0							
	Dhoonah		22 0	26 0							
	Oil, Linseed... ...		17 0	22 0							
	Jallahs, large ...		708 No.	3,200 No							
	„ small ...		...	3,200 „							
	Ghurrahs		2,328 „	...							
	Privy Pans, glazed ...		1,440 „	...							
	Lime		22 mds.	5 mds.							
13	Barrack Furniture		No.	No.							
	Almirahs		...	3	To Barrack Master.	As required on indents.				As per muster.	
	Boxes, Barrack ...		...	50							
	Chairs „ ...		...	25							
	Easels		...	1							
	Commodes with China Pan ...		...	3							
	Filter Stand, Bamboo		...	54			0	100			
	Forms, large ...		...	20							
	Urinal, Sheet Iron ...		...	3							
	„ China Pan ...		...	3							
	Horses, Wooden ...		...	7							
	Wooden Gear ...		...	1 set.							

Dinapore;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 1st February 1865.

H. Mills,
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 5.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissary General, at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 6th March 1865, and opened there at noon on the day following for the supply of Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Form of Tender can be obtained from this Office.

3. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Medical Stores."

4. Tenders must shew a rate for every Article of the Class comprised therein, except Castor Oil, for which a separate offer may be made for each Depôt.

5. Tenderers may offer one or more Classes.

6. They must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipt.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
Class A.	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.		At Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.		Rs.	Rs.	Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
Alum ... lbs.		80		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Ammoniacum ... „		25		As required.				
Arsenic ... „		95						
Arrowroot ... „		20						
Assafœtida ... „		35						
Borax ... „		60		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Camphor, refined ... „		580						
„ unrefined ... „		100						
Cardamum Seeds ... „		9		As required.				
„ „ small „		2						
Carraway Seeds ... „		7						
Cassia Pulp ... „		1						
Catechu ... „		35						
Chalk ... „		50						
Cheyretta ... „		700		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Chillies ... „		4		As required.				
Chunam ... mds.		12			250	1,000		
Cinnamon ... lbs.		200		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Cloves ... „		5		As required.				
Calumba Root, best picked ... „		350		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Confection, Rose ... „		4		As required.				
Coriander Seeds ... „		2						
Cubebs ... „		350		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Figs ... „		5		As required.				
Flour, Wheaten ... „		45						
Gall Nuts ... „		35		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter				
Gamboge, best ... „		8		As required.				
Gunja or Hemp (with duty) ... „		100						

Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
Class (A.—Continued.)					Rs.	Rs.		
Ginger, Dry ... lbs.	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	70	At Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.	In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.	250	1,000	Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
Glue, China ... „		24		As required.				
Gum, Arabic, best picked ... „		1,800		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Gum, Benzoin ... „		120						
Gum, Mastich ... „		1		As required.				
„ Myrrh ... „		100		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Gunny ... yds.		500						
Gunda Beroza ... lbs.		2		As required.				
Honey ... „		20						
Ink, Bengallee ... btls.		24						
Ivory Points ... no.		400						
Jagry or Treacle ... lbs.		50						
Jamaulgotta or Croton Seeds ... „		4						
Kaladana ... „		8						
Lime Juice ... btls.		10						
Linseed ... lbs.		400						
Liquorice Root ... „		150		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Logline ... bdls.		200						
Marble Powder .... lbs.		250						
Mustard, Europe ... „		40						
Nutmegs ... „		9						
Nux Vomica ... „		5						
Orange Peel ... „		30						
Paper, Nepaul, filtering ... quires		6						
Pepper, Black ... lbs.		5						
„ Long ... „		25						
Plaster of Paris ... „		50		As required.				
Poppy Heads ... „		4						
Prunes ... „		4						
Quick Lime ... „		1,100						
Raisins, Bloom ... „		25						
Rasout ... „		3						
Rose Water ... „		12						
Sujeemutty ... „		70						
Sago ... „		40						
Salamoniac ... „		1,400		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Saltpetre ... „		700						
Sand ... mds.		60		As required.				
Sawdust ... „		100						
Sealing Wax ... lbs.		45						
Senna leaves, picked. . „		500		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Soap, Dacca ... „		400						
Soap, Yellow, Bar, English ... „		200						
Suet, Mutton ... „		850						
Sugar Candy ... „		80						
Talc ... „		1		As required.				
Tamarinds ... „		4						
Tow, Country, Jute ... mds.		400						

Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
Class A.—(Concluded.)					Rs.	Rs.		
Twine, Country ... bdls.	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	2,200	At Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.	In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.	250	1,000	Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
Vinegar ... dozns.		10		As required.				
Class B.								
Bladders ... no.		900		As required.				
Leather, Red ... pieces		2,000		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
„ White ... „		1,000						
Skins, Chamois ... „		65						
Class C.								
Charcoal ... lbs.		8,500		As required.				
Coal, Burdwan ... mds.		1,400						
Class D.								
Cloth, American Sheeting, for Bandages... yds.		700		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Cloth, Guzzy, Patna ... „		950						
Cloth, Irish Linen ... „		10		As required.				
Cloth, Long ... „		350		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Cloth, Muslin, Swiss, for Sieves ... „		6		As required.				
Cloth, Waxed (each piece 1¼ yards) ... pieces		300		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Country Blankets „		12						
Cotton ... lbs.		10						
„ Thread ... „		2						
Thread for Ligatures „		3						
Class E.								
Carbonate of Lead ... „		12			50	100		
Cork Screws ... no.		50						
Filings, Iron ... lbs.		12						
Foil, Tin ... no.		500						
Hinges, Iron, of sizes. pairs		12						
Hoop Iron ... feet		17,000						
Iron for Soldering ... no.		12						
Lead for „ ... lbs.		60						
„ Red ... „		4						
Nails, Copper, of sizes no.		3,000						
Nails, Iron, of sizes... „		95,000		As required.				
Padlocks and Keys, Iron and Brass ... „		50						
Pans, Copper, large ... „		2						
„ Iron ... „		4						
Screws, Iron, of sizes „		1,500						
Shears for Tin Smiths pairs		6						
Tacks, Iron ... bdls.		12						
Tin for Soldering ... lbs.		60						
Wire, Iron ... „		30						
Class F.								
Hogs Lard ... „		500						
Oil, Cajeeputty .. „		10						
„ Gurjan ... „		30						
„ Linseed, Country „		180						
„ Cocoanut ... „		150						
„ Earth (Petroleum) „		500						

Names of Articles.		Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
Class F.—(Concluded.)						Rs.	Rs.		
Oil, Poppy ...	lbs.	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	1,600	At Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.	In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.	50	100	Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
„ Croton ...	„		45		As required.				
„ Tar ...	„		80						
„ Mustard ...	„		60						
Pitch ...	„		10						
Rosin ...	„		30						
Tar, Stockholm ...	„		450						
Verdigris ...	„		25						
Vitriol, Green ...	„		400		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
„ Blue ...	„		240						
Wax, White ...	„		250						
„ Yellow ...	„		400						
Class G.									
Gallipots, Earthen, glazed, from 8 to 1 oz.	doz.		500		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Glass, Oblong ground .	no.		200						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 40 lbs. ...	doz.		5		As required.				
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 24 lbs. ...	„		6						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 16 lbs. ...	„		12						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 8 lbs. ...	„		22						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 4 lbs. ...	„		35						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 2 lbs. ...	„		70						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 1 lb. ...	„		100						
Pans, Earthen ...	no.		150						
Pots, „ ...	„		100						
Class H.									
Bamboo Sieves ...	„		6		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.	250	1,000		
Baskets of sizes (Rattan) and Bamboo ...	„		25						
Hamatoxyli Lignum (Logwood) ...	lbs.		280						
Mallets for Tin Smith	no.		6		As required.				
Pettarahs, Cane ...	„		80						
„ Wooden ...	„		10						
Pill Boxes, Wooden, of sizes ...	„		30,000		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Plank, Jarool Wood ...	pieces		50		As required.				
Red, Saunders Wood .	lbs.		6						
Splints, Common, Wooden ...	sets		350		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Splints, Common, long	„		20		As required.				

Numbers.	Names of Articles.	Dimensions. L. Feet.	L. Inch.	B. Feet.	B. Inch.	D. Feet.	D. Inch.		Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
	Class H.—*(Concluded.)* *Packing Cases.*												Rs.	Rs.		
	Plain Mangoe Wood Cases, Iron clamped.															
1	6 Dozen Cases ...	2	9	1	8	1	5	no.	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	500	At Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.	As required.	250	1,000	Very Best.	Masters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
2	3 „ „ ...	2	3	1	4	1	3	„		600						
3	Cases ...	2	4	1	10	1	1	„								
	Partitioned Mangoe Wood Cases, Iron clamped.															
4	9 Partitioned Cases ...	2	..	2	...	1	3	„		55						
5	3 „ „ ...	2	10	1	1	1	9	„		100						
6	2 „ „ ...	2	6	1	3	1	10	„		90						
7	6 Partitioned Cases ... { For Spirits of Wine.. }	3	1	2	...	1	2	„		90						
8	6 Partitioned Cases ... { For Acids with sloping top.. }	2	...	1	1	{ 1 ...	2 11	„ „		100						
	Empty Brandy Cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„		100						
	Class I.															
	Charges for Dammering Packages ...							pgs.		300		As required.	50	100		
	„ Repairing and hooping Casks ...							casks		20						
	„ Tinning Copper Pans ...							pans		35						
	Cooly hire within the Town ...							coolies		650						
	„ to Dum-Dum ...							„		20						
	„ to Chinsurah ...							„		15						
	„ to Barrackpore ...							„		50						
	„ to Baraset ...							„		25						
	„ to Kidderpore ...							„		100						

Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tenders.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
Class I.—(Concluded.)					Rs.	Rs.		
Cooly hire to Alipore ... Coolies	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	37	At the Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.	As required ...	50	100	Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
„ Bhowanipore ... „		28						
„ Howrah Ghaut ... „		45						
Cartage within the Town carts		100						
„ to Dum-Dum ... „		16						
„ to Barrackpore.. „		25						
„ to Baraset ... „		10						
„ to Kidderpore... „		20						
„ to Bhowanipore. „		8						
„ to Alipore ... „		15						
„ to Howrah Ghaut „		10						
Dinghees to Fort Point.. dinghees		60						
„ to below Fort Point ... „		70						
Class J.								
Oil, Castor ... (Bottles to be labelled before being wrapped in straw.) dozn. qts.		550	.....	In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.	150	500		
„ „ ... „		400	At Allahabad. To the Medical Store-keeper.	All on 1st July 1865 ...	100	400		
„ „ ... „		300	At Umballa. To the Medical Store-keeper.	All on 1st April 1866 ...	100	300		
„ „ ... „		450	At Sealkote. To the Medical Store-keeper.	All on 1st October 1865 ...	150	500		
„ „ ... „		200	At Dinapore. To the Executive Commissariat Officer.	As required ...	100	300		
Class K.								
Spirits of Wine (colorless) of specific gravity 835, or 56 overproof, free of Excise duty ... impl. gls.		2,000	At the Government Medical Store Department. To the Principal Medical Store-keeper.	In equal proportions on 1st day of each month..	50	200		

Fort William;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 30th January 1865.

G. S. Macbean, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General.

No. 7.

Commissariat Office.

SEALED Tenders are invited for 1865-66 for—

1. Sale of Government Horses and Fillies.
2. Landing Stallions and Horses from Ships.
3. Stabling per Horse per mensem, inclusive of all charges, with loose box.
4. Ditto ditto without loose box.

Tenders will be received up to 2. P. M. 6th, and opened at noon on the 7th March, at No. 6, Park Street, where Form can be obtained.

FORT WILLIAM;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 8th February 1865.

P. M. GRAHAM, *Lieutenant,*
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 10.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Gowhatty up to 3 P. M. on the 20th March 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon of the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule at Gowhatty

2. No Tenders will be received except on Form obtainable from this Office.
3. Tenders to be superscribed—Tenders for the supply of the Articles mentioned in the Schedule noted below.
4. Tenders presented after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.
5. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the required Earnest Money by Kamroop Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes.
6. Separate rates to be tendered for the supply of Articles mentioned for Station and Command:—
   1. At Station.
   2. Within 15 miles of Station.
   3. Within 30 ditto ditto.
   4. On Command, *i. e.* beyond the distance mentioned in above clauses.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract. Gowhatty.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
1	Beef	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	lbs. 15,450	To Barrack and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily proportion half an hour before sunrise.	Rupees. 100	At 25 per cent. on probable annual outlay.	Termed "Grass fed."	The Sudder Stations are Gowhatty, Gowalparah, (Jogeegopah,) and Cherra Poonjee. All Command will be beyond 30 miles from these Stations.
	Mutton ...		2,950						

GOWHATTY;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 8th February 1865.

C. S. LANE, *Captain,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

No. 8.

Commissariat Notice.

I. SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Darjeeling up to 2 P. M. of the 10th day of March 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the sub-joined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for ." Here specify the names of Articles.

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Cash, Treasury Receipt, or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract.		Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			Darjeeling Station comprising Station and Convalescent Depôt.	On Command.			Rs.	Rs.		
1	Firewood	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	Mds. 100,000	Mds. ...	Barracks and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	At half an hour before sunrise.	250	2,500	Dry and split up.	
2	Salt		lbs. 6,085	lbs. 600			50	85	Good. Ration quality.	
3	Potatoes		109,500	9,000			160	1,600	Ditto.	Consisting of 2 oz. of onions and 2 oz of vegetables of the supply in season per man per diem.
	Vegetables, mixed ...		36,500	3,000						
4	Eggs		No. 2,570	No. 214	To Medical Officers.	At any time the Medical Officers may direct.	50	50	Good, fresh laid.	
	Fowls		lbs. 660	lbs. oz. 20 0					Exclusive of bones.	
	Chickens									
5	Butter		252	21 0	Hospitals.		50	70	Good.	
	Milk		9,610	800 0						
	Ghee		34	2 13						
6	Tinning Cooking Utensils		No. 7,055	No. 588	Barracks and Hospitals.	At any time the Commanding and Medical Officers may direct.	50	75	Ditto.	
7	Beer in Quarts ...		90 doze.	...	To the Commissariat Godown.	According to requisitions from Commissariat Officer.	50	125	Alsopp's best quality.	
	„ in Pints		25 „	...						
8	Coffee		6,610 lbs.	...	To Barracks and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	According to monthly indents in the proportion prescribed by Government.	50	200	Good. Ration quality.	
9	Lime		Mds. S. 150 0	...			50	50	Unslaked.	
10	Lamp, Oil		91 7	...			50	200	Good Mustard Oil.	
	Thread for Wicks ...		5 32	...					Good.	
	Lamp Cloths		117 yds.	...					Strong.	

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract. Darjeeling Station comprising Sanatorium and Convalescent Depôt.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract. On Command.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quantity of Supply.	Remarks.
11	Bazar Phials	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	24 dozs.	2 dozs.	To Barracks. To Barrack Master, Darjeeling.	According to indents from the Barrack Department; at any time the Barrack Master may direct.	Rupees 50.	Rupees 100.	Strong.	
	Baskets		48 No.	4 No.					Ditto	
	Candles, Tallow		12 lbs.	1 lb.					Good.	
	„ Wax		12 „	1 „					Ditto.	
	Cloth for Dressing		120 yds.	10 yds.					Ditto.	
	„ for Bandages		120 „	10 „					Ditto.	
	Charcoal		12 mds.	1 md.					Ditto.	
	Cotton, unspun		6 lbs.	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Flour for Poultice		50 „	5 lbs.					Ditto.	
	Flannel, Europe		96 yds.	8 yds.					Ditto.	
	„ Country		96 „	8 „					Ditto.	
	Green Silk		12 „	1 yd.					Ditto.	
	Honey		6 lbs.	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Linseed Meal		24 „	2 lbs.					Ditto.	
	Naunds, Earthen		12 No.	1 No.					Strong.	
	Paper, Country		6 qrs.	½ qr.					Ditto.	
	Earthen Pots		144 No.	12 No.					Ditto.	
	Plantain Leaves		241 „	20 „					Green and fresh.	
	Soap, Europe		4 lbs.	4 oz.					Good.	
	„ Country		12 „	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	Suet, Mutton		6 „	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Tape		120 yds.	10 yds.					Strong.	
	Tow		6 lbs.	8 oz					Ditto.	
	Twine		6 „	8 „					D tto.	
	Almond		3 „	4 „					Good.	
	Alum		6 „	8 „					Ditto.	
	Asafœtida		6 „	8 „					Ditto.	
	Bel Fruits		144 No.	12 No.					Ditto.	
	Baberung		1 lb.	.....					Ditto.	
	Camphor		3 lbs.	4 oz.					Ditto.	
	Coriander Seed		3 „	4 „					Ditto.	
	Cinnamon		6 „	8 „					Ditto.	
	Chiretta		12 „	1 lb					Ditto.	
	Cloves		6 „	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Cardamums		12 „	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	Catechu		3 „	4 oz.					Ditto.	
	Gundaberoza		1 lb.	.....					Ditto.	
	Ginger, dry		12 lbs.	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	Kaladana		6 „	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Kuth Kuringa		3 „	4 „					Ditto.	
	Cubebs		9 „	12 „					Ditto.	
	Linseed		24 „	2 lbs.					Ditto.	
	Mustard Seed		48 „	4 „					Ditto.	
	Pepper, Black		12 „	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	Poppy Heads		3 „	4 oz.					Ditto.	
	Rasout		3 „	4 „					Ditto.	
	Saltpetre		3 „	4 „					Ditto.	
	Sweet Oil		3 „	4 „					Ditto.	
	Wax, White		12 „	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	„ Yellow		12 „	1 „					Ditto.	
	Dusters		66 yds.	5 yds.					Ditto.	
	Ghurrahs, Earthen		144 No.	12 No.					Ditto.	
	Nitre		6 lbs.	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Linseed Oil		12 „	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	Hogs Lard		6 „	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Raisins		6 „	8 „					Ditto.	
	Cloth, Long fine		36 yds.	3 yds.					Strong.	
	Cloth, coarse		60 „	5 „					Ditto.	
12	BARRACK FURNITURES AND REPAIRS.									
	NEW FURNITURES.									
	Barrels, Water		No. 30	.....						
	Basins, Metal		„ 5	.....						
	Chairs, Serjeants'		„ 18	.....						
	Ladders, Wooden		„ 17	.....						
	„ Bamboo		„ 15	.....						
	Padlocks		„ 25	.....						
	Iron Privy Pans		„ 6	.....						
	Basin Stands, small		„ 10	.....						
	„ „ large		„ 4	.....						
	Bathing Tubs		„ 1	.....						
	REPAIRS.									
	Cots.									
	Legs								New Articles according to Muster. Repairs to be executed in a workmanlike manner.	
	Sides									
	Ends									
	Head Rail									
	Iron Angle pieces									
	Cane Bottoms									

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
	Boxes.	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.		To Barracks. To Barrack Master, Darjeeling.	According to indents from the Barrack Department; at any time the Barrack Master may direct.	Rupees 50.	Rupees 100.	New Articles according to Master. Repairs to be executed in a workmanlike manner.	
	Hinges, Iron, 3"								
	Sides								
	Locks, complete								
	Keys								
	Batten and Bottoms								
	Till, complete								
	Lid								
	Till Lids								
	Hasps								
	Iron Corner Clamps								
	„ „ of Lid								
	„ „ of Side								
	„ Handles								
	Tables.								
	Leg								
	Angle pieces								
	Plank for Top								
	Foot Rail, long								
	„ „ cross								
	End pieces								
	Side „								
	Iron Corner Clamps								
	„ Side „								
	Forms.								
	Plank for Top								
	Leg								
	Side pieces								
	Foot Rail								
	Ladders.								
	Sides								
	Stairs								
	Basin Stands.								
	Top Plank								
	Legs								
	Hospital Bedding Tables.								
	Sides								
	Shelves								
	Almirahs.								
	Brass Hinges, Europe								
	„ Locks „								
	„ Keys „								
	Bolts								
	Doors								
	Sides								
	Shelves								
	Boarding at Top								
	Feet								
	Forms with Backs.								
	Plank for seat								
	Top Rail								
	Lower Rail								
	Arm Rail								
	Legs, front, turned								
	„ back								
	Support for Rail								
	Wooden Ablution Tubs.								
	Sides or Bottoms								
	Handles								
	Corner Brackets								
	Water Barrels.								
	Hasps								
	Towel Racks.								
	Pegs								
	Rail								
	Chairs.								
	Arms								
	Seats								
	Iron Clamps								
	Legs, front, turned								
	„ back								
	Doolies.								
	Canvass								
	Iron Pins								
	„ Braces								
	Painting								
	New Bottoms								
	Side pieces								
	End „								
	Bamboo Poles								
	Upright pieces								
	Lanterns.								
	Panes of Glass								
	Wires								
	Doors or Sides, new								
	Burners, Tin								
	„ Glass								
	Screws, 1"								
	„ 1½"								
	„ 2"								

DARJEELING;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 4th February 1865.

J. E. THOMSON, *Major,*
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 11.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

THE following Contracts have been concluded in the Commissariat Department for the period specified :—

UMBALLAH DIVISION.	Rs.	As.	P.			
Camels at Station and on Command...	8	10	0	each per month	Brij Lall ...	From 1st December 1864 to 30th April 1865.
At Graze ...	4	6	0	„		
Potatoes at Station ...	2	13	6	p. 100lbs.	Heera Lall and Chirenjee Lall ...	From 1st November 1864 to 30th April 1865.

BENARES DIVISION.						
Potatoes at Station and Camp, 10 miles	0	0	4	per lb.	Shaik Khoda Bux	From 1st January 1865 to 30th April 1865.
Camp, 40 miles ...	0	0	4½	„		
On Command by land and water ...	0	0	5	„		

KUSSOWLIE DIVISION.

Potatoes.						
At Kussowlie ...	3	4	0	p. 100lbs.	Heera Lall.	For nine months, from 1st November 1864 to 15th May 1865, and from 15th August 1865 to 31st October 1865.
„ Subathoo and Hurreepore ...	2	10	0	„		
„ Dugshaie and Solon ...	2	14	0	„		
„ Simla and Jutogh ...	2	8	0	„		
Potatoes.						
At Kussowlie ...	4	14	0	p. 100lbs.		For three months, from 16th May 1865 to 14th August 1865.
„ Subathoo and Hurreepore ...	4	5	0	„		
„ Dugshaie and Solon ...	4	12	0	„		
„ Simla and Jutogh ...	3	12	0	„		

KUSSOWLIE DIVISION.	Kussowlie.			Subathoo with Simla, Hurreepore, and Jutogh.			Dugshaie with Solon.				
Hospital Clothing.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		
Banians, Flannel ...	3	7	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	per each	Leikraj for Kussowlie, and Heera Lall for Subathoo and Dugshaie. From 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Bedside Suttrinjees ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	„	
Blankets lined with Chintz ...	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	„	
Khurwa for repairs ...	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	per yard	
Gowns, double ...	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	per each	
„ single ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	„	
„ Bed lined with Loie ...	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	„	
Mattrasses ...	3	0	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	„	
Pillows ...	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	„	
Bolsters ...	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	„	
Cases, Pillow ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	„	
„ Bolsters ...	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	„	
Quilts, Cotton ...	3	12	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	„	
Sheets, Linen ...	2	0	0	1	12	0	1	12	0	„	
Shirts, „ ...	1	4	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	„	
Socks, Cotton ...	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	per pair	
„ Worsted, Loodianahs ...	0	3	0	.....			.....			„	
„ Flannel ...	1	12	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	„	
Towles, Patna, Hand ...	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	per each	
Trowsers, Linen ...	1	8	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	„	
„ Flannel ...	3	12	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	„	
Thread for sewing ...	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	per lb.	
Slippers ...	.....			0	8	0	0	12	0	per pair	

J. D. MACPHERSON, *Colonel,*

Commissary General.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (160) one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Ootur Soroobungshur, Mouzah Dampore, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre on the 2nd of May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

E. P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

ZILLAH KAMROOP;
Revenue Department,
The 13th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

North—By Amdola Beel and Pillars.
South—By Pillars and Dhurmotur land.
East—By Hills of Bhringashur, Suanpanah, and Moniary.
West—By Pillars and Nita Beel.

E. P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 643½ Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Chunderpore, of Desh Panbaree, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre on the 2nd of May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

E P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

ZILLAH KAMROOP;
Revenue Department,
The 13th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

North—By Kullung River.
South—By swamp and, low lands and Botanee Jungle.
East—By fallow land, a Rock, Chunderpore Beel, Botanee and Nul Jungles, and a large Rock.
West—By a line through grass jungle at foot of Hills and a long edge of Forest.

E. P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermention d Lot of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 300 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannah Futtickchurry, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of June 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG,
The 12th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 70.—In Thannah Futtickchurry, area about 300 Acres,—
North—By the Fenny River.
South—By Lot 22.
East—By Andermanick Surrah.
West—By Paneea Surrah.

N. B.—This Advertisement supersedes the Notice at page 114 of the *Gazette* of the 25th January last.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, situated in Zillah Seebsagur, Assam, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas an acre on the 2nd May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsagur, at 11 A. M, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

H. SCONCE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Revenue,
Assam, Zillah Seebsagur,
The 19th November 1864.

LOT I.—About 2,000 Acres, in Mouzah Ghilladharee, bounded as follows:—

North—A straight line from Ghilladharee Nuddee at a point 700 feet from the north-east corner of Mr. Beckett's Ghilladharee Grant, held under the old Rules, to a large Cotton tree on the bank of the Mukrung Nuddee.

South—A straight line from the south-east corner of the Ghilladharee Grant to the south-west corner of the Mukrung Grant.

East—Mukrung Grant and Mukrung River as far as the large Cotton tree mentioned in the north boundary.

West—Ghilladharee Grant and the Ghilladharee Nuddee.

Lot II.—About 500 Acres, in Mouzah Dhopabur, bounded as follows:—

North Dhodur Alli, 500 feet, west of Mr. Vanqulin's Myhebellea Grant.

South—Ladoighur (Road.)

East—Mr. Vanqulin's Grant and the Suffry Nuddee, from that Grant to where it intersects the Ladoighur.

West—A line drawn due south from the western termination of the north boundary to the Ladoighur.

H. Sconce,
Deputy Commissioner.

Depy. Commr.'s Office;
Zillah Seebsagur,
The 19th November 1864.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 4,000 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannah Sautkaneah, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per acre, on the second day of May 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1838. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. D. Ward,
Collector.

Chittagong,
The 17th January 1865.

Boundaries.

Lot No. 76—In Thannah Sautkaneah, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By assessed lands of Chanpoor, Natmoora, and Tellgaon.

East—By assessed lands of Doodorea, Roopnugger, and Sooepoorah.

South—By a line drawn from east to west across the range from the Village of Potbeela on the east, to the assessed lands of Bellgaon on the west.

West—By assessed lands of Bellgaon, Chandoopoor, and Hajeegaon.

Lot No. 77.—In Thannah Sautkaneeah, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By the southern boundary of the Lot No. 76, *viz.* by a line drawn east to west across the range from the Village of Potbeela on the east, to the assessed lands of Bellgaon on the west.

East—By assessed lands of Potbeela and Kanchana.

South—By northern boundary of Lot 34 where it crosses the range of hill lands, and in other parts by the assessed lands of Chooramuunie.

West—By assessed lands of Chundia Hât, Bunnigram, and Khoona Moyafferabad.

J. D. Ward,
Collector.

Chittagong,
The 17th January 1865.

Sale of Landed Property.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Chundee Dossee
vs.
Sree Mutty Thakomoney Dossee, Sree Mutty Bhuggobutty Dossee, Brojojeebun Bose, and Prawn Chunder Mookerjee.

By Order of Charles Swinton Hogg, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above cause, will be sold at Receiver's Office at noon on Friday, the tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, under power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, all the rights, title, and interest of the Mortgagors, namely, Nobin Chunder Bose, Suddanund Bose, Muttyloll Bose, Gopaul Chunder Bose, otherwise Gopaul Doss Bose, Khetter Mohun Bose, and the said Nobin Chunder Bose, as Committee of the Estate of Shama Churn Bose, a Lunatic, of, in, and to,—

Lot 1.—The twenty-eight equal and undivided part of forty-eight parts or shares (the whole into forty-eight equal parts or shares being considered as divided) of and in all that upper-roomed brick built messuage, tenement or Dwelling-house, No. 29, with a piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation one biggah, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Durmahatta, Sobha Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—

On the North by the Public Road called Durmahatta Street; on the South by the House and premises of, and belonging to, the late Nilmoney Day, deceased; on the East by the House and premises of the late Kissen Chunder Daw, deceased, and on the West by land now or lately of Aushootosh Day.

Lot 2.—The upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or Dwelling-house and the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation one biggah and nine cottahs, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being No. 30, in Khona Ramkanto Bose's Lane, in Baug Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and now or lately in the occupation of the said Nobinchunder Bose and Gopaul Chunder Bose.

Further particulars may be obtained from Messeurs Barrow, Sen, and Watson, Solicitors, 8, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, at whose Office the Deeds can also be inspected. Conditions of sale will be stated on the day of sale.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No.* 12, *Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5 per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4 ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5 ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6 ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 14th February 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	0	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,65,136	5	6
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 56,30,545 10 5	1,40,74,681	13	11
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	" 84,44,538 3 6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,24,38,928	14	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	2,01,945	15	0
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	3,51,930	0	0
Sundries	...	...	6,39,603	12	0
	Rupees	...	6,14,70,086	12	8

ASSETS.			Rs.	As.	P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	31,37,210	12	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,89,90,997	1	6
Accounts of Credit on ditto	ditto	...	20,80,907	13	8
Mercantile Bills discounted at	ditto	...	1,17,36,411	5	1
Dead Stock	ditto	...	3,85,140	8	4
Stamps	ditto	...	10,162	1	0
Balances with other Banks	...	...	8,84,539	8	2
Sundries ...	...	...	7,77,026	5	10
Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	...	...		
Ditto at Branches	...	...	3,79,02,415	7	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	...	...		
Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	Rs. 1,34,37,334 3 8			
		" 1,01,30,337 1 5	2,35,67,671	5	1
	Rupees	...	6,14,70,086	12	8

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, THE 9TH FEBRUARY 1865.

CONSEQUENT on the temporary absence of Mr. C. N. Cooke, the Deputy Secretary, the following appointments will take effect from and after this date:—

Mr. David Woods to officiate as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. John Gordon to officiate as Chief Accountant and Additional Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bank of Madras.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held on Tuesday, the 31st day of January 1865, the following Resolutions were adopted in terms of the authority vested in them by Clause VI., Act V. of 1862:—

1. That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the creation of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five new shares of Rupees one thousand each.

2. That such shares be issued or offered to the Proprietors at a premium of ten per cent. say at Rupees 1,100 each, and that they be allotted to shareholders in the proportion of one new share to each holder of two shares, and one half and one quarter share to each holder of one share and one half share respectively. Holders of odd quarter shares to receive, on application, Certificates entitling them to a half interest in a quarter share; two such Certificates lodged on or before the 30th June next will entitle the holder to one quarter share. If not so lodged the right to such quarter share shall be forfeited.

3. That the Proprietors entitled to claim the new issue shall be those whose names appear on the Register on the 1st day of March 1865, and that the Transfer Books be closed from the 2nd to the 13th day of March, both days inclusive.

4. That the amount of the new shares, together with premium thereon, shall be payable in four equal instalments in the following manner:—

Rupees 275 on or before 1st May 1865.
" 275 on or before 1st July "
" 275 on or before 1st Sept. "
" 275 on or before 1st Nov. "

5. That any new shares the amount of which, with premium as above, shall not be paid in full on the 31st December next, shall be absolutely forfeited to the Bank, and shall be disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

6. That upon all instalments paid up on account of new shares Interest shall be allowed, from date of payment to 31st December 1865, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

7. That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments on the prescribed dates shall be charged interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from such dates to the date of payment.

8. That Scrip Certificates be issued on payment of the first instalment, and that as soon as all the instalments (with any interest that may

be due) on each new share shall have been paid up share certificates be given in exchange.

9. That the premium on the shares taken up by the Proprietors, and also any profit that may be realized on unclaimed and forfeited shares, be added to the Reserve Fund.

10. That the new shares shall be entitled to dividend from 1st January 1866.

11. That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to each Proprietor, and that they be duly advertised.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN McIVER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF MADRAS,
The 31st January 1865.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Ange Hadengue, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of February instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Leon Green Burgh, of No. 72, Cossitollah Street, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business as Hotel-keeper at Waterloo Street, in Calcutta, in co-partnership with Henry Braham, under the style of Braham and Green Burgh, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 14th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Shircore, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 14th February 1865.

In the matter of Ezra Ezekiel Musleah, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 20th day of January last, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI. as to all persons named in his Schedule as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively, except the debt of Jacob Cohen for Rupees 250, who appears not to have been served with the notice of the day of hearing in this matter.

Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Ezra Ezekiel Musleah, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 3rd day of February instant, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI. as to all persons named in his Schedule as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively.

Carapiet, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 14th February 1865.

In the matter of George Benjamin Smith, formerly of No. 5, Cassiabagan, in Calcutta, subsequently and since October last of No. 3, Cassiabagan, an Assistant in the Foreign Office, and at present and since the 3rd of February instant a prisoner for debt in the Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 27th day of February instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid"*

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of George Benjamin Smith, formerly of No. 5, Cassiabagan, in Calcutta, subsequently and since October last of No. 3, Cassiabagan, an Assistant in the Foreign Office, and at present and since the 3rd day of February instant a prisoner for debt in the Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Wednesday, the 15th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of George Benjamin Smith, formerly of No. 5, Cassiabagan, in Calcutta, subsequently and since October last of No. 3, Cassiabagan, an Assistant in the Foreign Office, and at present and since the 3rd day of February instant a prisoner for debt in the Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 15th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Leon Green Burgh, of No 72, Cossitollah Street, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business as Hotel-keeper at Waterloo Street, in Calcutta, in co partnership with Henry Braham, under the style of Braham and Green Burgh, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 27th day of February instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."*

Shircore, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Maudhopersaud and Baneypersaud, of Sobabazar, in Calcutta, who carried on the business of Cloth Merchants at No. Pugyahputty, in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, in partnership together formerly under the name, style, and firm of Maudhopersaud, and latterly under the style and firm of Maudhopersaud and Baneypersaud; and also that of Brokers to Messrs. Potter and Co. and Purrier and Co., under the name and style of Maudhopersaud, and to Messrs. Ralli Brothers in partnership with Konnoyeloll Doss, of Cotton Street, in Calcutta, under the style of Konnoyeloll Doss and Maudhopersaud and Konnoyeloll, Insolvents.

On Thursday, the 16th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of April next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hart, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21*st February* 1865.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, the 22*nd February* 1865.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Shaik Jobedally and Shaik Golaum Shurrieff,—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Shaik Jobedally of, in, and to a Durputtooniah Talook, called or known by the name or description of Mouzah Manickdeepa, Chokee Manickdeepa and Allumkoosa, situate, lying, and being at Mundulghaut, in the Zillah of Hooghly, called or known as Lot Bengulpore, the annual maulgoozaree payable to the Puttooniadar of which is Company's Rupees 855.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Mehals as per the following Statement will be let in Putnee at the Burdwan Rajbaree to the highest bidder on the 27th February 1865 corresponding 17th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*:—

Names of Zillahs.	Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Mehals.	Sudder Jumma payable to the Collectorate of the Zillah in which the Mehals are situated.		
			Rs.	As.	P.
Moorshedabad ...	Ausudnugore ...	Lot Turuff Jeagunge within Chandneagunge	1,317	2	0
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Lot Turuff Auzimgunge within Chandneagunge	912	12	1
Ditto ...	Pulasee ...	Lot Rumnadadpoor, Towjee No. 571 ...	1,068	2	2
Ditto ...	Dhaoo ...	Lot Kismut Bazitpoor, Towjee No. 285 ...	895	6	0½
Dinagepore ...	Kurdaha ...	Lot Neechinta, Towjee No. 277	564	2	8½

Twenty-five per cent. on the sum which may be settled as bonus is to be paid on the spot, the remaining amount must be paid within eight days after the conclusion of the bargain. In default the bargain will be cancelled, the money already paid lapsed to the Rajbaree.

The successful bidder will have to tender security of landed property to the value of a moiety of the Putnee Jumma of the Mehal or Mehals bid for, and sign the usual Security Bond and Kubooliut after the payment of the entire amount of bonus.

For further particulars apply to the Jumma Member of the Rajbaree.

Burdwan Rajbaree,
The 11*th February* 1865.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the 2nd quarter of the Official year 1864-65 compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1863-64.

	In the 2nd Quarter ending 31st October 1864.	In the 2nd Quarter ending 31st October 1863.
Balance at credit of the Fund in the Government Books in the beginning of the 2nd quarter of the past and current year, Rupees	21,24,912 1 11	19,55,804 13 7
Receipts and credits in the 2nd quarter of the past and current year, Rupees	68,166 6 0	64,856 14 9
Interest allowed by Government of India for the year 1862-63	0 0 0	1,15,784 14 1
Total, Rupees ...	21,93,078 7 11	21,35,446 10 5
DEDUCT:		
Pensions paid in the quarter under review, Rupees ...	39,397 0 6	40,483 15 2
Paid fixed Office Establishment and Contingencies, &c., in the quarter under review, Rupees	4,280 4 9	4,102 5 0
Interest on Reserve Funds passed to Subscribers qualified to share therein during the quarter under review, Rupees	10,250 4 6	7,986 1 3
Total, Rupees ...	53,927 9 9	52,522 5 5
Balance on the 31st October of each year's 2nd quarter under review on the Government Books, exclusive of Interest upon Capital, Rupees	21,39,150 14 2	20,82,924 5 0
MONTHLY RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.		
Subscriptions, Rupees	22,985 3 4	21,441 6 1
DEDUCT:		
Pensions to incumbents, Office charges, estimated contingencies, and proceeds of surplus divided during 1864-65 among qualified members of 5 years standing, at 29 per cent. in the Widow's, and 34 per cent. in the Children's Fund, Rupees	17,746 1 10	17,502 1 7
Net monthly income, exclusive of Interest upon Capital, Rupees	5,239 1 6	3,939 4 6

	Number of Subscribers for Widows only.	Number of Subscribers for Wives and Children.	Number of Subscribers for Children only.	Total Subscribers.	Nominees in the Widow's Fund.	Nominees in the Children's Fund.
In the year 1863-64 ...	254	313	103	670	567	1,093
„ 1864-65 ...	273	317	106	696	590	1,149

H. A. BROWN,
H. ANDREWS, } *Auditors, U. S. F. P. Fund.*

G. W. KELLNER,

Accountant and Collector.

Published by Order of the Directors,

FUND OFFICE,
The 18th January 1865.

R. C. TULLOH,
Secretary.

The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company "Limited."

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 6, Church Lane, on Tuesday, the 28th February 1865, at noon.

The Books and Accounts, duly audited, are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART AND CO.,
Secretaries and Calcutta Managers.

The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 6, Church Lane, on Tuesday, the 7th day of March, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 31st January last.

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART & CO.,
Secretaries and Calcutta Managers.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th February 1865.

Soorispore Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on Wednesday, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the Half-year ending 31st October 1864, receiving the Directors' Report, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1865.

Notice.

UNION STEAM TUG COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE Third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the Half-year ending 31st December 1864 and any other business that may be brought forward.

M. GREGORY AND CO.,
Secretaries.

Notice.

MR. ROBERT STEWART is authorised to sign our Firm.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1865.

India General Steam Navigation Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the usual Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, at noon, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March 1865.

By Order of the Directors,

G. J. SCOTT,
Acting Secy., I. G. S. N. C., "Ld."

Dehra Doon Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

AN Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Tank Square, Calcutta, at noon, on the 28th instant.

By Order,

J. H. ALLEN,
Secretary.

The 15th February 1865.

Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, at noon, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts for the past year, and transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed till after the 28th instant.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM MORAN AND CO.,
Agents.

CALCUTTA,
No. 3, Church Lane.

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

A QUORUM of Shareholders not having been present at the Fourth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting advertised for the 14th February, and adjourned to this date, we beg to notify that the same will be held on the 17th March next, at noon precisely, when the attendance of Shareholders is earnestly requested.

TURNER, MORRISON AND CO.,
Secretaries.

1, LYONS' RANGE,
The 15th February 1865.

Canning Town Municipal Debenture Loan.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Canning Town Municipal Debenture Loan has been closed this day.

By Order of the Commissioners,

J. GREIG HICKS,
Offg. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1865.

Seebsaugor Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Mission Row, on Friday, the 24th day of February 1865, at 4-30 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held this day, *viz.*,—"That the following alterations be made in the Articles of Association, *viz.*:—

In Clause 31, that the words "held in February" be struck out, and the word "first" inserted before "Ordinary General Meeting."

In Clause 36, that the words "May and November" be struck out, and the words "April and October" substituted.

That Clauses 43, 44, and 45, relating to "Accounts," be struck out, and the following substituted:—"The Books of the Company shall be closed yearly on the 31st day of December, and the Directors shall lay before the Shareholders a statement of the Income and Expenditure for the year ending on that date at the first Ordinary Meeting thereafter."

BEGG, DUNLOP & Co.,
Secretaries.

7, MISSION ROW,
The 24th November 1864.

Eastern Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office, 8-1, Old Court House Corner, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., to receive the Accounts for the past Half-year, to declare a Dividend for the year ending 31st January, and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

JAMES YOUNG,
Acting Agent and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th February 1865.

Notice.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of sixty Rupees per share, free of Income Tax, will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 15th March, at the Office of the Calcutta Docking Company, "Limited."

Proprietors will please apply for Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Directors,
W. S. MILLARD,
Superintendent.

Lost,

ON the night of the 25th ultimo, by the swamping of a boat between Colvin Ghaut and that opposite to the Metcalfe Hall, the following Currency Notes:—

No. 11019, for Rupees 500, and
„ 63713, „ „ 50.

Payment has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

Lost,

HALF of a Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{1}$17355, for Rupees 10. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

HALVES of Currency Notes,—

No. $\frac{A}{10}$02305, for Rs. 20.
„ $\frac{A}{7}$30548, „ „ 10.
„ $\frac{A}{6}$07955, „ „ 10.

Payment stopped.

Notice.

LOST the Government Promissory Note, No. 42002, of the 5 per Cent. Loan, of 1856-57, dated the 28th February, for Rupees 500, originally standing in the name of Madub Chunder Sen, and lastly endorsed to me, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. The payment of Interest and renewal has been stopped at the Loan Office, and an application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note in favor of the proprietor.

BONNOMALY DASS.

Lost,

SECOND-half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{7}$64149, and First-half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{7}$75365, of Rupees 10 each. Payment stopped.

Advertisement.

LOST OR STOLEN a Bank Note, (No. $\frac{A}{11}$48645,) of Rupees 50, yesterday. A reward of Rupees 8 is offered for its recovery by

CHUNDRA SHEKHUR BANERJEE.

COMMR.'S OFFICE;
Burdwan,
The 17th February 1865.

Lost,

RIGHT-HAND half of two Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{10}$20442, for Rupees 20, and $\frac{A}{11}$29498, for Rupees 50. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Stolen,

THE following Government Currency Notes from the Executive Engineer's Camp, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal:—

No. $\frac{A}{13}$39682,
„ 50560,
„ 58895,
„ 48218,
„ 59191,
„ 55308,
„ 58893,
„ 48469.

Right-hand half of No. $\frac{A}{13}$52429, each for Rupees 100.

Stolen,

THE following Currency Notes of Rupees 50 each:—

No. 71592.
„ 58445.
„ 65157.
„ 47969.
„ 58853.
„ 39613.

Lost,

RIGHT-HALF of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{11}$44236, for Rupees 50. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Just Published,

A Bengali Translation of the INSTRUCTIONS TO REGISTERING OFFICERS UNDER ACT XVI. OF 1864, with the Forms of Statements; translated by Radhanath Bysack, with the sanction of the Registrar-General. Sold by Messrs. Lepage and Co. Price, two annas.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 880.

The 10th February 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 881.

The 11th February 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Nemesis* will be closed on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.			Viâ Marseilles.			Viâ Southampton.			
	Under	½	Ounce	Rs.	0	6	8	Rs.	0	4	0
	„	1	„	„	0	13	4	„	0	8	0
	„	2	„	„	1	10	8	„	1	0	0

No. 883.

The 14th February 1865.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet will be sent to Bombay on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

The Express Postage must be paid in Stamps at one Rupee per ½ of an ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage.

No. 885.

The 15th February 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 24th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 886.

The 15th February 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Bombay, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Muslipatam, Madras, Negapatam, Colombo, Tuticorin, and Cochin, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 887.

The 16th February 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Cashmere*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 28th February, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 888.

The 16th February 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Cheduba*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 6th March, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 889.

The 17th February 1865.—There will be no After-Packet per Steamer *Nemesis* on the 23rd instant.

No. 890.

The 17th February 1865.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 7th instant and the safe Dâk of the 6th idem arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 894.

The 21st February 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for the United Kingdom *vid* Marseilles only, Countries *vid* the United Kingdom, France, Foreign Europe *vid* France, the intermediate Ports and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 2nd March, at 6 P. M.

Postage to United Kingdom.							
Weight	½	Ounce	...	Rs.	0	6	8
„	1	„	...	„	0	13	4
„	2	„	...	„	1	10	8

No. 897.

The 21st February 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for the United Kingdom *vid* Marseilles only, Countries *vid* the United Kingdom, France, Foreign Europe *vid* France, the intermediate Ports and China, except Madras and Pondicherry, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Cashmere*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 3rd March, at 6 P. M.

Weight	½	Ounce	...	Rs.	0	6	8
„	1	„	...	„	0	13	4
„	2	„	...	„	1	10	8

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Chittagong, will be put up to sale, in the Chittagong Collectorate, on the 27th February 1865, corresponding with 17th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of the Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number of the Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of the Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P. Y.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
12	33492	Ijara Asgur Ally and Abdool Ajeej, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	9 3 39 14½	25 6 9	0 4 1	25 10 10	50 13 6	On failure of payment for 1270 B. S. this Estate was resumed. Purchaser will be entitled to possession from 1271.
93	33588	Talook Maheraj Dhonah Beli, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	20 1 27 29½	60 15 3	0 9 9	61 9 0	121 14 6	Possession will be given from date of sale.
116	33601	Talook Soid Ahmed Ollah, Auction purchase by Ramsoonder Sein, Thannah Patteala ...	36 3 31 16½	68 8 0	0 11 0	69 3 0	137 0 0	
123	33608	Moulvee Sadut Ally, Thannah Hathazarry ...	21 2 18 11½	37 8 0	0 6 0	37 14 0	133 14 0	Possession will be given as above. The resume is fluctuating, the settlement being a progressive one, Rupees 37-8 up to 1282, Rupees 50 to 1290, and Rupees 66-14-11 after the last mentioned year.
127	33612	Sheekmee Talook Sham Soonder Chuckerbutty, Thannah Raoojan ...	46 3 0 2	102 0 3	1 0 6	103 0 9	204 0 6	Possession will be given to purchaser from date of purchase.
128	33613	Sheekmee Talook Hyder Ally, Thannah Raoojan	20 2 37 4½	51 15 11	0 8 4	52 8 3	103 15 10	
129	33614	Sheekmee Talook Furree Shung, Thannah Raoojan ...	20 0 38 18½	51 11 8	0 8 3	52 3 11	103 7 4	
137	38428	Ijarah Mirtinjoy, Thannah Ramoo ...	12 0 38 26½	21 2 6	0 3 6	21 6 0	42 5 0	Ditto in 1272 B. S.
155	14	Ramlochun Kalee Doss, Thannah Raoojan ...	1 2 4 11	1 14 9	0 0 3	1 15 0	.....	Ditto from date of sale.
156	24842	Talook Afzul, Thannah Futtick Cherry ...	0 2 31 2½	.....	.....	.....	7 10 6	
157	25806	Talook Abdool Kurrim, Thannah Futtick Cherry	0 0 15 26½	.....	.....	.....	0 15 0	Will be sold rent-free with possession from date of sale.
158	22768	Talook Akbur and Allahoddeen, Thannah Town	0 1 19 15½	.....	.....	.....	3 7 0	
159	23619	Talook Rumprosad, Thannah Bhattearree ...	2 0 28 21½	2 0 9	0 0 3	2 1 0	.....	Possession from date of sale.
160	2061	Talook Omed Ally Roksha Ally, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	2 2 12 17	2 7 0	0 0 6	2 7 6	.....	
161	4293	Talook Shekunder Moonshee, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	0 0 15 2½	.....	.....	.....	0 12 6	Ditto ditto, and will be sold rent-free.
172	812	Turruff Ameen Mohde, Thannah Town ...	9 3 39 14½	20 5 3	0 3 3	20 8 6	.....	Ditto ditto from date of sale
173	4615	Anour Ollah, Thannah Sautkaneah ...	17 0 10 25½	14 4 3	0 2 3	14 6 6	28 8 6	Ditto ditto from 1272 B. S.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 13th January 1865.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietory right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on 27th March 1865, corresponding with 15th Chyet 1272 *F. S.*, Monday:—

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.

No. of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
4 Of Purneah	No. 100 of Purneah ... „ 3957 of Bhaugulpore	Madhopoor, Pergunnah Harawut	50 2 10	4 8 0	0 0 9	4 9 3	9 1 0	
10 Of Purneah	„ 255 of Purneah ... „ 3964 of Bhaugulpore	Kuteehra, Pergunnah Harawut	165 1 21	17 11 11	0 2 11	17 14 10	35 7 10	
11 Of Purneah	„ 125 of Purneah ... „ 3959 of Bhaugulpore	Gobindpoor Kullan, Pergunnah Harawut ..	56 0 7	4 2 4	0 0 8	4 3 0	8 4 8	
13 Of Purneah	„ 536 of Purneah ... „ 3971 of Bhaugulpore	Jewachpoor, Pergunnah Harawut	68 1 34	5 0 0	0 0 10	5 0 10	10 0 0	

BHAGULPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 7th February 1865.

H. R. MADOCKS,
Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Jessore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Monday, the 27th February 1865, corresponding with 17th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 216.—Mouza Paikpara, Pergunnah Essubpore; recorded Proprietor Rajah Boroda Kant Roy; Sudder Jumma Rupees 752-8-7.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 4426.—Abadkaree right of Chuck Khoria Dhamsa Khally, in Soonderbuns; Lessee Ram Chunder Tacoor and others; Sheviat Woomanath Chowdhry; the term of lease (Russodee) runs for 20 years from 1260 to 1279 *B. S.*; entire Jumma Rupees 5,677-6-9, payable from 1273 *B. S.*; Sudder Jumma for 1271 Rupees 4,737-0-8.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 4th February 1865.

E. W. MOLONY,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Tirhoot, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 23rd February 1865, corresponding with 13th Phagoon 1272 Fuslee, for the recovery of the amount for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 39.—Jownapore Khass, Pergunnah Balagutch; recorded Proprietors Dhunoo Lall and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,226-15-5. The rights and interests of Azeer Lall, minor, under the guardianship of Mussamut Jankee Coour, are only to be sold under Regulation XIX. of 1814.

No. 136.—Chandpora, Tuppeh Bhutsallah, Pergunnah Bissarah; recorded Proprietors Gujjoo Rae and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 660-6-5. The rights and interests of Gujjoo Rae, Monohur Rae, for self and guardian of Ramdihul Rae, minor, Teikmun Rae, Dhowtal Rae, Birjoo Rae, Ijrail Rae, Dureeao Rae, Wodwunt Rae, Bukht Rae, Amaid Rae, Kishundaonarain, Amole Rae, Hurrukh Rae, Joyram Rae, Monohur Rae, Nundnaraen Rae, Bunsee Rae, Jhumun Rae, Nursingnaraen Sing, Bahoree Rae, Shoodist Rae, Sunker Rae, Rucheeah Rae, Fowjdar Rae, Shewdhan Rae, Nawazee Rae, Thakoordayal Rae, Mussamut Gowla Coour, for self and guardian of Shewsunker Rae, minor; Ramsahoy Rae, Gopal Rae, for self and guardian of Ramyead Rae, Lutchman Rae, Dookhit Rae, minors; Musamut Mohesh Coour, Joorawon Sahee, and Joogusur Sahee are only to be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859.

No. 1190.—Beerpore Ilmaspore, Pergunnah Hajeepore; recorded Proprietors Baboo Brijbeharee Lall and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,365-5.

No. 3069.—Paimburhunda, &c., Pergunnah Surressah; recorded Proprietors Gopalnaraın Sing and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 760-8-7. The rights and interests of Gopalnarain Sing are only to be sold under Section X., Act XI. of 1859.

No. 6012.—Sreeporemowan, Pergunnah Tursoon; recorded Proprietors Hydur Ally and other Sudder Jumma Rupees 635-14-3.

TIRHOOT COLLECTORATE,
The 20th January 1865.

A. J. ELLIOT,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Bancoorah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Wednesday, the 22nd February 1865 *A. D.*, corresponding with 12th Falgoon 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

2*as.* 13*gds.* 1*k.* 1*l.* share of No. 7, Talook Jamturrah, Pergunnah Bishenpore, and 10*as.* 13*gds.* 1*k.* 1*k.* share of No. 7, Poonunderpore, &c., two Mouzahs; recorded Proprietor Guddadhur Banerjee; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,221-6-3.

BANCOORAH, COLLECTORATE,
The 24th January 1865.

W. S. WELLS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 3rd March 1865, corresponding with 21st Phagoon 1272 *F. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Mehal.

No. 1433.—Mouzah Ukberpoor Buraree, Pergunnah Mulkee; recorded Proprietors Radheh Sing, Nuwab Sing, and Kishnaram, and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,114-9.

MONGHYR;
Collector's Office,
The 8th February 1865.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Shahabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 1st March 1865, corresponding with the 19th Phagoon 1272 *F. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class VI.—Estates to be sold on account of demands realizable in the same manner as arrears of Revenue.

No. 1192.—The Right and Interest of Debee Rae in Mouzah Balooa, appertaining to Mehal Bharsuhee, Pergunnah Chynpore, in satisfaction of an Act X. of 1859 decree; recorded Proprietors Chundeedial Sing and eight others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 539-11-8¾.

No. 4128.—The Right and Interest of Mahadeo Sing, in Mehal Aear, Pergunnah Peero, in satisfaction of an Act X. of 1859 decree and expenses of Butwarrah; recorded Proprietors Mahadeo Sing and three others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,520.

L. DABREW,
Deputy Collector.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 13th February 1865.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 7.] [77]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Further Report of Measures taken for checking the progress of Epidemic Cholera in 24-Pergunnahs and Midnapore.

From D. J. McNEILE, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 58, dated the 4th February 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report in continuation of my letter No. 48 of the 24th ultimo.

2. At the time when that letter was dispatched Dr. Bow was about to traverse the country north of the Russoolpore River and east of the Contai and Tumlook road; Dr. Switzer had just started on a tour round the sea coast westward from Contai; and I was on my way to Nugwan to ascertain the state of affairs to the westward of that place.

3. To the north-west, west, and immediately south-west of Nugwan there is no cholera. Nugwan itself seems to be the furthest point to the westward which it has reached. I was perfectly satisfied from the inquiries I made that it was quite unnecessary for me to continue my march, as I had intended, on to Jellasore. I therefore turned south-westward, and arrived on the 1st instant at Bograi, near the mouth of the Subunreeka River, where I met Dr. Switzer, who had just reached the same point. I made constant inquiries on the road but found no cholera between Nugwan and Bograi.

4. Dr. Switzer's report, herewith enclosed, shews that his route has led him through a very differently circumstanced tract of country. The disease was most severe in the neighbourhood of Ramnugger, immediately to the north of Beercool (Deegah), and prevailing to a somewhat less extent throughout the country lying between that place and Contai. To the west of Ramnugger he found it rapidly decreasing as he proceeded, and at Bograi he found it had entirely disappeared.

5. The fact is that the tract affected by the epidemic in Hidgellee is (speaking in a general way) conterminous with that within which are found what are called the "Jalpaie" lands, *i. e.* the lands traversed by arms of the sea and tidal rivers and streams. Beyond the limits of this tract there is scarcely a case of cholera to be found.

6. Even within this tract I am glad to be able to report, on the authority of the enclosed letter from Dr. Switzer, a great diminution of sickness. At Ramnugger, the place where it was most violent, the cases treated have fallen from 125 with forty-one deaths between the 14th and 21st ultimo, to forty-five cases and seventeen deaths in the succeeding week. At Rantree, Dowleah, and Neemdosbar, between Ramnugger and Contai, Dr. Switzer reports a similar abatement of disease.

7. We are now re-tracing his steps along the sea-shore, and hope to find much fresh improvement throughout the whole tract lying between us and Contai.

8. From Dr. Bow I have as yet received only a demi-official note since the date of my last letter. He has found some, but no very great amount of present sickness in the Pergunnah of Erinch. He has accordingly deputed the Doctor previously stationed at Hurriah, on the borders of that Pergunnah, a few miles further to the eastward. He will report at length when he has received the necessary Returns from the Doctors he left further to the northward.

9. I hope to be able soon to submit an Abstract Tabular Statement, shewing the actual results of operations up to the 31st ultimo; but the difficulty of procuring regular Returns from the Native Doctors, and the great delay which occurs in the transmission of letters through this inaccessible part of the country, especially when their

destination is a moving camp, leave me without the data for such a Return at present. Still greater delay apparently takes place in the dispatch of Returns from Howrah, Diamond Harbour, and Barripore. None have been as yet received from the Local Officers at any of those places. I have specially drawn their attention to the matter.

10. In conclusion I have only to add that two of the men employed by me in Hidgellee to distribute medicines (the two alluded to in my first report as being without medical knowledge) have been discharged. The services of others, I doubt not, may also be shortly dispensed with.

From B. W. Switzer, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S., Assistant Surgeon, on Special Duty, to D. J. McNeile, Esq., on Special Duty,—(No. 3, dated the 4th February 1865.)

In succession to my letter of the 24th ultimo, I have further to report my progress through the Hidgellee District.

2. Having met both you and Dr. Bow at Contai on the 25th ultimo, and arranged with you the route I should take, I received over a further supply of Cholera Medicines, Rum, Mustard, &c., and an increase to my Staff of four Native Doctors just arrived from Calcutta. In addition, with your sanction, I entertained a pensioned Native Doctor, an old Government Servant, whose experience would doubtless make him useful. These men were disposed of in the following way :—One to Nugwan to await your arrival there and place himself under your orders. A second to Neemdosbar. A third to Bograi. The remaining two accompanied me to be placed as circumstances might point out.

3. I again left Contai on the morning of the 26th, going to Dowleah *vid* Rontra I had been told the disease was bad there, but did not find the report confirmed. There had been some cases, but it was now on the decline. From the proximity of this place to Contai and Neemdosbar I did not consider there was any necessity for leaving a Native Doctor. At Dowleah I found the disease still prevailing, but on the decrease. Next day I returned towards Contai to Neemdosbar, where I had stationed the pensioned Native Doctor. Here the same satisfactory intelligence awaited me that the disease was on the wane. Returning to Dowleah I had several renewed applications for medicine. From the Village of Dukinseetta an intelligent ryot came for medicine, and told me in his place, with a population of 350, twenty-four had died and eight or ten were still suffering. I supplied him with medicines, and directed him how to procure further aid if necessary. The Sub-Overseer in the Public Works Department stationed at Dowleah told me the disease was bad at Deegah. I accordingly detached one of the Native Doctors who accompanied me to that place. Before I left Dowleah a Hindoo Village Doctor applied to me for medicines, stating cholera was prevalent at Sooka Nundleepore. I gave him some, cautioning him to distribute it gratuitously and not sell it. It is not likely he will mind this, but if he succeeds in distributing it even by sale the end of saving life will be answered.

4. On the morning of the 28th I marched for Ramnugger, from which place I always had bad reports. While walking along the road and looking at the many small black mounds of ashes which so well told their tale, I heard piercing shrieks from a small ruined hut close to the track, such as I knew could only come from severe bodily pain, and going to ascertain the cause I found a poor woman bearing as best she might 'Eve's curse.' She had been two days in labor, and the old cronies about her had made up their minds that something was wrong. I found there was malposition of the child's head, which having remedied, I delivered her of a healthy male infant. Arriving in Ramnugger in the evening I found, from the reports of my Native Doctor, that this was the place where cholera had been worst. The first week, from the 14th to the 21st ultimo, he had treated 125 cases with a result of forty-one deaths. During the next week, from the 21st to 28th, forty-five occurred and seventeen died. I personally saw five cases while in Camp there. In one the result was fatal. On the 30th, leaving my tent standing at Ramnugger, I went to Deegah, where there is a bungalow belonging to the Public Works Department. This place is close to the sea-shore and ought to be made the 'Brighton' of Calcutta. Twenty miles of a long sandy beach stretches away where the waves from the Bay roll up to the feet. The air is bracing and cool, and the situation such as ought to be taken advantage of. A few thousand Rupees spent in the construction of bungalows and roads and planting trees would make the little place delightful and a most healthful sanitarium for the Calcutta folks. Before I saw it I fancied no such place could exist within 500 miles of Calcutta without being eagerly seized upon. My journey here, however, was not attended with much success as far as treating cholera went, for the people were all much disinclined to use European medicines. I believe there were cases of the disease not far off, but the people denied it, as I believe, fearing I would insist on their taking the medicines. The Native Doctor had seen one or two cases, but had not been allowed to treat them. I at once transferred him to Kukra, a village about six miles distant, situated in the midst of jungle on the road from Ramnugger to Bograi, as I heard a rumour of the disease being there. I returned to my Camp at the former place the same evening, and next morning, before marching for Bograi, seventeen miles distant, I had the pleasure of meeting Lieutenant-Colonel Short, R. E., Superintending Engineer, and Mr. J. O'Flaherty, Executive Engineer, on their tour of inspection. On my way to Bograi I passed through Kukra and found the Native Doctor there. He had seen a few cases, but was about to transfer himself to a village a few miles distant, where it was worse. Returning then to Kukra I had six applications on the road to Bograi and distributed the medicines. From two villages especially, *viz.* Gonskons and Tarapore, men were very anxious to obtain them. Arriving at Bograi I found the disease had quite left for many days and had never been very bad. The Native Doctor I consequently changed to Dowleah.

5. On the 1st instant I met you at Bograi, since which time we have continued together purposing to take the immediate coast line on our return from Rancoota.

6. No Returns from Native Doctors are appended to this letter, as I will not be able to get them until my arrival in Contai, where they await me. I have no doubt, however, that the disease is now on the decline everywhere, but still sufficient cases occur in various places to render it advisable that the Native Doctors should not be too quickly withdrawn from their posts.

7. I have had many opportunities of relieving poor villagers suffering from minor surgical diseases, such as abscess, ulcers, wounds, &c., and have seen many instances of nature's rough surgery in badly united fractures, stiff joints after unreduced dislocations, and limbs permanently contracted from the cicatrices of burns. Cases demanding amputation of a limb and one for the removal of stone from the bladder. I have also seen the latter. I have sent into Contai and endeavored to procure instruments from Midnapore to relieve him. But the poor people everywhere came in numbers mostly presenting the incurable results of what originally was a curable disease. I have seen hundreds of blind, half lame, paralytic, and deformed, which shews, in the interior of a District there must be a large amount of unrelieved suffering humanity.

Papers relating to recent complaints of Railway mismanagement.

From Colonel R. Strachey, R. E., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—(No. $\frac{100R}{1005}$, dated the 15th December 1864.)

I am directed to invite attention to a letter signed "Bepari" which appeared in the *Indian Daily News* of the 13th instant, complaining of the detention of goods at Stations on the East Indian Railway, and to request that you will, with the permission of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, desire the Consulting Engineer to ascertain and report whether any serious delay habitually occurs in the transmission of goods for the several Stations along the line, and whether any check on the despatch of goods, and any record of the delay in their reaching their destination, is kept.

2. I am also to request that a special report may be submitted as to the present state of the Rolling Stock and the quantity constructed during the last two years.

3. The information asked for in this letter is desired with all practicable despatch.

From Colonel R. Strachey, R. E., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—(No. $\frac{101R}{1007}$, dated the 15th December 1864.)

I am directed to invite attention to a letter signed "Gamma" which appeared in the *Englishman* Newspaper of the 3rd December, and to an extract from the *Delhi Gazette* under the Provincial Columns of the *Indian Daily News* of the 10th idem, on the subject of the overcrowding of third class carriages on the East Indian Railway. The letter in the *Englishman* is very moderate in tone and circumstantial as to details, and otherwise bears *primâ facie* evidence of being a correct statement of facts.

2. I am to request that you will, with the permission of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, cause immediate enquiry to be made in the matter, so as to ascertain, if possible, the correctness of the statements made.

3. I am also to invite attention to the Editorial in the issue of the *Indian Daily News* above-quoted, noticing the way in which the troops going up-country on a recent occasion were crowded in the train, in order that this matter also may be enquired into.

4. In conclusion I am to take this opportunity of requesting early attention to Public Works Department Circular No. 13R., dated 26th August 1864.

From the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 160G., dated the 13th February 1865.)

I am instructed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. $\frac{100R}{1005}$ and $\frac{101R}{1007}$, dated 15th December 1864, inviting attention to certain letters of complaint which have appeared in Newspapers and to state the action taken on the reference with His Honor's conclusions on the cases themselves.

The letters were received in this Office on the 20th December, and were laid before the Railway Officers at an Official Meeting on the 22nd December, when the following Resolution was recorded :—

No 351.—Resolved that the Traffic Manager be directed to enquire into and report on the cases referred to by the Government of India, and to give his careful attention to the matters brought to notice affecting the working of his Department; also, that the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendents submit a joint report upon the present condition of the Engine and Carriage Stock for transmission to Government.

(Sd.) J. Hovenden, *Major*, R. E.
„ Edward Palmer.

2. The Traffic Manager's report, dated 23rd January, was received in the Consulting Engineer's Office on the 9th February, and was submitted, through the Deputy Consulting Engineer and Inspector, for His Honor's orders on the 10th February.

3. A copy of the report is annexed.

4. A Statement of Rolling Stock erected and constructed during the last two years is also annexed.

5. His Honor regrets the delay that has occurred in dealing with these references and has ordered that in future the Deputy Consulting Engineer and Inspector must avail himself of such information as may be immediately forthcoming and reply at once to all specific complaints reaching him which are duly authenticated.

6. The rules laid down for his guidance* provide for the submission of a quarterly Schedule of such complaints, and his conclusions thereon will be noted for general information.

* See this Office No. 104G. of 26th January 1865.

7. His Honor considers the Traffic Manager's reply to "Bepari's" letter quite satisfactory. A special service to meet the sudden demand occasioned by an anticipated famine in the North-West Provinces was organised with promptitude and vigor.

8. As respects Rolling Stock, the construction of covered goods wagons has not been able to keep pace with the rapid expansion of traffic on the Lower Division since the opening of the line

to the Jumna at Allahabad, but very great credit is due to the Carraiage and Wagon Superintendent for the work he has turned out during the last two years. The work shop buildings are being extended and are already in a position to turn out from 80 to 100 vehicles per mensem.

9. The Locomotive Stock is also being rapidly re-enforced from England, forty new Locomotives being expected this year.

10. His Honor considers that the remarks of Mr. Batchelor, in reply to "Gamma," are very just, and as respects the specific complaint satisfactory; but great blame is frequently due to the Company's Officers for thrusting third class passengers into full carriages in spite of remonstrance.

11. It must, however, be allowed that the third class passenger traffic is very variable and is affected by causes which cannot be anticipated by the Traffic Department, so that frequently either the carriages must be overcrowded or passengers left behind, for on a single line a special train cannot be improvised without danger, and the delay involved in putting on other carriages at the last moment, even at Stations where there are spare ones, is not without risk. Still much may be done to mitigate the evil, and the special attention of the Deputy Consulting Engineer will be directed to this point.

12. The alteration in the interior arrangements of the third class carriages alluded to by Mr. Batchelor is a great improvement, and the question of further improvement is now engaging the attention of the Consulting Engineer.

13. With reference to the carriage of troops no complaints have been received from the Quarter-Master General's Department, but the Deputy Consulting Engineer has been requested to place himself in communication with the Office at the Presidency.

14. In conclusion I am directed to inform you that Major Hovenden, Deputy Consulting Engineer and Inspector, is now on a tour of inspection, and on receipt of his first report I am again to address you on the general subject of traffic arrangements.

From W. ALLEN, ESQ., for Traffic Manager, to EDWARD PALMER, ESQ., Agent, East Indian Railway Company,—(No. 276, dated the 23rd January 1865.)

IN reply to the correspondence enumerated in the margin, I have read the extracts and papers referred to. The specific points to reply to appear to be five, *viz.*:—

Your No. 10333 of 24th ultimo, covering copies of Secretary to Government of India's letter to Secretary, Government of Bengal, Railway Department, Nos. 800 and 801 of 15th ultimo.

In letter No. 800.

1*st.*—"Bepari's" letter in *Indian Daily News* of 13th December, as to delay of goods and goods waiting for want of wagons in Rampore District.

2*nd.*—As to the amount of Rolling Stock and quantity constructed during last two years.

In letter No. 801.

3*rd.*—"Gamma's" letter in *Englishman* of 3rd December, as to overcrowding of third class carriages in the Patna District generally, and more particularly on the given date of 17th November.

4*th.*—Extract from *Delhi Gazette* in *Indian Daily News* of 10th December as to overcrowding of troops and third class passengers generally.

5*th.*—The editorial remarks in *Indian Daily News* of 10th December, generally charging the Railway Company with inconveniently crowding troops travelling by rail.

In reply to the 1st—Bepari's letter—I beg to say, to a certain extent the letter is correct as regards there having been at that time a considerable accumulation of goods in the Rampore District, but it is not correct in stating our trains were running light at that time. The heavy traffic in rice and grain, it must be borne in mind, only lasts about two to three months after the crops are gathered, and the whole produce of a large District finds its way to a Station, when at all other times of the year there is little or no traffic. But so far from this traffic not having attention the reverse was the case, and in addition to the regular trains a Rampore goods train was put on, and special trains were run nearly daily, third class carriages and ballast wagons being enlisted into the traffic service. This traffic is now over, or nearly so, and these trains are withdrawn.

As regards the 2nd point—the Rolling Stock—there has been constructed during the years 1863 and 1864, 677 covered goods wagons, and 79 open-sided, and there remains 100 covered goods wagons of the number sanctioned yet to be delivered to us. This is sufficient to meet the average traffic, but not the sudden demand at exceptional times, though it must not be forgotten that if the Jumna Bridge was finished, and our stock could work through, the present delays would be avoided, and the working availability of the stock would be increased, I should say, but little short of twenty per cent.

In reply to the 3rd point—"Gamma's" letter—I beg to say that every endeavor is used to prevent the crowding of the carriages, but it is not always possible to do so on occasions of native holidays, pilgrimages, or other festivals. This subject has had much attention, and the remarks I made in my letter of 23rd July 1861 as follows still apply:—

"I have often watched a crowd and observed "that neither age, sex, or bodily infirmity meets "with the slightest consideration, and this fre- "quently on occasions when they have been told, "and it is known, other trains will follow. I "have also often had to use positive force to re- "move passengers from the carriages into which "they had forced themselves in spite of our "Regulations, and yet without any opposition on "the part of their fellow passengers."

On the particular occasion referred to, *viz.* the 17th November last, I have had the third class passengers by the train referred to abstracted, and I find the total number of passengers in the train on leaving Patna were 206, 167 having alighted between Mogulserai and Patna. The train had throughout six third class carriages on, and the largest number of passengers in the train at any one time during its journey was 220, or nearly 100 less than the complement allowed by Regulations, so that the crowding, if it did occur, must have arisen from a large party following each other into one carriage.

Our new third class carriages, built in divided compartments, will, to a great extent, prevent this overcrowding, and render it easier for the Officers of the Company to watch and check this practice.

The 4th point is partly answered under the last remarks; but as regards native troops, I may

remark, that as they are always accompanied by their Officers, and nearly always dispatched under the personal supervision of an Officer of the Quarter-Master General's Department, complaints would have been made if the statement made was a correct one.

The fifth point is also met by the above, and, in the absence of complaint from the Officers entrusted with these arrangements, may, I think, be considered as incorrect.

Three Newspapers herewith returned.

STATEMENT of Rolling Stock turned out of the Howrah Workshops during the years 1863 *and* 1864.

	Vehicles of Sorts.	Or per month.
During the first half of 1863 ..	224	37·5
During the second half of 1863 ...	201	33·5
During the first half of 1864 ...	194	32·33
During the second half of 1864 ...	424	70·66
Total number of Vehicles turned out during two years ...	1,043	

(Sd.) F. S. Taylor, *Capt., R. E.,*
Joint Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT of Locomotives on hand and erected during the years 1863 *and* 1864.

	Passengers.	Goods.	Total.
Engines erected during the years 1863 and 1864, Lower Division ...	36	68	104
Engines erected during the years 1863 and 1864, Upper Division ...	6	9	15
Total ...	42	77	119

(Sd.) F. S. Taylor, *Capt., R. E.,*
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

From the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 104G , dated the 26th January 1865.)

I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 13 of 1864, dated 27th August 1864, calling attention to certain points relating to the administration of Railways.

2. A Sanitary Committee had been appointed, under instructions conveyed in Resolution of the Government of India No. $\frac{1,118}{1,257}$ of 11th April, prior to the receipt of the Circular letter under reply, the Chief Engineer of the Railway being associated with the Government Officers on this Committee to secure the co-operation of the Company and with a view to speedy action.

3. The valuable Report of this Committee touches on many of the points alluded to in your Circular under reply, and a copy was forwarded, with this Office No. 1589G., dated 12th December, for the information of the Government of India.

4. The whole subject has since been carefully discussed at an Official Meeting between the Consulting Engineer and the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, and their conclusions are embodied in the Minutes of the Meeting annexed.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the Railway Agents are ready to do all in their power to secure the safety and comfort of the travelling public; but unless strict discipline is enforced among the Railway subordinates, no administrative measures will have effect. His Honor is in hopes that the appointment of the Deputy Consulting Engineer as Inspector will do much towards improving the traffic arrangements, and recommends that a reasonable time may be given to allow of this influence taking effect before resorting to more stringent measures.

6. The duties devolving on the Inspector are detailed in the annexed Memorandum, and Major J. Hovenden, Deputy Consulting Engineer, has been directed to take up these duties from 1st January 1865, he having been now relieved from Office duties by the arrival of Captain de Bourbel.

Duties of the Government Inspector.

The Deputy Consulting Engineer intrusted with the duties of Inspector will make a quarterly inspection report for publication in the *Government Gazette*, noticing in general terms the state of the way and works, and the manner in which the traffic, both in goods and passengers, has been conducted; with a diary of his various journies.

The report should be submitted under the following heads:—

1. The maintenance of the line, and the general condition of the road, fencing, and Station buildings.

2. The quality and sufficiency of water and fuel supply.

3. The state of the public accommodation at the Stations, and of the sanitary arrangements.

4. The discipline of the Station and Train establishments.

5. Specific complaints laid before Government, noting the action taken on them by the Inspector and the Railway Officers.

6. The working of the Trains, with special reference to punctuality.

7. The condition of the Rolling Stock, and its fitness and sufficiency for carrying the traffic offered.

8. The maximum detention of goods at the Termini and principal Stations.

9. The quantity of goods carried to and from the principal Stations, mentioning the chief staples.

10. An abstract of accidents, with description of serious cases, noting the orders of Government, or the Judicial Authorities, and the action taken thereon.

F. S. Taylor, *Captain, R. E.,*
Joint Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.,
P. W. D., Railway Branch.

Fort William,
The 26th January 1865.

No. 4.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Minutes of a Special Meeting held at the Agent's Office on Wenesday, 25th January 1865.

PRESENT:

CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., *Consg. Engineer.*

MR. E. PALMER, *Agent.*

,, C. STEPHENSON, *Deputy Agent.*

READ Report of a Committee appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the Sanitary condition of Railway Stations.

The subjects dwelt upon by the Committee divide themselves into two distinct heads,—

1*st.*—*Conveniences required by the public using the Rail.*

2*nd.*—*Conveniences which it is necessary or desirable that the Company should provide for the health and recreation of their own servants.*

65. RESOLVED, for the public convenience—

1*st.*—That the Chief Engineer be called upon to prepare plans and estimates for constructing privies and urinaries, on the plan recommended by the Committee, at the changing and junction Stations named in the margin. This accommodation is designed for through travellers principally. The doors of all carriages will be unlocked immediately on the halting of a train at these Stations, and measures will be taken to bring the necessaries into regular use.

Howrah.
Burdwan.
Raneegunge.
Nulhattee.
Teenpahar Junction.
Sahibgunge.
Jumalpore.
Mokameh.
Dinapore.
Buxar.

2*nd.*—That the Chief Engineer be called upon to prepare Plan and Estimate of an open Rest House for Native Travellers arriving or departing by train at populous places, with suitable privy accommodation, to be erected in the rear of, but contiguous to, the Station building on the Company's premises. The Consulting Engineer will call upon the Civil Authorities to state at what Stations such buildings are required, and a reference will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor before settling in what proportions the cost of these buildings will be defrayed by Government and the Railway Company.—(See paragraph 4, Circular from Government of India, No. 13 of 1864.)

3*rd.*—That the Traffic Manager be called upon to Draft Rules, fixing the responsibility of Station Masters or others for visiting and reporting the state of the public necessaries and Station premises generally; for inspecting the uniform of officials; and for reporting any neglect on the part of the Train Guards in taking up or setting down passengers.

4*th.*—With reference to the recommendation by the Committee,—that special privy accommodation be provided for troops,—that Major Hovenden be requested to place himself in communication with the Quarter-Master General's Department for further consideration of this subject.

66. RESOLVED further, for the health and recreation of the Company's servants,—

1*st.*—That the Chief Engineer be requested to prepare Plans and Estimates of suitable Necessaries on the standard plan, to be constructed contiguous to the Locomotive running sheds and workshops, wherever such accommodation is now defective.

2*nd.*—That the Chief Engineer be requested to prepare a Plan and Estimate of a suitable Institute building, capable of extension. to include School, Library, and Coffee Rooms, and also of a Swimming Bath, Ball Court, and Skittle Alley. A building for the above uses will be put in hand at the Stations of Rampore Haut, Jumalpore, and Dinapore, and a Swimming Bath will be constructed at Jumalpore as a tentative measure.

3*rd.*—That the attention of the Engineering and Traffic Departments be specially called to the minor matters of conservancy, drainage, and cleanliness alluded to in the report of the Sanitary Committee, and that they be directed to prepare Estimates of any further expenditure which they deem necessary for carrying out minor matters of sanitation.

EDWARD PALMER,
Agent.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Captain, R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer.

Report of the Cultivation of Cinchonæ at Darjeeling during the Month of January 1865.

From T. ANDERSON, ESQ., M. D., Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, and in charge of Cinchonæ cultivation in Bengal, to S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No 59, dated the 13th February 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to submit the first of a series of monthly reports on the cultivation of Cinchonæ at Darjeeling. These monthly reports will contain, besides the account of the operations of the past month, a Tabular Statement of the growth of certain carefully measured plants of different species of Cinchona grown in the ground, in the open air, without shelter of any kind, in five plantations which have been formed at different elevations above the sea.

At the time of the submission of the last report on the cultivation of Cinchonæ, dated 15th July 1864, the cultivation was carried on in conservatories and in glazed frames at Lebong. The success attending the small open air plantation at Rungbee, the formation of which was fully detailed in the last paragraphs of that report, induced me, in November and December, to remove all the Cinchona plants from Lebong to Rungbee. After the removal of the plants to Rungbee, the frames at Lebong, about forty in number, were also taken to Rungbee and were filled with the smallest plants, while all the lately rooted cuttings, but which were still in pots, were transferred to open air beds formed in parallel lines on a gentle slope. The plants were placed nine in a row at six inches between each plant, each bed being about 200 feet long.

Three such beds were filled with young plants of *Cinchona Officinalis* by the 15th of December. It was found better to remove all shade from the plants and to expose them fully night and day. The plants in these beds will be grown to yield cuttings. It is intended to keep 20,000 plants of each species for this purpose. After this number of stock-plants has been completed, all plants produced will be placed for a short time in beds situated near the ground to be permanently planted. After remaining two or three months in these beds, or until they are 12 inches high,

the plants will be placed in the permanent bark-yielding plantations at a fixed distance from each other, probably 5 feet apart.

The Statement of the number of plants shews that, as 19,329 plants of *Cinchona Officinalis* exist at Rungbee, the number of stock-plants of that species has been almost attained. The number will be completed in a week or two. These stock-plants will be allowed to grow for some time before cuttings are taken from them to form bark-yielding plants, as I am convinced that it is better to wait a short time for vigorous shoots than to swell up the Monthly Return by weak ill-formed cuttings, whose slowness of growth will never be compensated by their number. The number of the other species is still so far below what I require for stock purposes that all the cuttings obtained during the next five months at least will be added to the number of cutting-yielding plants. The reports of the value of *Cinchona Pahudiana* are so conflicting that it does not appear advisable to abandon entirely the cultivation of this species. Sir William Hooker, in a letter of the 8th January 1865, writes to me that some well known Chemists seem to think more favorably of it now, and that Professor Miquel has informed him that *Cinchona Pahudiana* and *Cinchona Carabayenes, Wedd.* are the same. This important identification was pointed out to me two years ago by Mr. Alan Black, the learned Curator of the Royal Herbarium at Kew, on my forwarding to Kew flowering and fruiting branches of *Cinchona Pahudiana* from Java. This identification adds nothing to the commercial value of *Cinchona Pahudiana*. The tables in this report shew the number and distribution of the plants of all species on the 1st February, and the growth during January of the measured plants. The short report by Mr. Mann on the condition of the plants is also given in full.

NUMBER and Distribution of Cinchona Plants in the Government Plantation at Darjeeling on the 1st of February 1865.

Name of Species of Cinchona.	Number in permanent Plantations.	Number of Stock Plants for propagation	Number of Seedlings or rooted Cuttings in Nursery beds for permanant Plantations.	Number of rooted Cuttings in Cutting beds.	Number of Cuttings made during the month.	Total number of Plants, Cuttings, and Seedlings.
C. Succirubra	689	2,731	None.	None.	1,660	4,780
C. Calisaya	None.	23	.....	.....	None.	23
C. Micrantha	15	569	.....	.....	360	944
C. Officinalis, including varieties ...	50	11,479	.....	.....	7,800	19,329
C. Pahudiana	92	.....	5,000	.....	None.	5,092
Total ...	546	14,802	5,000	None.	9,820	30,168

General Report on the condition of the Plants with reference to the headings of the Columns, and on the operations of the past month, by Mr. G. Mann, Assistant Conservator of Forests, British Sikhim.

The number of plants planted out permanently in October 1864 has been increased by the planting out of 260 *C. Succirubra* at the lowest plantation.

The number of stock-plants has not been increased during the month, but remains the same as found by counting on the 1st December 1864, as growth has been very slow.

The seedlings of *C. Pahudiana* intended for permanent plantationsremain still in the frames, and of the remaining species the plants in hand have not yet exceeded the number intended to be kept for stock-plants.

The number of cuttings made during the month amounts, as shewn above, to 9,820, which were made on warm beds got up out of leaves, &c., cut on the spot, and are doing remarkably well.

The condition of the plants is in the highest degree satisfactory considering the removal of almost all from Lebong to Rungbee, a distance of about 20 miles.

The work chiefly done during the month consists of having made the abovementioned cuttings, planting in permanent plantation of 260 *C. Succirubra*, and preparing of beds for the stock-plants for propagation and planting out of 2,100 plants of *C. Officinalis* in addition to 6,659 which were planted out in November last.

New roads have been cut out at four different places and are partly open, and have given us access to different portions of the reserve lands intended for plantations as the plants increase.

Table shewing the growth of Cinchona at the Rungbee Plantation near Darjeeling.—1st February 1865.

Name.	Number.	1st Plantation Altitude 5,500 feet.				2nd Plantation Altitude 4,360 feet.				3rd Plantation Altitude 3,715 feet.				4th Plantation Altitude 2,500 feet.				5th Plantation Altitude 1,925 feet.			
		Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st January.	Height on 1st Febrary.	Growth during January.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st January.	Height on 1st February.	Growth during January.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st January.	Height on 1st February.	Growth during January.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st January.	Height on 1st February.	Growth during January.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st January.	Height on 1st February.	Growth during January.
C. Succirubra	1											29th June.	18½	22½	22½	0	29th July	6 in	6½	7	0½	29th July	6 in	21½	23½	1½
Ditto	2											29th „	17½	19½	19½	0	29th „	6	16	16½	0½	15th Oct.	10½	12	12½	0½
Ditto	3											29th „	16	20½	20½	0	29th „	7½	9½	9½	0	29th July	3½	10½	10½	0
Ditto	4											29th July	6	10½	10½	0	15th Oct.	10	11½	12½	0½	29th „	3½	12½	13	0½
Ditto	5											29th „	6	12½	13	0½	29th July	4½	8	8½	0½	29th „	5½	14½	15½	1
Ditto	6																29th „	4½	9	9½	0½	29th „	3	11½	12½	0½
Ditto	7																29th „	3½	11½	11½	0	29th „	4	12½	12½	0
Ditto	8																29th „	2	7½	7½	0	29th „	4½	11½	12½	0½
Ditto	9																29th „	3	8½	8½	0	29th „	4	12½	13½	0½
Ditto	10																29th „	3	10	10½	0½	29th „	3	10½	10½	0
C. Micrantha	1											29th July	5	7	8	1	15th Oct.	9 in	9½	9½	0	29th „	5½	11½	12½	1
Ditto	2											29th „	7½	10½	10½	0	15th „	6½	7½	7½	0	29th „	6	10½	11½	1
Ditto	3											29th „	6	10	10½	0½	29th July	3	6½	7½	0½	18th Oct.	6	6	6	0
Ditto	4											29th „	5	7	7	0	29th „	2½	5½	5½	0½	29th July	4½	7½	7½	0½
Ditto	5											29th „	5½	9	9	0	29th „	3	10½	11	0½	15th Oct.	5½	11	11	0
C. Officinalis	1	15th Dec.	8½	8½	8½	0	15th Dec.	8½	8½	9	0½	4th „	8½	12	12½	0½	15th Oct.	4 in	5½	5½	0½	15th „	5 in	6	6	0
Ditto	2	15th „	7½	7½	7½	0	15th „	11½	11½	12	0½	15th Oct.	6	7	7½	0½	15th „	5½	6½	6½	0	15th „	4½	6½	7½	1½
Ditto	3	15th „	8½	6½	6½	0½	15th „	6½	6½	6½	0	15th „	5	6	7½	1½	15th „	4½	6	6½	0½	15th „	5	7½	8	0½
Ditto	4	15th „	6½	6½	6½	0	15th „	6	6	6	0	15th „	5	6½	6½	0½	15th „	5½	7½	8	0½	15th „	4	6	7½	1½
Ditto	5	15th „	5½	5½	5½	0	15th „	7	7	7½	0½	15th „	5	5½	5½	0	15th „	5	6	6½	0½	15th „	6	7	7	0
Ditto	6	15th „	5½	5½	6	0½	15th „	6½	6½	7	0½	15th „	5½	6	6½	0½	15th „	4½	6	6½	0½	15th „	4½	6½	7½	0½
Ditto	7	15th „	5	5	5	0	15th „	6	6	6½	0½	15th „	4	4½	5	0½	15th „	5½	6½	7	0½	15th „	5	6½	6½	0
Ditto	8	15th „	4	4	4	0	15th „	7½	7½	8	0½	15th „	5	5½	6½	0½	15th „	4½	5	5½	0½	15th „	5½	7	7½	0½
Ditto	9	15th „	4½	5	5	0	15th „	7	7	7½	0½	15th „	6	7½	7½	0	15th „	4	5½	6	0½	15th „	4	5½	6	0½
Ditto	10	15th „	10	10	10½	0½	15th „	7½	7½	7½	0	15th „	5½	6	6	0	15th „	3	4½	4½	0½	15th „	4½	6	6	0
C. Pahudiana	1	15th „	5 in	5	5½	0½	15th „	5	5½	5½	0	4th July	5	8½	8½	0	15th „	7½	8	8	0	15th „	7½	9	9½	0½
Ditto	2	15th „	3½	4½	4½	0½	15th „	4	4	4½	0½	4th „	5½	9	9	0	15th „	4½	8½	8½	0	29th July	1½	5	5½	0½
Ditto	3	15th „	2½	2½	2½	0	15th „	4½	4½	4½	0	4th „	3	7½	7½	0½	29th „	3	7½	8	0½	29th „	2	7½	8½	1
Ditto	4	15 h „	2½	2½	3	0½	15th „	6	6	6	0	4th „	2	5½	5½	0	29th „	3	5½	5½	0½	29th „	3	6½	7½	1
Ditto	5	15th „	2½	2½	2½	0	15th „	5	5	5	0	4th „	3	6	6	0	29th „	3	6	6	0	29th „	2½	4½	4½	0½
Ditto	6	15th „	2½	2½	2½	0	15th „	5½	5½	5½	0	4th „	3	6½	7½	0½	29th „	3	7½	7½	0	29th „	1½	4	4½	0½
Ditto	7	15th „	2½	2½	2½	0	15th „	4½	5	5	0	4th „	2	6½	7½	0½	29th „	3	7	7½	0½	29th „	3	8	9	1
Ditto	8	15th „	2½	2½	2½	0	15th „	5½	5½	6	0½	4th „	2½	6½	7	0½	29th „	3½	6	6½	0½	22th „	2½	3	3½	0½
Ditto	9	15th „	4½	4½			15th „	3	3			4th „	2½	8½	8½	0	29th „	3	6½	7½	0½	29th „	1½	6½	7	0½
Ditto	10	15th „	2½	2½	3	0½	15th „	3½	3½	4	0½	4th „	3	8½	8½		29th „	3	6½	6½		29th „	4	7½	8½	0½

T. Anderson, M. D.,
Superintendent, Botanic Gardens, and in charge of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

Act No. III of 1865.

An Act relating to the rights and liabilities of Common Carriers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient not only to enable Common Carriers to limit their liability for loss of, or damage to, property delivered to them to be carried, but also to declare their liability for loss of, or damage to, such property occasioned by the negligence or criminal acts of themselves, their servants or agents; It is enacted as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Carriers' Act, 1865."

Interpretation Clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Common Carrier."

"Common Carrier" denotes a person, other than the Government, engaged in the business of transporting for hire property from place to place by land or inland navigation for all persons indiscriminately.

"Person."

"Person" includes any association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

Number.

Words in the singular number include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.

Carriers not to be liable for loss of certain goods above 100 Rupees in value unless delivered as such.

3. No Common Carrier shall be liable for the loss of, or damage to, property delivered to him to be carried exceeding in value one hundred rupees and of the description contained in the Schedule to this Act, unless the person delivering such property to be carried, or some person duly authorized in that behalf, shall have expressly declared to such Carrier or his agent the value and description thereof.

For carrying such property payment may be required at rates fixed by Carrier.

4. Every such Carrier may require payment for the risk undertaken in carrying property exceeding in value one hundred rupees and of the description aforesaid at such rate of charge as he may fix; Provided that, to entitle such Carrier to payment at a rate higher than his ordinary rate of charge, he shall have caused to be exhibited in the place where he carries on the business of receiving property to be carried notice of the higher rate of charge required, printed or written, in English and in the vernacular language of the country wherein he carries on such business.

Proviso.

The person entitled to recover in respect of property lost or damaged may also recover money paid for its carriage.

5. In case of the loss of, or damage to, property exceeding in value one hundred rupees and of the description aforesaid, delivered to such Carrier to be carried, when the value and description thereof shall have been declared and payment shall have been required in manner provided for by this Act, the person entitled to recover in respect of such loss or damage shall also be entitled to recover any money actually paid to such Carrier in consideration of such risk as aforesaid.

In respect of what property liability of Carrier not limited or affected by public notice.

6. The liability of any Common Carrier for the loss of, or damage to, any property delivered to him to be carried, not being of the description contained in the Schedule to this Act, shall not be deemed to be limited or affected by any public notice; but any such Carrier, not being the owner of a railroad or tramroad constructed under the provisions of Act XXII of 1863 *(to provide for taking land for works of public utility to be constructed by private persons or Companies, and for regulating the construction and use of works on land so taken)* may, by special contract, signed by the owner of such property so delivered as last aforesaid, or by some person duly authorized in that behalf by such owner, limit his liability in respect of the same.

Carriers, with certain exceptions, may limit liability by special contract.

7. The liability of the owner of any railroad or tramroad constructed under the provisions of the said Act XXII of 1863 for the loss of, or damage to, any property delivered to him to be carried, not being of the description contained in the Schedule to this Act, shall not be deemed to be limited or affected by any special contract; but the owner of such railroad or tramroad shall be liable for the loss of, or damage to, property delivered to him to be carried only when such loss or damage shall have been caused by negligence or a criminal act on his part or on that of his agents or servants.

Liability of owner of railroad or tramroad constructed under Act XXII of 1863 not limited by special contract.

In what case owner of railroad or tramroad answerable for loss or damage.

8. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, every Common Carrier shall be liable to the owner for loss of, or damage to, any property delivered to such Carrier to be carried where such loss or damage shall have arisen from the negligence or criminal act of the Carrier or of any of his agents or servants.

Common Carrier liable for loss or damage caused by neglect or fraud of himself or his agent.

9. In any suit brought against a Common Carrier for the loss, damage, or non-delivery of goods entrusted to him for carriage, it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to prove that such loss, damage, or non-delivery was owing to the negligence or criminal act of the Carrier, his servants, or agents.

Plaintiffs in suits against Common Carriers for loss, damage, or non-delivery not required to prove negligence or criminal act.

10. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions contained in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh Sections of Act No. XVIII of 1854 *(relating to Railways in India.)*

Saving of provisions of Sections 9, 10, and 11 of Act XVIII of 1854.

SCHEDULE.

Gold and Silver Coin.
Gold and Silver in a manufactured or unmanufactured state.
Precious Stones and Pearls.
Jewellery.
Time Pieces of any description.
Trinkets.
Bills and Hundis.
Currency Notes of the Government of India or Notes of any Banks, or Securities for payment of money, English or Foreign.
Stamps and Stamped paper.
Maps, Prints, and Works of Art.
Writings.
Title Deeds.
Gold or Silver Plate or Plated articles.
Glass.
China.
Silk in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials.
Shawls and Lace.
Cloths and tissues embroidered with the precious metals or of which such metals form part.
Articles of ivory, ebony, or sandal-wood.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1865.

An Act to exempt the Estates of deceased Officers and Soldiers delivered over to the Administrator-General of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay from the operation of the twenty-sixth Section of Act No. VIII. of 1855.

WHEREAS under or by virtue of the twenty-sixth Section of Act No. VIII of 1855 *(to amend the law relating to the Office and Duties of Administrator-General)*, the Administrator-General of each of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay is entitled to receive a commission at the rates respectively therein mentioned upon the amount or value of the assets which he shall collect and distribute in due course of administration; And whereas by the twenty-first Section of "The Regimental Debts Act, 1863," it is declared that an Administrator-General shall not be entitled to take, and it shall not be lawful for him to take, a percentage on the property of an Officer or Soldier dying on service exceeding three *per centum* on the gross amount coming to his hands if preferential charges have been previously paid, or on the gross amount remaining in his hands after payment by him of preferential charges, as the case may be; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. In this Act—

The term "Officer" means a Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Army or of Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Interpretation Clause. "Officer."

The term "Soldier" means a Soldier of Her Majesty's Army or European Soldier of Her Majesty's Indian Army, including a Warrant and a Non-Commissioned Officer.

"Soldier."

2. From and after the passing of this Act the twenty-sixth Section of Act No. VIII of 1855 shall not apply to cases in which the property of an Officer or Soldier dying on service shall come to the hands of the Administrator-General of any of the said Presidencies, under the ninth or the twelfth Section of "The Regimental Debts Act, 1863"; and such Administrator-General shall not be entitled to take, and it shall not be lawful for him to take, a percentage on any such property exceeding three *per centum* on the gross amount coming to his hands after the passing of this Act if preferential charges, as defined by the fourth Section of the said Statute, have been previously paid, or on the gross amount remaining in his hands after payment by him of such charges, as the case may be.

Act VIII of 1855, Section 26, not to apply to property of Officers and Soldiers dying on service which shall come to hands of Administrator-General.

Administrator-General only entitled to a commission of three per cent. on gross amount of such property.

3. This Act shall be called "The Administrator-General's Act, 1865."

Short Title.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Report of the Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February 1865:—

REPORT.

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to whom the Bill to amend the Procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature, in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction was referred, have considered the papers noted in the margin, and have the honor to submit the following Report:—

Minute by the Acting Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay, dated 12th September 1864.
From Mr. Justice Forbes, No. 1003, dated 20th September 1864.
Minute by Mr. Justice Couch, dated 21st September 1864.
Remarks by Mr. Justice Levinge, dated 20th September 1864.
Minute by Mr. Justice Bayley, dated 21st September 1864.
Presentment by the Grand Jury, Calcutta, dated 27th September 1864.
From Advocate-General, dated 19th February 1859.
From Advocate-General, No. 27, dated 13th April 1860.
From Assistant Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 19th October 1864.
Note by Mr. Justice Norman, dated 17th November 1864.
Additional Minute by Mr. Justice Levinge, dated 18th November 1864.
From Mr. Justice Westropp, High Court, Bombay, dated 9th November 1864.
From Acting Registrar, High Court, Madras, dated 15th November 1864.
Observations of the Chief Justice, High Court, Madras.
Presentment by Grand Jury, Madras, dated 3rd November 1864.
From Clerk of the Crown, No. 1784, dated 3rd December 1864.
Presentment of majority of Grand Jury, Calcutta.
Note by the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Burdwan.
Petition of British Indian Association, dated 31st December 1864.

2. The abolition in India of the institution of the Grand Jury, though not the most important feature of the Bill, is that which has attracted the greatest share of public attention: we therefore deem it our duty, in the first instance, to notice that part of the proposed measure.

3. By the 8th Section of the 24th and 25th of Victoria, Cap. 104, the Supreme and Sudder Courts in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were abolished. By the 9th Section of the same Act, it was provided that the High Courts of the three Presidencies, established in the places of such Supreme and Sudder Courts, "should have and exercise all such powers and authority in relation to the Administration of Justice as Her Majesty by Letters Patent should grant and direct."

4. In forwarding the Letters Patent of the High Court in Calcutta, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India stated, in the 25th paragraph of his letter of the 14th of May 1862, that, under certain Clauses, no change would, for the present, be effected by the Charter in the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Presidency Town, or in respect of persons subject to the Criminal Jurisdiction of the High Court residing in the interior of the country; but that it appeared to him some modification of the existing practice both in the Capital and the Mofussil was necessary, and that, on those points, he would address the Government of India in a separate Despatch.

5. Her Majesty's Secretary of State, accordingly, in a Despatch dated 29th February 1864, expressed his opinion that, as the most obvious reform in the mode of dealing with Criminal charges in the Presidency Towns, Grand Juries should be abolished, and he requested "that steps might be taken for the early introduction into His Excellency the Viceroy's Council of the necessary measure."

6. In support of the conclusion stated in this letter, Her Majesty's Secretary of State referred to two documents, 1st, a Presentment of the Grand Jury in Calcutta in December 1862; 2nd, the first Report of the Indian Law Commissioners.

7. The Grand Jury of Calcutta, in the Presentment to which the Secretary of State alluded, stated, with reference to certain cases of minor importance in the Calendar, "that such cases should not occupy the time of the Grand Jury, but be summarily dealt with by the Bench of Magistrates," and they presented, for the consideration of the Court, a recommendation for legislative enactment that may, "while preserving the institution of the Grand Jury in all its integrity, relieve it from the investigation of such petty charges as constitute the majority of cases in the Calendar of the Criminal Sessions."

8. The other document to which Her Majesty's Secretary of State referred was the first Report of the Indian Law Commissioners. In the 151st page of that Report the following remarks appear:—

"The provisions proposed by us on the subject of Juries commence with a rule to the effect that Grand Juries shall be abolished. This institution has never existed in India out of the Presidency Towns, is not adapted to the country, and as coming between the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, so as to control in any way the proceedings of the former, would not be understood or appreciated by the great mass of the community. The retention of the Grand Juries in Calcutta would involve a very wide, and, as we think, an unnecessary diversity from the practice of the Mofussil in the mode of dealing with Criminal charges."

9. In accordance with the foregoing view, the Bill submitted to the Council was prepared. Its provisions have been generally approved by Her Majesty's Government in a Despatch dated 7th November 1864, received since the introduction of the measure, but a few modifications on points of detail, not material to the present discussion, have been suggested.

10. The abolition of Grand Juries has been expressly approved by the High Court and the Grand Jury of Madras. In Bombay, it has been approved by all the Judges excepting the Chief Justice. We have also strong reason for believing that the communities of Madras and Bombay, European as well as Native, are favorable to the measure. In Calcutta, a former Grand Jury, as has been stated, considered that a majority of the cases generally found in the Calendar should be removed from the cognizance of Grand Juries.

11. Considering, then, that the abolition of Grand Juries in India has been recommended by the Royal Commissioners and also by Her Majesty's Government, invested, as it has been, by Act of Parliament, with special power in that behalf; considering also, that the proposal to abolish them is supported by the communities of Madras and Bombay, we think that, even apart from the question whether a Grand Jury is in itself and in other countries an useful institution, it would be difficult to find reasons for preserving it in India, much more for extending it to the Mofussil. Such extension, indeed, we believe to be almost impracticable. The information laid before us leads us to think that the materials for Juries beyond the Presidency Towns is not more than sufficient to supply a satisfactory list of Common Jurymen. We desire, moreover, to call attention to

the fact that unless the Legislature should re-establish that restriction of the right to serve on Juries which was expressly repealed by Statute 2 and 3, Will. 4, Cap. 117, Section 2, a Grand Jury over a large part of India would be chiefly composed of Native Gentlemen, as may be collected from the subjoined extract from the Jury Rules.* Whether this result would, in practice, be beneficial it is unnecessary to consider since it is not desired by the Europeans, and the documents expressive of Native opinion, which are before us, lead us to believe that the system of Grand Juries is not regarded with favor by the Natives.

12. Our Hon'ble Colleague, Mr. Bullen, while he admits that the establishment of the Grand Jury system in the Mofussil is impracticable, and while he acknowledges the difficulty of retaining it for Calcutta so long as Madras and Bombay are desirous of dispensing with it, is nevertheless of opinion that if it had not been for the view which appears to be taken of the subject in Madras and Bombay, Grand Juries might have been retained in the Presidency Towns though not extended to the Mofussil.

13. The portion of the proposed measure to which we have given our most serious attention is that which provides facilities for the trial of European British subjects at or near the place at which they are alleged to have committed offences. The Bill, as originally framed, continued in effect for the Mofussil the system which has been established by Act of Parliament in the Presidency Towns, and under which much of the procedure in criminal trials is regulated by rules of the High Court. But Her Majesty's Government, and nearly all the Judges who have adverted to the subject, have expressed the opinion that many matters, which, in the Presidency Towns, depend upon rules of Court, should, in the Mofussil at all events, be governed by express legislation. In accordance with this opinion the Committee have made large additions to the Bill.

14. In order to explain the modifications which this measure will effect in the mode of trying European British subjects, it may be convenient to describe the course which, if the Bill becomes law, will be followed whenever a European British subject is charged in the Mofussil with an offence for which he would now be committed to the Presidency Town. As soon as the Magistrate has determined to commit the accused person, he will send to the High Court a copy of the charge and of the depositions and other documents connected therewith. The High Court, after communicating with Government—a communication of which the object is to inform the Court whether there is any intention of issuing a Commission within a reasonable time—will decide whether the person charged shall be tried at any place specified in such Commission, or shall be sent for trial, as at the present, to a Presidency Town. The Magistrate will then commit him or hold him to bail in conformity with the direction of the High Court.

15. Some such system as that described in the last paragraph is for the present necessary to prevent the detention of accused persons during periods of unreasonable length. It is probable that, until proper accommodation for European prisoners has been provided in the Jails, and until further facilities of communication exist between the Presidency Towns and the large Mofussil Cities, the Government will only be able to depute Judges under Commission at irregular and uncertain intervals. We do not think that Europeans should be committed as of course for local trial until a system of regular Jail deliveries at fixed and not too long intervals can be established. But, in anticipation of the complete or partial establishment of such a system hereafter, we have provided that the High Court may, by a general order, direct that all Europeans who may be charged with offences within certain districts and within certain parts of the year shall be commited for trial at some particular place. When such an order has been given, the Magistrate will not be under the necessity of waiting for any special direction from the High Court before committing or bailing the accused person for trial at such place.

16. When a European British subject is tried by a Judge of the High Court in the Mofussil, the proceedings will be governed in general by the Code of Criminal Procedure. It appears to us that the provisions of the Code, when applied to trials before a Judge of such authority and rank, may be conveniently modified in several particulars. Sections 37 to 41 of the Bill as amended by us contain the modifications in question. Their effect is to bring a trial before a Judge of the High Court in the Mofussil into close harmony with similar trials in the Presidency Towns.

17. All trials before a Judge sitting under Commission will be by Jury. The composition of the Jury is a matter which has engaged our anxious attention, and has been much discussed by us.

The Jury recommended for the Presidency Towns by the Royal Commissioners—which is a Jury of *nine* deciding by a majority of two-thirds if the Judge concur—appears to us preferable to the Jury system of the Code of Criminal Procedure. But we have finally decided to retain the familiar number of twelve, the verdict to be carried either by unanimity among the Jurors, or by a majority consisting of nine in the event of the Judge concurring. Absolute unanimity, which might entail the frequent discharge of Juries, we consider to be excluded by the largeness of the Jury we have determined upon, and by the scantiness of good Jury material in the Mofussil.

18. We have followed the principle which the Code of Criminal Procedure applies to the trials of Americans and of Europeans who are not British subjects in providing that the majority of the Jury empanelled for the trial of a European British subject shall, if he so require, consist of Europeans or Americans. To secure a sufficient number of European Jurors, we have partially repealed the exemption of Military men from Juries under the Code, and we have permitted Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers to be summoned. We have, however, provided that no summons shall issue until after communication

* "All covenanted servants of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, all persons who, according to the usage of England, are entitled to the style and addition of Esquire, or of any higher degree, or who shall be described in the lists hereinafter mentioned as Merchants or Bankers, all persons whose claims to the title of Rajah, or to have about them any insignia of equivalent rank, have been formally acknowledged by the Government, or whose rank or superiority of caste, according to the usage of their tribe or religion, would prevent them from sitting on Common Juries, or whose property, or interest in lands, tenements, or goods, would be worth two hundred thousand Rupees after the payment of their just debts, shall be exempted from serving on any other than Special or Grand Juries; provided always that if any person, who is entitled to this exemption, shall be willing to waive the same and to serve on Common Juries, an entry to that effect shall be made in a separate column upon the lists and book hereinafter mentioned, and the party shall be deemed to be qualified and liable to serve, both on Special and on Common Juries."

with the Commanding Officer, and that no Military man shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent Military duty.

19. As it is scarcely probable that the trials of European British subjects will occupy the whole time of the Judge during his sittings under Commission at a particular place, we have provided that he shall try such other persons committed to the Sessions Court of the place as he shall think proper. We have also made provision for including in the Commission any Barrister-at-Law of five years' standing or Sessions Judge who, under the name of Associate Judge, may try any person not being a European British subject whom the High Court Judge may direct him to try; but such last-mentioned trials will be regulated exclusively by the Code of Criminal Procedure. If the Judge of the High Court and an Associate Judge sit together, the former will exclusively conduct the trial.

20. We desire to add that the 30th Section of the Letters Patent of the Bengal High Court, and the corresponding Sections of the Letters Patent of the Madras and Bombay High Courts, which are repeated in Sections 22, 23, and 24 of the Bill, empower a Judge or Judges of the High Court, sitting under Commission, to exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as might be exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court at the Presidency Towns. Section 25 of the present Bill, which is in harmony with the Letters Patent, enables the High Court to allot such part of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, civil and criminal appellate jurisdiction, and jurisdiction as a Court of revision or reference as the High Court may consider can be more conveniently exercised at the places mentioned in the Commission than at its usual place of sitting.

21. The changes we propose to effect in the Criminal Procedure of the High Court exercising jurisdiction at the Presidency Towns are not, apart from the abolition of the Grand Jury, of great importance. We have provided that all charges of capital crimes, and all the cases which the High Court may, on account of their difficulty, or for any other reason, direct to be so tried, shall be tried by Special Jury, a mode of trial now only in use for misdemeanors and of uncertain application since the enactment of the Indian Penal Code. The Special Jurrors will be exempt from service on Common or Petty Juries, and the Special Jury list will, in the first instance, comprise all gentlemen now entitled to the privilege of serving on Grand Juries. But as we trust that, when the machinery of the Bill is in full operation, it will not exhaust the Petty Jury list to the extent to which it is now exhausted by the Grand Jury, we have provided that no addition shall be made to the Special Jury list until by death, departure from India, or other loss of qualification the Special Jurors shall be reduced to two hundred, which number we think sufficient for the Special Jury cases likely to be tried in the Presidency Towns. When the number of Special Jurors is below two hundred, we provide that the full number shall be completed by selection on the part of some Officer nominated by the Chief Justice, regard being had to property, education, character, and intelligence. It may be remarked that, as we prescribe a maximum number of Special Jurors, no fixed qualification can be assigned, and the power vested in the selecting Officer must be entirely discretionary.

22. Finally, we desire to observe that, whether a trial under this Bill takes place in the Presidency Towns or in the Mofussil, a Judge of the High Court, if upon perusal of the depositions he considers any charge to be clearly unsustainable, will have the power to make an entry to that effect. Such an entry will operate in the Presidency Towns as a *nolle prosequi*, and will have practically the same result in the Mofussil. Moreover, if no further charge against the same person on the same grounds be preferred in three years, he will be placed in the same position as if he had been actually acquitted. The power of making such an entry we regard as an unobjectionable substitute for the functions of a Grand Jury.

23. Mr. Bullen individually prefers, for the trial of European British subjects in the Mofussil, an unanimous Jury of seven, consisting wholly of Europeans or Americans, to the Jury which the Committee has agreed to recommend.

24. We recommend that the Bill as amended by us be passed, but that it be previously republished with this Report in the *Official Gazette*.

H. S. Maine.
C. Beadon.
R. Napier.
H. B. Harinton.
W. Grey.
H. L. Anderson.
J. N. Bullen.
W. Muir.
R. N. Cust.
D. Cowie.

The 15th February 1865.

AMENDED BILL.

No. 19 of 1865.

A Bill to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency Towns.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the procedure of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at Madras, and at Bombay in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and also to provide for the exercise by such Courts of original criminal jurisdiction under the Commission of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of either of the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay, in places other than the Presidency Towns, or at several such places by way of circuit; It is enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865."

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"High Court."

"High Court" denotes Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at Madras, and at Bombay, respectively.

"Chief Justice."

"Chief Justice" shall include an Officiating Chief Justice.

"Magistrate" denotes any person exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and includes Police Magistrates in any Presidency Town.

"Magistrate."

"Clerk of the Crown" includes, besides such Officer, a Crown Prosecutor and any Officer specially appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council or the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay to discharge the functions given by this Act to the Clerk of the Crown in respect of any sittings of a Judge or Judges of the High Court in a place other than the usual place of sitting, or in respect of any sittings of a Barrister under the forty-fourth Section of this Act.

"Clerk of the Crown."

"British India" denotes the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty under the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

"British India."

Words importing the masculine gender include females: words in the singular number include the plural, and words in the plural number include the singular.

Gender and Number.

Of Charges where the accused is committed in a Presidency Town.

3. Any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate who shall commit to custody or hold to bail any person for trial before the High Court for an offence committed, or which according to law may be dealt with as if it had been committed within the local limits of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, shall, together with all examinations, informations, bailments, and recognizances now required to be delivered to such Court before the trial, deliver to the Clerk of the Crown a written instrument of charge signed by him stating for what offence such person is so committed or held to bail.

Charge to be delivered to Clerk of the Crown with commitment within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction.

4. The Clerk of the Crown shall peruse and consider the charge, and may, if he consider it necessary or expedient so to do, amend, alter or add to the same. The charge, with such amendments, alterations or additions, if any, shall be recorded in the High Court, and the person charged shall be entitled to have a copy of such charge, with such amendments, alterations or additions (if any) gratis.

Clerk of the Crown to consider and, if he will, to amend, alter or add to the charge.

Charge, with amendments, alterations or additions (if any) to be recorded.

5. The person charged shall also be entitled to copies of the examinations of the witnesses upon whose depositions he has been so committed or held to bail on payment of a reasonable sum for the same not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words.

Accused to have copies of examinations.

6. Upon charges recorded as aforesaid, persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions contained in the eighth Section of this Act) shall be arraigned at suit of the Crown, and the verdict shall shall be recorded thereupon.

Effect of charge.

7. In Act XVIII of 1862 *(to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal justice in her Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature)*, the word "indictment" shall be understood to include the word "charge," and all the provisions of the said Act shall apply to charges recorded as aforesaid and the trial of such charges.

Provision of Act XVIII of 1862 as to indictments to apply to charges preferred under this Act.

8. When any such charge shall have been recorded in the High Court as aforesaid and shall, at any time before the person charged is arraigned, appear to the Judge of the High Court who would in ordinary course try the same to be clearly unsustainable, an entry to that effect may be made on the charge by such Judge. Such entry may be made without the fiat of the Advocate-General, and shall have the effect of a *nolle prosequi* upon the charge; but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged unless and until three years from the time of making the entry shall have elapsed, at the expiration of which period, if no fresh charge have been brought on the same matter, he shall be considered as having been acquitted.

Nolle prosequi on unsustainable charge.

Of Grand Juries.

9. From and after the date on which this Act shall come into operation no warrant or precept shall be issued to the Sheriff or other Officer directing him to summon any persons to attend and serve as Grand Jurors. All persons who, but for this Act, would have been exempt from serving on Common Juries shall be liable, except as hereinafter provided, to serve on such Juries.

After commencement of this Act, Grand Jury not to be summoned.

10. No person shall be brought before the High Court on the presentment or inquisition of Grand Jurors unless such presentment or inquisition shall have been made by Grand Jurors who shall have been duly summoned before this Act comes into force: Provided that if any precept for summoning a Grand Jury shall have been issued for the then next coming Sessions of the High Court, such Grand Jury shall proceed at such Sessions as if this Act had not passed.

No one to be charged on the presentment or inquisition of Grand Jurors unless they have been summoned before the commencement of this Act.

Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.

11. Every person tried in a Presidency Town upon a charge of having committed an offence which is punishable with death, or upon any other charge if a Judge of the High Court shall so order, shall be tried before a Special Jury.

Certain trials to be held before Special Jurors.

12. The Juror's Book for the year current when this Act comes into force shall be taken as containing a correct general list of persons qualified and liable to serve as Jurors under this Act: and those persons whose names are entered in the said Jurors Book as being privileged to serve on Grand or Special Juries only, shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as Special Jurors under this Act: and a list of such

The Juror's Book for the current year to be taken as giving the first list of Jurors and Special Jurors.

last mentioned persons, to be called the "Special Jurors' List," shall forthwith, and subject to such rules as shall be prescribed by the High Court, be prepared by the Clerk of the Crown or such other Officer as the Chief Justice of the High Court shall direct.

The number of Special Jurors in the first list to be allowded to die down to two hundred.

13. The number of persons included in the "Special Jurors' List" prepared as in the last preceding Section is provided shall be permitted gradually from year to year to diminish until the whole number of names remaining on such list shall not exceed two hundred: and no new name shall be added to such list until the number shall have been so diminished by the death or change of residence of the persons orginally included in the list, or by other loss of such qualification as gave them the privilege of serving only as Grand or Special Jurors. After the number shall once have been reduced as aforeseid, the names of not more than two hundred persons shall ever at any one time be entered in the Special Jurors' List.

After which the number of Special Jurors not to exceed two hundred.

Special Jurors exempted from serving in Common Juries.

14. All persons whose names are entered in the "Special Jurors' List" shall be exempted ftom serving on any other than Special Juries.

Preparation of lists of Jurors and Special Jurors.

15. The Clerk of the Crown, or such other Officer as the Chief Justice of the High Court shall direct, shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject in all respects to such rules as the High Court shall from time to time prescribe, prepare a list of all persons qualified and liable to serve as Jurors: and shall, before the fifteenth day of April, which shall first occur after the reduction of the number of names in the "Special Jurors' List" as aforesaid, and before every subsequent 15th day of April, but subject always to such rules as aforesaid, take from the general list of Jurors the names of such persons as he may think fit, regard being had to their property, character, and education, and shall enter the same in the "Special Juror's List."

Officer preparing the lists to have full discretion: no appeal from his decision

16. The Clerk of the Crown or other Officer appointed by the Chief Justice shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full and entire discretion to prepare the said lists as shall seem to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Lists of Jurors to be published in the Gazette.

17. The list of persons qualified or liable to serve as Jurors, and the "Special Jurors' List," respectively, signed by the Officer by whom the same shall have been prepared, shall be published once in the Official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation, and copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court House.

Jurors and Special Jurors to be numbered for each Sessions.

18. Out of the names contained in the lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each Sessions thirty-six of those who are qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries, and seventy-two of those who are qualified and liable to serve on Common Juries.

Of Challenges of Jurors in the Presidency Towns.

Challenges.

19. A peremptory challenge to the number of twenty in Common Juries and ten in Special Juries, shall be allowed, but there shall be no challenge to the array; and save as aforesaid the following and no others shall be good causes of challenge, whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person charged:—

(1.) Some personal objection, such as alienage, infancy, old age or deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force.

(2.) Some presumed or actual partiality in the juror.

(3.) A previous conviction of the juror under the Indian Penal Code, or the criminal law administered in the Supreme Courts of Judicature or the Courts of the East India Company previously to the enactment of such Code.

Judge to try challenge.

20. The Judge before whom the person charged is about to be tried shall try any challenge, other than a peremptory challenge, and if he allow the challenge the juror shall be set aside.

High Court to retain its present jurisdiction as to jurors in Presidency Towns except as altered by this Act.

21. Save as hereinbefore provided, the High Court shall retain all its present powers respecting the summoning, empanelling, qualification, challenging, and service of jurors in the Presidency Towns: and shall have power to make such rules on these subjects (not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act) as shall seem to it to be proper. All rules relating thereto now in force in the High Court shall (so far as they are not inconsistent with this Act) remain in full force until repealed or altered by new Rules made under this Section.

Of Sittings under a Commission.

Jurisdiction of Judge acting under Commission from Governor General of India in Council.

22. From and after the commencement of this Act, whenever it shall appear to the Governor-General of India in Council convenient that the jurisdiction and power vested in the High Court at Fort William in Bengal should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the said High Court, whether within or without the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, and the Governor-General of India in Council shall by his Commission for that purpose, authorize and direct any of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings at such place or places accordingly, at or within such times as by such Commission may be authorized or directed, the Judge or Judges acting under such Commission in the places and manner therein directed shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its ordinary place of sitting, but subject, as respects the exercise of original criminal jurisdiction in any place other than the ordinary place of sitting of such High Court to the provisions contained in the twenty-eighth and following Sections of this Act.

Jurisdiction of Judge acting under Commission of Governor in Council of Madras.

23. From and after the commencement of this Act, whenever it shall appear to the Governor in Council of Madras convenient that the jurisdiction and power vested in the High Court of Judicature at Madras should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the same High Court, whether within or without the Presidency of Madras, other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, and such Governor in Council shall, by his Commission for that purpose, authorize and direct any of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings in such place or places accordingly at or within such times as by such Commission may be authorized or directed, the Judge or Judges acting under such Commission in the place and manner therein directed shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court at Madras in its ordinary place of sitting, but subject, as respects the exercise of original criminal jurisdiction in any place other than the ordinary place of sitting of the same Court, to the provisions contained in the twenty-eighth and following Sections of this Act.

Jurisdiction of Judge acting under Commission of Governor in Council of Bombay.

24. From and after the commencement of this Act, whenever it shall appear to the Governor in Council of Bombay convenient that the jurisdiction and power vested in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the same Court, whether within or without the Presidency of Bombay, other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, and such Governor in Council shall, by his Commission for that purpose, authorize and direct any of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings in such place or places accordingly at or within such times as by such Commission may be authorized or directed, the Judge or Judges acting under such Commission in the places and manner therein directed shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court at Bombay in its ordinary place of sitting, but subject, as respects the exercise of original criminal jurisdiction in any place other than the ordinary place of sitting of the same Court, to the provisions contained in the twenty-eighth and following Sections of this Act.

High Court may allot jurisdiction to Judge acting under Commission.

25. The High Court may allot to a Judge or Judges acting under a Commission as aforesaid such part of the extraordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and of the Civil and Criminal Appellate jurisdiction, and of the jurisdiction as a Court of revision or reference which it is competent to exercise at its usual place of sitting as the High Court may consider can be more conveniently exercised at any place or places mentioned in such Commission.

Commission to specify time and place during and in which it shall travel.

26. Every Commission issued as aforesaid under any of the preceding Sections shall specify the time during which, and the districts or places within which, such Commission shall remain in force; and the limits of such districts or places shall be defined by notification in the Official Gazette.

Power to appoint an Associate Judge.

27. The Governor General of India in Council or the Governor of Madras or of Bombay in Council, as the case may be, may, by such Commission as aforesaid, associate with such Judge of the High Court any Barrister-at-law of not less than five years' standing or any Sessions Judge. The person so associated shall be called the Associate Judge, and, unless directed to try persons separately as hereinafter provided, may sit with the Judge of the High Court during the trials of persons tried under such Commission. Whenever any Associate Judge sits with the Judge of the High Court, the latter shall preside, conduct the case, and pronounce judgment.

Charge to be delivered with record of preliminary inquiry without the local limits of the original criminal jurisdiction.

28. Any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate without the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court before whom any European British subject shall be brought for an offence committed without those limits shall, immediately after the conclusion of the preliminary enquiry, and if he shall determine to commit or hold to bail such person for trial, give notice thereof to the High Court to which the commitment or bailment would ordinarily be made, and shall send to the Clerk of the Crown, together with the record of the preliminary enquiry, and translations into English of any writings not in that language, a written instrument of charge signed by him stating for what offence such person is committed or held to bail. On receipt of these documents the Clerk of the Crown shall proceed as directed in the like case in the fourth Section, and the person charged shall be entitled to copies in like manner as he would be entitled to copies under the fifth Section of this Act. If a Commission under which the person charged might be tried shall have been issued, the High Court shall consider at what place the person charged can be most conveniently tried, and shall give directions accordingly: if no such Commission shall have been issued, the High Court shall request information from the Government as to whether such Commission is about to issue, and shall then give such directions as last aforesaid. Provided always that if the commitment or bailment have been made after the issue and during the running of a Commission under which the person charged might be tried, the notice by this Section directed to be given to the Clerk of the Crown shall be given, and the documents directed to be sent, to the Clerk of the Crown, shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown with the Judge of the High Court acting under the Commission. Such Judge shall have all the powers given to the High Court by this and the next succeeding Section.

The charge shall be deemed a charge under the Criminal Procedure Code.

29. The charge, whether it shall or shall not have been amended, altered, added to under the last preceding Section shall, if the person charged be directed to be tried at a place other than the usual place of sitting of the Court, have the same effect as a charge under the thirteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the person charged shall be tried thereon before a Judge of the High Court whether sitting by himself or with an

Associate Judge. But if, at any time before the High Court shall have directed where the trial of the person charged shall take place, the charge appear to the High Court to be clearly unsustainable, an entry to that effect may be made by the proper Officer of the Court at any time before the commencement of the trial. Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings on the charge; but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged unless and until three years from the time of making the entry shall have elapsed, at the expiration of which period, if no fresh charge have been brought on the same matter, he shall be considered as having been acquitted. If the person charged be directed to be tried at the usual place of sitting of the Court, the charge, whether amended, altered, or added to, as last aforesaid or not, shall have the same effect as, and be deemed to be, a charge under the sixth, seventh, and eighth Sections of this Act.

If unsustainable, the proceedings may be stayed.

30. Pending the directions of the High Court as to the place of trial, every such British subject as is referred to in the twenty-eighth Section shall (if not out on bail) be committed by the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate for intermediate custody to the nearest Criminal Jail in which he can be most conveniently confined. If the trial shall be directed to take place in the usual place of sitting of the Court, the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such usual place of sitting, or shall commit him to the jail of the High Court in such usual place. If the High Court shall direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than in its usual place of sitting, the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and take his trial in the place directed, or (as the case may be) shall, if necessary, cause him to be removed to the Criminal Jail of or nearest to the place at which such person is directed to be tried, and the Officer in charge of such Criminal Jail shall keep such person in safe custody until discharged in due course of law.

Procedure pending directions of High Court.

31. It shall be lawful for the High Court to direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial within certain specified districts, or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the usual place of sitting of the Court or to direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named; and also to order that such European British subjects shall if not bailed be committed for intermediate custody to a particular jail being one of the jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners. In any such case the High Court may direct further that the notice required by the twenty-eighth Section to be given, and the papers required by that Section to be sent to the Clerk of the Crown, shall be given and sent to a particular Clerk of the Crown named by the High Court in that behalf. Every person bailed or committed to take his trial at any particular place in compliance with a general direction under the provisions of this Section shall be dealt with in all respects as if he had been bailed or committed in compliance with a special direction under the twenty-eighth Section.

High Court may order European British subjects committed in certain districts in certain seasons of the year to be tried at a particular place and confined in a particular jail.

32. When the High Court shall have directed that any European British subject shall be tried at any place other than its usual place of sitting, the Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid in the place and manner therein mentioned shall, whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, have and exercise, in respect of such European British subject, the same jurisdiction, power, and authority which would be had and exercised by the High Court at its ordinary place of sitting if the said European British subject had been committed or bailed to the said High Court at its ordinary place of sitting for the offence with which he is charged. But the trial of the said European British subject before such Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid, and whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, shall, subject to the exceptions hereinafter declared, be conducted in accordance with the rules and provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure and thereby made applicable to trials of persons committed or bailed for trial before the Court of Session for offences triable by such Court.

Jurisdiction over European British subjects tried under Commission.

Code of Criminal Procedure to apply to such subjects except as hereinafter declared.

33. The Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission in the place and manner therein mentioned, and whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, shall, if he shall think fit, have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority in respect of any person committed or bailed for trial under the Code of Criminal Procedure before the Court of Session at the place and within the time in such Commission mentioned as might be had and exercised by the Court of Session to which such person was committed or bailed. The trial of such person shall be conducted, subject to the exceptions hereinafter declared, in accordance with the rules and provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure and thereby made applicable to trials before a Court of Session of persons committed or bailed to such Court for offences triable by the same.

Jurisdiction over persons not European British subjects tried under Commission.

34. All trials before a Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid, and whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, shall be by Jury.

Trials under Commission to be by Jury.

35. Whenever the Governor General of India in Council, or the Governor of Madras or of Bombay in Council, as the case may be, shall have signified to the High Court that it is intended to issue a Commission as aforesaid to any Judge or Judges of the High Court authorizing and directing sittings of the said Judge or Judges in any place, the High Court shall give notice of such intention to the Court of Session at such place, and thereupon the said Court of Session shall take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by Sections three hundred and thirty-six to three hundred and forty, both inclusive, of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the summoning of Jurors; and, in addition to the persons so summoned as

Summoning of Jurors to serve on trials under Commission.

Jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it shall think needful, after communication with the Commanding Officer, cause to be summoned such number of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers in the Military service resident within ten miles of its place of sitting as the Court shall consider to be necessary to make up the Juries required for the trial of persons charged with offences before the Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid. All Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such Juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, but no Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer shall desire to have excused on the ground of urgent Military duty or for any other special Military reason. The Juries for the trial of persons triable by such Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and by this Act from the persons summoned under the said Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and from the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers summoned as aforesaid, or, if no such Officers have been summoned, then solely from the persons summoned under the same Sections.

Military men not exempt.

36. If the person charged shall be a European British subject and shall so require before the Jury shall be empannelled, the majority of the jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans If such a jury cannot be procured, the person so charged shall be sent for trial by the High Court in its usual place of sitting.

Jury for trial of European British subject.

37. On every trial mentioned in the thirty-fourth Section of this Act the Jury shall consist of twelve persons, and unanimity, or a majority of not less than nine, with the concurrence of the presiding Judge, shall be necessary for a verdict of guilty. In default of such unanimity, or of such majority and concurrence, the prisoner shall be acquitted.

Number of Jury requisite to verdict of guilty.

38. During the trial of any person before a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid, or by a Judge of the High Court and an Associate Judge sitting together, any act, not of a judicial nature, which the Code of Criminal Procedure requires to be done by the Court of Session, may be done by the Clerk of the Crown or by any Officer of the Court directed by such Judge to perform such act.

Acts not of a judicial nature may be done by Clerk of the Crown.

39. So much of the three hundred and eightieth Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure as requires the confirmation by the Sudder Court of sentences of death passed by a Court of Session, and so much of the said Section as requires from the Court a statement of the grounds on which a person convicted of an offence made punishable by death by the Indian Penal Code has been sentenced to a punishment other than death, shall not apply to sentences by a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid.

Portions of Section 380 of Criminal Procedure Code not to apply to sentences by High Court Judge.

40. So much of the twenty-sixth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure as requires judgment to be passed by a Criminal Court in any particular form, and as requires that the sentence or finding shall be recorded in any particular form shall not apply to judgments, sentences, or findings in trials before a Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid, whether sitting by himself or with an Associate Judge; but the Judge shall pass judgment and shall record or cause to be recorded the sentence and finding in such form as he shall think proper.

Portion of twenty-sixth Chapter of Criminal Procedure Code not to apply to sentences of High Court Judge.

41. When any person has been convicted of an offence before a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid, the Judge, if he think proper, may reserve for the decision of the High Court any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person. If the Judge reserve no such question, he shall forward the prisoner, with a copy of his sentence and a warrant for the execution of the same, to the Magistrate or other Officer in charge of the Jail of the District at which the trial was held, and such Magistrate or other Officer shall proceed thereupon in like manner as he is directed by the Code of Criminal Procedure to proceed in respect of sentences by a Court of Session not requiring confirmation. If the Judge reserve any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence, the person convicted shall, pending the decision of the High Court thereon, be dealt with in like manner as persons sentenced by a Court of Session in cases where the sentence requires the confirmation of the Sudder Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure. If the decision of the High Court be adverse to the person convicted, such decision shall be forwarded to the Court of Session of the district in which the trial took place in like manner as is directed by the three hundred and eighty-third Section of the said Code with reference to orders of confirmation of sentences, and thereupon the said Court of Session and all other persons shall proceed as if the person convicted had been sentenced by such Court of Session and as if such sentence had been confirmed by the Sudder Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Power to reserve for High Court any question of law or evidence.

Procedure where no such question reserved.

42. Save as is hereinbefore otherwise provided, the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the constitution and formation of Juries for the purpose of trials before a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid, or before such Judge and an Associate Judge, and to trials before such Judge of the High Court or before such Judge and an Associate Judge, and to sentences by such Judge of the High Court and to the carrying into execution of such sentences.

Save as aforesaid Criminal Procedure Code to apply to Juries under Commission.

43. If the Judge of the High Court think fit, he may direct the Associate Judge to try any person, other than a European British subject who, under this Act, is triable by such Judge of the High Court. The trial of such person shall be regulated without exception by the rules

High Court Judge may direct Associate Judge to try any one triable under Commission not an European British subject.

of the Code of Criminal Procedure applicable to trials of persons committed or bailed for trial before a Court of Session, and such person, if convicted, shall be dealt with as if he had been convicted before the Court of Session of the district in which the trial was held. Any person other than a European British subject who has been committed or bailed for trial before the Court of Session of any place mentioned in such Commission as aforesaid, but who has not been tried under this Act during the time for which the Commission remains in force, shall be tried by the Court of Session to which he was committed or bailed as if this Act had not passed.

Power to Governor-General of India in Council to appoint a Barrister to hold sittings under Commission at places not hereinbefore referred to.

44. From and after the commencement of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council by his Commission to authorize and direct any Barrister-at-law of not less than five years' standing, although not a Judge of any High Court, to hold sittings at any place in British India, other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, and other than any place referred to in the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth Sections of this Act, or at several such places by way of circuit. The Barrister acting under such Commission, in the places and manner therein directed, shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as (subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained) would be had and exercised by a Judge of the High Court acting under any such Commission as aforesaid.

Commencement of Act.

45. This Act shall commence and come into operation on such date as the Governor-General of India in Council shall appoint by notification in the *Gazette of India*.

Act not to extend to Straits' Settlement.

46. This Act shall not extend to the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island Singapore, and Malacca.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one week :—

No. 6 OF 1865.

A Bill to amend Act No. XVI of 1864 *(to provide for the Registration of Assurances.)*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. XVI of 1864 *(to provide for the Registration of Assurances)*; It is enacted as follows :—

Act XVI of 1864, Sec. 40, repealed.

1. Section 40 of Act No. XVI. of 1864 is hereby repealed.

Abstracts of instruments affecting immoveable property registered by Deputy Registrars to be forwarded, through District Registrars, to General Register Office.

2. An Abstract of every original instrument affecting immoveable property registered in the Office of any Deputy Registrar shall, with an endorsement shewing the date on which it was registered and its number in the Register Book of such Deputy Registrar, be forwarded, in duplicate, within seven days from such date, to the District Registrar, who shall forthwith forward one of such duplicates to the General Register Office, and shall retain the other in his own office, and enter it in a Book corresponding with the Book No. 1, 2, 3, or 4, as described in Section 56 of the said Act XVI of 1864.

Appointment of Deputy Registrar-General to perform duties of Registrar-General under Secs. 26 and 27 of Act XVI of 1864 during his absence on duty.

3. During the absence on duty of the Registrar-General from the place where the General Register Office is established, it shall be lawful for him to appoint the District Registrar of such place, or, with the sanction of the local Government, such other person as he shall think fit, to perform the duties of the Registrar-General under the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh Sections of the said Act. A District Registrar so appointed as aforesaid shall perform such duties in addition to his own duties as District Registrar. During such absence as aforesaid, such District Registrar or other person so appointed as aforesaid shall be styled the Deputy Registrar-General, and may, in registering any instrument under the said twenty-sixth Section, use the Seal of the Registrar-General.

This Act to be construed with Act XVI of 1864.

4. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act No. XVI of 1864.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is intended to remedy a defect in Section 40 of Act XVI of 1864, *(to provide for the Registration of Assurances)* which omits to provide what is to be done with the duplicate abstracts forwarded to the General Register Office; and to enable the Registrar-General to appoint a Deputy to perform the duties of the former under Sections 26 and 27 of Act XVI of 1864 during his absence on duty.

G. N. TAYLOR.

The 22nd February 1865.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report thereon within a week :—

No. 1 OF 1865.

A Bill for the prohibition of the practice of Inoculation in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Towns to which Act III of 1864 *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council has been or shall hereafter be extended.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is found that Small Pox is spread by Inoculators who infect persons living in Towns without adopting any precaution against contagion; and whereas proper and sufficient arrangements have been made in the Town of Calcutta and in its Suburbs, and in certain other

Towns in the Province of Bengal, for the Vaccination or Inoculation with the Cow Pox of the inhabitants thereof respectively; and it is desirable to prohibit by law the practice of Inoculation with the Small Pox in such Towns and places; It is enacted as follows:—

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing Small Pox.

I. Any person who shall hereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by Inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of Small Pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place subject to this Act, before twenty days from date of Inoculation.

II. Any person, who, having been inoculated with the Small Pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be appicable, shall afterwards enter the Town of Calcutta, or any other Town or place to which such provisions shall then be applicable, before the lapse of twenty days from the date of such Inoculation, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Act where to take effect.

III. This Act shall take effect in the Town of Calcutta and in the Station of Howrah and Suburbs of Calcutta, as the same are defined in the Schedule appended to Act XXI of 1857, from the date of the passing of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at any time after such date, by Notification published in the Calcutta Gazette, to extend this Act to any Town to which Act III of 1864 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, shall then apply, or in which there shall then be any Military Cantonment.

Mode of procedure.

IV. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relative to the trial of cases and to the recovery of fines, shall apply to the case of any offence committed against this Act beyond the Town of Calcutta; and the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 *(for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay)*, and of Act XLVIII of 1860 *(to amend Act XIII of* 1856), or any other Act for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta for the time being in force, shall apply to the case of any such offence committed within the said Town.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The object of this Bill is to put a stop to the very objectionable practice of inoculating persons with Small Pox in densely populated Towns, without adopting any sort of precaution against the spread of contagion.

The propriety of such a law was considered by Government some twelve years ago. It was then proposed to make it applicable to the country generally. Considerable discussion arose on the subject, and it was held by some eminent professional men that, with the inefficient arrangements which then existed for protection by Vaccination, it was not expedient to prohibit the only prophylactic available to the people generally, and the question was allowed to drop.

This Bill has a very much more limited scope. It merely provides that within the limits of Calcutta and its Suburbs, and of Towns brought under the operation of the District Municipal Improvement Act (III of 1864), Inoculation with variolous matter or in any other way, so as to produce the disease of Small Pox, will be treated as an offence, and be punishable on summary conviction by fine and imprisonment; for no man has a right to defend his own person from the chance of contagion of a disease, by any act which may spread that disease amongst his neighbours.

Provision is also made for the punishment of persons who, after being inoculated in places to which the operation of the Act does not extend, enter any of the Towns in which its provisions are in force, before the expiration of twenty days from the date of Inoculation.

A. Eden.

The 18th February 1865.

G. S. Fagan,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

The following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 1st of April next:—

No. 2 of 1865.

A Bill to provide for the regulation and enforcement of Contracts for labor at places to which, by virtue of such Contracts, the Laborer is to be conveyed at the expense of the Employer.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the due protection of Native Laborers who shall have been conveyed, under the provisions of Act III of 1863 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council *(An Act to regulate the transport of Native Laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet)*, or of Section 492 of the Indian Penal Code, to Districts other than the Districts to which they belong; and for the due enforcement of the contracts entered into by such Laborers with the persons whom they shall have engaged to serve for hire; It is enacted as follows:—

Penalty for bringing Laborer from one District to another for purpose of engagement.

I. If, upon any examination made in accordance with Section XI of the said Act III of 1863, it shall appear that any Laborer, belonging to any District in the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, brought before the Magistrate by a Recruiter, does not belong to the District in which the examination has been conducted, and has not resided there a reasonable time for purposes of his own, or come there of his own accord to seek for employment, but has been brought thither from another

District in the said Provinces with the view of prevailing upon him to enter into an engagement there, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to fine the Recruiter such sum as, in the judgment of the Magistrate, may be sufficient to enable the Laborer to return to the District to which he belongs, and to apply such fine to the re-conveyance of such Laborer to such District.

Contract to provide for a certain minimum monthly rate of wages.

II. Every contract for labor entered into under Section XVIII of the said Act III of 1863, or under any other law relating to contracts to labor for hire at places to which, by virtue of the contracts, the Laborer is to be conveyed at the expense of his Employer, shall provide that the Laborer who is a party to such contract shall, under all circumstances, except as hereinafter specially provided, be entitled to a certain minimum monthly rate of wages, such minimum rate to be fixed from time to time as to each District by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent before whom such contract is executed by the Laborer, before he attests the same, to explain fully to the Laborer what is the rate fixed in his contract, and under what circumstances alone the Laborer's title to such wages can be forfeited or suspended as hereinafter mentioned.

Contract to continue in force as regards Laborer if estate be sold or transferred.

III. Every such contract as aforesaid shall further provide that if during the currency of such contract the estate on which the Laborer who shall have entered into the contract shall have engaged to work, shall be sold, mortgaged, or transferred by the Employer of such Laborer to some other person, or if some other person shall have succeeded thereto by reason of the death of such Employer, then such contract shall, by such event, become null and void as regards the Employer, and shall enure to the benefit of the new proprietor of such estate, and the Laborer shall be bound to perform all the conditions of the contract to such new proprietor, and such new proprietor shall in like manner be bound to perform all the stipulations thereof which had been binding upon the Employer.

Contract my be transferred to another Laborer or Employer by endorsement of Protector.

IV. Every such contract as aforesaid may, on the application of one, and the consent duly ascertained of the other, of the parties thereto, be transferred by the Protector of Laborers to any other Laborer or Employer, but in such case such Protector shall endorse such transfer on the contract, and shall also register it in his own Office.

Hospital accommodation to be provided for one-tenth of Laborers, and Medicines according to scale, and if there are 300 Laborers on an estate, hospital to be in charge of a Diplomaed Officer.

V. On every estate on which any Laborers shall be employed, who shall have entered into such contract as aforesaid, there shall be provided sufficient hospital accommodation for one in every ten of the Laborers so employed thereon, as well as medicines of such quality and descriptions, and according to such scale, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and if on any estate there shall be employed three hundred or more such Laborers as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the proprietor of such estate to place in medical charge thereof at least one Medical Officer holding a diploma from some Indian or European Collegiate Institution authorised to grant diplomas.

Penalty for not conforming to the provisions of the preceding Section.

VI. If, on any estate in which such Laborers as aforesaid are employed, it shall at any time be found that there is not such hospital accommodation as aforesaid, or that there is not provided for the use of such Laborers medicine of such quality and descriptions, and according to such scale, as aforesaid, the chief person in charge of such estate shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. And if there shall be three hundred or more Laborers employed on such estate, and it shall be found that there is no such Medical Officer as aforesaid, such chief person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Appointment of Protectors of Laborers.

VII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint, in each or any of the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, so many Protectors of Laborers as he may think proper, and to define by Notification in the Calcutta Gazette the local limits within which each such Protector shall exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and perform the duties imposed on him by this Act.

And of Inspectors.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint, under such Protectors as aforesaid, so many Inspectors of Laborers as may be considered necessary to assist the Protectors in the performance of their duties, and to assign to each Protector and Inspector such establishment as may be thought fit; and such Inspectors shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers of such Protectors which they shall be authorised by such Protectors in writing to perform or exercise.

Rate to be levied for maintenance of Protectors and Inspectors and their establishments.

IX. In order to provide for the payment of the salaries and emoluments of such Protectors and Inspectors as aforesaid, and for the maintenance of their establishments, it shall be lawful for the Collector of the District in which any such estate as aforesaid is situated to levy, in manner hereinafter provided, from the owner of such estate, such fee as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from time to time, not exceeding the rate of one Rupee for each Laborer, calculated upon the average number of Laborers registered as hereinafter provided as being employed on such estate during the previous year.

Employer to submit half-yearly Returns of Laborers.

X. Every Employer of Laborers who shall enter into such contract as aforesaid, or the chief person in charge under him of any estate on which such Laborers are employed, shall, on or before the 14th day of January and the 14th day of July in each and every year, make out in writing, and deliver to the Protector of Laborers, within the local limits of whose authority such estate may be situate, a Return of the number of such Laborers as aforesaid who shall have been in his service on the last day of the preceding month, and such Return shall be in such Form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by an Order to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and such Form shall be correctly

filled up according to the several headings therein set forth.

Penalty for refusal or neglect, or for furnishing incorrect Return.

XI. If any such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect, on or before the dates hereinbefore mentioned, to send in any such Return as aforesaid, or shall send the same incorrectly filled up in any material particular, such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof before the Magistrate of the District, be liable to a fine of five hundred Rupees; and a certificate under the hand of the Protector to whom such Return ought to have been sent, stating that such Return has not been sent to him, shall be received as sufficient *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of the complaint in that respect.

Employer to pay the rate half-yearly in advance within two months of submission of Return.

XII. Every such Employer or chief person as aforesaid shall, within two months from the said 14th day of January and 14th day of July aforesaid respectively, send in to the Collector of the District such sum of money as shall appear, according to such Return as aforesaid, to be due under Section IX of this Act on account of the Laborers mentioned therein, and such sum shall be calculated at the rate which shall have been notified in the Calcutta Gazette as the fee fixed for the time under the said Section. Such payment, calculated as above, shall be paid half-yearly in advance.

On failure to pay rate, contracts to be annulled.

XIII. If any such Employer or chief person as aforesaid shall fail to comply in due time with the provisions of the last preceding Section, it shall be the duty of the Collector to notify such default to him; and if, within one month from the receipt of such notification, or such other period as may, under special circumstances, appear to the Collector reasonable, such Employer or chief person as aforesaid shall not send in such sum, all the contracts of such Employer on such estate shall be liable to be annulled by the Magistrate on the complaint of the Collector.

Protector to make periodical visits of inspection, and submit reports to the Lieutenant-Governor.

XIV. Every such Protector of Laborers as aforesaid shall, once within such periods as may be fixed for such purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, visit each estate within the limits of his authority, on which there shall be employed any Laborers who shall have entered into such contracts as aforesaid, and inspect every hospital, tent, camp, or building in any way used by any such Laborer, and investigate the condition and state of all the Laborers employed on such estate, and for such purpose he may require that all the Laborers employed on such estate shall be mustered before him with their several contracts, and may make such enquiries from any of them, when so mustered, as may to him seem proper; and every such Protector shall keep books in which, from time to time, shall be entered the number of Laborers then under contract to each Employer, the number who shall then be sick or missing, or who shall have complained of ill-treatment, and such other particulars regarding the Laborers as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct; and every such Protector shall periodically report to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, through the Commissioner of the Division, the result of each of such visits.

The Magistrate or Protector may at any time enter and inspect any estate, and examine Laborers regarding their treatment.

XV. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the District, the Protector of Laborers, or any other Officer duly authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at any time, either personally or by Deputy duly appointed in writing, to enter and inspect any estate, or any hospital, camp, tent, or building wholly or partially used by or for any such Laborers, and to require that any Laborer shall be brought before him, and to make from such Laborer any enquiries which he may think proper touching the condition or state or treatment of such Laborer, or of any other Laborer employed on such estate or on any other estate within the limits of the authority of the same Protector.

Penalty for obstructing inspection made under two preceding Sections.

XVI. If any Employer, or other person placed in authority under such Employer, shall in any way obstruct or impede any visit, entry, inspection, investigation, or enquiry lawfully made under either of the two preceding Sections, such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Protector may, for sufficient reason, modify or suspend the contract of any Laborer.

XVII. It shall be lawful for the Protector of Laborers, within the local limits of whose authority any Laborer may be employed under contract as aforesaid, to modify or suspend, for such period as he shall consider advisable, the contract of such Laborer, if such Laborer shall be, in the judgment of such Protector, temporarily incapacitated, by reason of sickness, pregnancy, or necessary family duties, for labor generally, or for any particular species of labor. Provided that every such modification or suspension of a contract, and the term thereof, shall be endorsed by the Protector on the contract. Provided, also, that every such Laborer shall, during such incapacity, receive such a subsistence allowance as shall be considered sufficient by the Protector.

Penalty for compelling performance of contract during its modification or suspension, or during the incapacity of the Laborer.

XVIII. If on any estate it shall be found that any Laborer, so incapacitated as aforesaid, shall have been compelled to perform under his contract any species of labor for which he shall have been at the time unfit, the chief person in charge of such estate shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees; and if it shall be found that such labor shall have been exacted from such Laborer subsequently to the due endorsement of such modification or suspension as aforesaid, and during the currency thereof, such Laborer shall be entitled to be released from his contract as hereinafter provided.

On completion of contract, Laborer to be sent to Protector for registry of such completion.
Penalty for neglect.

XIX. Every Laborer who shall have completed the term of his contract, shall be taken or sent by his Employer, or by the chief person in charge of the estate on which he has been employed under such contract, to the Protector, to have the completion of his contract registered; and in default of so doing within a reasonable period, such Employer or chief person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees.

XX. Every Laborer who shall have completed the term of his contract, or who shall have been released therefrom as hereafter provided, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Protector a Certificate of Release in such Form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by an order to be published in the Calcutta Gazette; and every Laborer who shall possess a Certificate as aforesaid shall be at liberty to return to his own home at his own cost, or to engage for labor, on any terms he may choose, in the District in which he has previously been employed.

A Certificate of Release to be given to Laborer who has completed his contract or been released therefrom.

XXI. Every Laborer, the completion of whose contract or whose release therefrom shall have been registered, shall be entitled, if he so desire, to enter into a fresh contract before the District Magistrate, in the manner prescribed in Section XIX of Act III of 1863 for contracts entered into before the Superintendent of Labor Transport; and in case of his entering into such fresh contract, all the provisions of this Act and of Act III of 1863 shall apply thereto.

Laborer who has completed his contract or been released therefrom, entitled to enter into a fresh contract.

XXII. If any Laborer who shall have entered into such contract as aforesaid shall state to his Employer, or to any person placed in authority over him by such Employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Protector of Laborers against his Employer, or against that or any other person so placed in authority over him, the person to whom such statement shall have been made shall forthwith send notice thereof in writing to the Protector, and in default of so doing such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

If Laborer desire to complain, Employer to give notice to Protector. Penalty for neglect.

XXIII. Whenever any Protector of Laborers shall receive such notice in writing as aforesaid, or whenever any complaint shall be made to him by any Laborer that an offence under this Act has been committed against him by his Employer or by any person placed in authority over him by such Employer, or whenever it shall otherwise come to the knowledge of such Protector that any such offence has been so committed, such Protector shall forthwith, if the estate on which such offence has been committed is not situate within the limits of his own authority, give notice thereof in writing to the Protector within the limits of whose authority such estate is situated; and if such estate be situated within the limits of his own authority, then such Protector shall forthwith make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

In such case, Protector to make immediate enquiry or give notice to the Protector within whose limits the estate is situated.

XXIV. If, upon such enquiry as aforesaid, the Protector shall be of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint and a short statement of the grounds of his opinion respecting it, and shall dismiss it, and make over the complainant to his Employer or to the agent of such Employer.

Complaint to be dismissed and complainant to be made over to Employer if accusation be untrue or frivolous.

XXV. If, upon such enquiry as aforesaid, the Protector shall be of opinion that the complaint is well-founded and worthy of investigation, he shall, without delay, report to the nearest Magistrate the facts elicited by his enquiry, and the names of the witnesses by whom he thinks such facts will be proved.

If complaint be well-founded, report to be made to the Magistrate.

XXVI. If the Employer of any Laborer who shall have entered into such contract as aforesaid, or any person placed in authority over such Laborer by such Employer, shall be convicted of any offence against such Laborer triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by the Court of Session; or if any such Employer, or such other person as aforesaid, shall be twice convicted of any offence against such Laborer triable under the said Code by a Magistrate; or if it shall be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such Laborer have not been paid for a period of more than two months after they shall have become due; or if the Magistrate of the District shall, on the report of the Protector, and after due enquiry, be satisfied that any Laborer has been subjected to gross ill-usage by such Employer or any other person placed in authority over the Laborer by such Employer, it shall be the duty of the Protector, in each of such cases, to cancel the contract of such Laborer, and to certify such cancelment on the back of such contract, and such Laborer shall then be at liberty either to enter into a fresh contract with any other Employer, or to return to the District from which he was recruited under the provisions of Section XI of Act III of 1863.

Contract to be cancelled if Employer be convicted by the Court of Session, or be twice convicted by a Magistrate, of an offence against the Laborer, or be guilty of gross ill-usage, or if wages be not paid for more than two months.

XXVII. Any Laborer who shall have entered into such contract as aforesaid, who shall be able and desirous to pay to his Employer a sum of money equivalent to the aggregate amount of the minimum rate of wages for one year, or, if the term of his engagement has less than one year to run, then a sum equivalent to the minimum rate of wages of such Laborer for the unexpired term of his engagement, may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Protector within the local limits of whose authority his Employer's estate is situate, and on his depositing such sum in the hands of such Protector, such Protector shall call for the contract of such Laborer and endorse thereon a Certificate of Release by purchase, and shall hold the sum in deposit on account of the Employer of such Laborer.

Purchase of release by payment of minimum amount of wages for one year, or of unexpired portion of contract if less than one year.

XXVIII. Any such Laborer as aforesaid, who shall absent himself from his labor without sufficient cause, may be convicted of such offence before the nearest Magistrate, and shall, on such conviction, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during the period of such absence, and also to forfeit to his Employer one anna out of each Rupee of his monthly wages for each day during which such absence shall have continued; and in case such absence shall have exceeded seven days, or in case such Laborer shall have been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, such Laborer shall be furthermore

Penalty on Laborer for absenting himself without sufficient cause.

sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days. Provided, however, that no such Laborer shall be called upon under his contract to work on any Sunday, or for more than six hours consecutively on each of the other six days in any week, or to perform more in all than six daily tasks in the week, such daily tasks to be estimated according to the rate laid down in the contract of such Laborer. Provided, also, that under no circumstance shall a Laborer be called upon to work for more than nine hours in each day.

Proviso.

XXIX. Any such Laborer as aforesaid who, without absenting himself from his labor, shall be wilfully negligent or indolent in the performance thereof, may be convicted as aforesaid, and shall, on such conviction, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances for the period during which he shall have been convicted of such wilful negligence or indolence; and upon a second conviction for such offence within six months subsequent, shall be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

Penalty for wilful negligence or indolence.

XXX. If any Laborer, who shall have entered into such contract as aforesaid, shall desert or attempt to desert from his Employer's service, such Employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without first procuring a warrant and without the assistance of any Police Officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such Laborer wherever he may be found. Provided, nevertheless, that if the said Laborer be found in the service of another Employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant. Provided, also, that if the Employer or other person as aforesaid shall use gross or unnecessary violence in effecting such apprehension, or if he shall not, within twenty-four hours from the time of such apprehension, make over the said Laborer to the hands of some Police Officer, with a statement in writing of the apprehender's name and residence, and of the charge on which the Laborer has been apprehended, or shall not otherwise cause him to be conveyed within such period before the nearest Magistrate, the person so apprehending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Laborer deserting may be apprehended without a warrant, unless found in the service of another Employer.

Proviso.

XXXI. If any Laborer apprehended as aforesaid shall be made over to a Police Officer, it shall be the duty of such Officer to convey him, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate, and if the estate from which such Laborer is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate he shall adjudicate the charge himself; but if not, he shall forward the said Laborer under custody to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such estate is situated, who shall adjudicate upon it.

Apprehended Laborer made over to a Police Officer to be taken before the nearest Magistrate.

XXXII. If it be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the Laborer so apprehended as aforesaid, has deserted or attempted to desert from his Employer's service, such Laborer shall be convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months for the first offence, and for a period not exceeding six months for any subsequent offence. If it be proved, to such satisfaction as aforesaid, that the Laborer has been apprehended wrongfully and on insufficient grounds, the person apprehending him, or on whose charge he shall have been apprehended, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, any portion of which may be awarded as amends to the injured party.

Penalty for desertion and wrongful apprehension.

XXXIII. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of Laborers, shall be held applicable to Laborers who shall desert while in transit to the District in which they have contracted to labor for hire; and such Laborers may be tried either in the District in which they may be apprehended, or in the District in which they shall have contracted to labor for hire, notwithstanding that the offence may have been committed in a third District.

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

XXXIV. Any person who shall knowingly and wilfully entice away, harbour, or employ any Laborer, who shall have entered into such contract as aforesaid with another person, before such Laborer shall have been lawfully released from such contract, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and if the fact of harbouring or employing be proved, it shall lie upon the defendant to prove that he did not knowingly and willfully harbour or employ.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring, or employing Laborer under contract to another person.

XXXV. It shall be lawful for the Employer of any Laborer imprisoned for any offence under this Act to apply to the Magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such Laborer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract, and the Magistrate shall, in such case, make over such Laborer, and shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on him, and shall endorse such cancelment, under his own signature, on the contract of such Laborer.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if Employer apply for return of Laborer.

XXXVI. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, it shall be the duty of the Magistrate to make over such Laborer to any person appointed on the part of his Employer to receive charge of him, and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall be held to operate as a release to any Laborer from the terms of his contract. Provided, nevertheless, that the period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of no person being present on the part of the Employer to take charge of the Laborer at the expiry of his sentence, but the prisoner shall, in that case, be sent to the Employer's estate, and the expense of such conveyance shall be levied from the Employer in the same manner as is provided for the realisation of fines under this Act.

Conviction not to operate as a release, but, on expiry of sentence, Laborer to be made over to Employer.

XXXVII. Every sentence of fine imposed for unlawful absence from labor, and every sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall be endorsed on the contract, at the time of its being passed, by the Officer passing it; and every period of imprisonment or unlawful absence, so endorsed, shall be deducted from the

Sentences to be endorsed on contract. Periods of imprisonment and unlawful absence to be deducted from term of servitude.

term for which the Laborer shall have contracted to serve; and the term of such contract shall be held to extend to such further period as shall be equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonments and unlawful absences so endorsed.

If wages be unpaid for more than two months preceding the commission of an offence, or if Laborer be ill-treated within the same period, he shall not be liable to punishment for such offence.

XXXVIII. No Laborer shall be liable to punishment for any offence under this Act, if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that such Laborer's wages have been unpaid for a period of more than two months preceding the date on which such offence shall be alleged to have been committed, or that he has been beaten, illegally confined, or otherwise maltreated, within such period, by his Employer, or by the agent of such Employer, or by any other person usually acting in any capacity on behalf of such Employer or agent.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

XXXIX. In every case in which a fine is imposed under this Act, or under the said Act III of 1863, it shall be competent to the Court imposing such fine to direct by the sentence that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment for a certain term, and such term of imprisonment shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of Sections 67, 68, and 69 of the Indian Penal Code.

Construction of Act.

XL. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act III of 1863.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BY a recent Act of the Council (III of 1864) the manner of engaging and contracting with Laborers for the purpose of laboring for hire in the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their passage and transport thereto, was regulated. But the provisions of that Act have no effect from the moment the Laborers arrive at their place of destination.

In consequence of the unfortunate state of the relations existing between Employers and Laborers in the Eastern Districts, it is now proposed, as in the case of Colonial Emigration, to continue the interference of Government so long as the contract is current. Such interference appears to be as necessary in the interests of the Employer as of the Laborer; for the Planter declares that he imports Laborers into the Province at a very great expense, and that, as soon as they arrive, they refuse to work, or leave service; that the punishment for desertion is slight, and carries with it a release from all engagements, and that, therefore, the Laborer willingly incurs the liability to punishment in the hope of being set free from his contract. The Laborer, on the other hand, declares that he is not paid at the rate which he expected to receive when he entered into the contract; that he is ill-used and neglected, and therefore considers himself free from all liability under his contract; and there have been charges brought home to some of the Planters in the Cachar District, which shew that the interests of the Laborer really calls for the immediate interference of Government. But it is at the same time quite impossible to deny that the Planter also has grave grounds for complaint, and that his position is such as to provoke, though certainly not to justify, the course which has been pursued towards the Laborers.

The Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, come to the conclusion that the interference of Government is necessary for the protection of both parties, and that, unless something is at once done to reconcile these conflicting interests, the great progress which is taking place in the condition of these Districts will be abruptly checked, and they will relapse again into the jungle and desolation from which they are now emerging.

This Bill is not more to the interest of the Planter than to that of the Laborer, nor is it in the nature of a Criminal Contract Law as applied to Agricultural and Commercial dealings, in which the Contractor is dependant on weather, loss of cattle, and numerous other causes, over which he can have no control, for the ability to perform his contract; but in this case the Laborer is dependant on his own will and nothing else. His position is, therefore, analogous rather to that of seamen and soldiers, both of which classes are liable to criminal penalties for breach of engagement.

The Bill has, with certain reservations, received the sanction of the Government of India. It provides, amongst other things, for the securing to the Laborer by the contract a certain minimum monthly rate of wages; for the appointment of Protectors of Laborers and of Inspectors to assist them; and for the payment of salaries and the maintenance of establishments by means of a rate, for each Laborer, calculated upon the average number of Laborers on each estate; for the punishment of the Laborer if he refuses or neglects to work; for the provision of sufficient hospital accommodation for the sick, and a proper stock of medicines; and for the periodical inspection of the estates by the Protectors, and the submission of Reports, containing the results of such inspection, to the Government. It also provides for the apprehension and punishment of deserters, and the investigation of complaints; the cancelment of contracts under certain circumstances; and the release therefrom by purchase on payment of a sum of money equivalent to the minimum rate of wages for a year.

A. EDEN.

The 18th February 1865.

G. S. FAGAN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 1st April next:—

No. 3 OF 1865.

A Bill to amend the law for sale of such Under-tenures as by the Title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof.

Preamble.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen in consequence of the repeal of Section 16 of Regulation VII of 1832, as to the authority by whom putnee talooks and

other saleable under-tenures of the nature defined in Section 1 of Regulation VIII of 1819, are to be sold for arrears of rent due to the proprietor on account thereof; and whereas it is expedient to amend the law for the sale of such under-tenures for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof; It is enacted as follows:—

Laws repealed.

I. Sections 8, 9, 10, and 16 of Regulation VIII of 1819 of the Bengal Code, and Act VIII of 1835, are hereby repealed, except in so far as it repeals any other Regulation or law.

Sale of transferable under-tenures by whom to be conducted.

II. The sale of such under-tenures as by the Title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise, shall be conducted by the Collector of Land Revenue in whose jurisdiction the lands lie, under the provisions of Act VI of 1853, or by his Deputy, or by his Assistant if invested by Government with the powers of a Deputy Collector, and all acts preparatory to, or connected with, the sale of such under-tenures as aforesaid, which by Regulations VIII of 1819 and I of 1820 the Judge is required to perform, shall be performed by the said Collector, his Deputy, or Assistant.

Acts done by the Collector, &c., not to be impugned in consequence of the repeal of Section 16, Regulation VII of 1832.

III. No act done by any Collector, his Deputy, or Assistant, which, but for the repeal of Section 16 of Regulation VII of 1832, would have been legal, shall be impugned or questioned in consequence of the repeal of that Section by Act X of 1861; and all proceedings instituted to set aside any such act before the passing of this Act shall be null and void.

Act not to affect the right to sell putnee tenures under Regulation VIII of 1819.

IV. Nothing contained in this Act shall be held to affect the right vested in proprietors of land under direct engagement with Government of bringing to sale for arrears of rent putnee talooks and other similar tenures under the provisions of Regulation VIII of 1819; but no under-tenure shall henceforth be sold in execution of a decree for the recovery of rent due in respect thereof, except as hereinafter provided.

Under-tenures to be sold free from all incumbrances.

V. Whenever any person obtains a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect of any under-tenure which, by the Tittle-deeds, or the custom of the country, is transferable by sale, he may, with a copy of the decree, apply to the Collector, Deputy, or Assistant Collector by whom the decree was given, or in his absence to the person in charge of his office, for the sale of the tenure. And such under-tenure shall be sold free of all incumbrances, whether by engagements or by sale, gift or otherwise; and no mortgage or other limited assignment shall be permitted to bar the indefeasible right of the zemindar or other landholder to hold the tenure of his creation answerable, in the state in which he created it, for the rent, which is in fact his reserved property in the tenure, except the transfer or assignment had been made with a condition to that effect under express authority obtained from such zemindar or other landholder.

Notice of sale how to be published.

VI. The Collector, Deputy, or Assistant Collector, to whom such an application is made after ascertaining that the decree is in order, and has not been otherwise satisfied, shall cause an advertisement for the sale of the under-tenure to be hung up in his own Court, in that of the Judge within whose jurisdiction the lands to be sold lie, and at some conspicuous place on the lands themselves or immediately adjacent thereto.

Particulars of sale.

VII. The notice shall be for the sale of the under-tenure on some fixed date not less than fifteen days from the date of the notice, and shall specify in the words used in the plaint in the suit in which the decree was given, the name of the village and estate, and of the pergunnah or other local division in which the under-tenure is situate, and the yearly rent of the under-tenure, and shall state the amount of the arrear for the recovery of which the under-tenure is to be sold.

How sale may be staid.

VIII. If the sum due under the decree, together with interest to date of payment, and all costs of process, is paid into Court at any time before the sale takes place, the notices shall be immediately withdrawn, and the amount paid to the judgment creditor, and the sale shall not take place.

Manner of sale.

IX. The under-tenure shall be sold, as described in the notice, by public outcry in open Court by the Collector or by the Deputy or Assistant Collector by whom the decree was given, or by any other of his Deputies or Assistants to whom the duty may be specially entrusted by the Collector.

Who may bid.

X. The under-tenure shall be sold to the highest bidder, and any one, excepting the defaulter, shall be free to bid.

Deposit to be made by purchaser.

XI. Fifteen per cent of the purchase money shall be paid either in cash, or in Government Currency Notes, or a deposit of Government Securities of value sufficient to cover that amount shall be made, within two hours of the under-tenure being knocked down; and the Officer conducting the sale shall be competent to refuse to accept a bid or to knock down the under-tenure to any bidder, unless he has assurance to his satisfaction that the money or securities required to be deposited under this Section, are or will within two hours be forthcoming.

Procedure if the deposit is not paid.

XII. If the deposit required by the last Section be not made by the required time, the tenure shall be, then and there, or, if the Officer holding the sale consider it fitter, at the opening of the Court next day, re-sold without further notice, and the defaulting bidder shall be liable to the penalties for contempt of Court provided by any law in force at the time being.

And if the balance is not paid.

If the said deposit be made, but the balance of the purchase money be not paid before noon of the eighth day, counting the day of sale one day, notice shall be given by beat of drum of re-sale on the following, that is, on the ninth day, and the under-tenure shall be re-sold on that day, at the appointed time, at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit to Government the money or securities already deposited, and shall be answerable for any sum in which the proceeds of the second sale may

fall short of the antecedent one. Any such deficiency shall be levied summarily by the process provided by the law at the time in force for the execution of decrees for arrears of rent.

Procedure at re-sales.

XIII. Re-sales made under the preceding Section shall be conducted under the Rules provided for first sales in this Act, and bidders shall be responsible precisely as bidders at such first sales are by this Act to be responsible.

Certificate of purchase and possession how to be given.

XIV. When the purchase money has been paid in full, the Officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a Certificate on plain paper, describing the property purchased by him in the terms of the notice of sale, and stating the price paid. The Officer holding the sale shall further, if the purchaser so desire, and upon his depositing the needful costs, depute an Officer or Ameen to give the purchaser possession of the lands in the customary manner, according to the description given in the notice of sale, and to publish to the cultivators the fact of the sale and purchase.

Registry of purchase how to be affected.

XV. It shall be lawful for the purchaser of an under-tenure sold under this Act, within ten days from the day of sale, to apply to the zemindar or other landholder to have his name registered in his books as the purchaser thereof, and execute a kubooleut on the same terms and conditions on which the tenure was held by the defaulter on payment of a fee of one per cent on the amount of the purchase money, and if such application be made after ten days, on payment of a fee of five per cent; and until such fee be paid, the zemindar or other landholder may refuse to register the name of the purchaser in his books. If the zemindar, without sufficient cause, refuse to register as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Collector, on the application of the purchaser, to pass an order for the registry thereof.

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

XVI. From the proceeds of the sale of the under-tenure, the Officer holding the sale shall make a deduction at the rate of one-half anna in the Rupee on account of the costs of the sale and order it to be credited to Government. He shall then pay to the judgment-creditor the expenses incurred by him in the course of the execution of the decree to such amount as, after examining the statement of expenses furnished by the judgment-creditor, he shall think proper to allow. The remainder shall be applied to the satisfaction of the decree in execution of which the sale was made and, if there be any overplus, it shall be delivered to the persons whose property shall have been sold.

Appeal.

XVII. An appeal shall lie to the Collector from any proceedings by a Deputy or Assistant Collector under this Act, and an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner from any original proceedings of a Collector under this Act, if made within thirty days from the date of the sale; but no proceedings under this Act shall be reversed or modified in appeal except upon the ground of irregularity of the law, or of such an irregularity in procedure as in the opinion of the Appellate Court has caused injury to the interests of the party appealing.

Revision of proceedings on appeal by Commissioner and Board of Revenue.

XVIII. No appeal as of right shall lie from any order passed under this Act in appeal; but a Commissioner may, if he think fit, call for the proceedings in any case in which an appeal has been heard by a Collector, and pass such orders as he thinks right upon it, and the Board of Revenue may, if they think fit, call for the proceedings in any case in which an appeal has been heard by the Commissioner and pass such orders as they think right upon it.

Interpretation of "Collector."

XIX. The word "Collector" as used in this Act shall include such Officers as Deputy Commissioners who have the same rank as Collectors.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SINCE the appeal of Section 16 of Regulation VII of 1832 by Act X of 1861, it has been doubtful whether any power exists for the sale of Putnee tenures under Regulation VIII of 1819.

Act XXXIII of 1850 has been considered by some to confer on Collectors of Revenue the power of holding sales of Putnee tenures; but, after having carefully considered the question, I have come to the conclusion that it does not confer the power, but only declares that, in regard to such sales, a petition to the Civil Court is not necessary, but a petition to the Collector alone is sufficient. That Act can hardly be held to be a substantive law, as at the time of its enactment Section 16 of Regulation VII of 1832 was in force, and the power of holding sales of Putnee tenures was derived from it. Act XXXIII of 1850 is a law "for amending the forms necessary for the sale" of those tenures, and merely legalises the discontinuance of a practice enjoined by Regulation VIII of 1819, which, since the enactment of Regulation VII of 1832, became superfluous and therefore fell into desuetude.

This Bill has been prepared to give validity to sales made since the repeal of Section 16 of Regulation VII of 1832; to declare that the power of sale of all transferable under-tenures whatever is vested in the Collectors and their Deputies; and to provide a uniform procedure for the sale of all under-tenures which, by the Title-deeds or established usage of the country, are transferable.

The rights created and destroyed by sales having been the cause of conflicting judgments in the Courts of Justice, distinct provisions on the subject have been inserted in the Bill.

SUTT SHURN GHOSAL.

The 18th February 1865.

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt., of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 1233.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 9th February* 1865.—Lord H. Ulick Browne to officiate as Magistrate of Howrah during the absence on leave of Mr. E. C. Craster, or until further orders. Lord H. U. Browne is also vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector in Howrah.

The 10th February 1865.—Baboo Umbica Churn Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bogra, is empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV of 1861,) to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Baboo Madhub Chunder Moitro, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bogra, is transferred to Rungpore, in which District he will exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class described in Section XXII. the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861.)

The 13th February 1865.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Municipal Committee at Monghyr, *viz.*:—

Baboo Ramapershad Chowdhry.
„ Gungapershad.
„ Jugger Nauth Shaha.

The 15th February 1865.—Baboo Sham Chunder Nath, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Perozepore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Backergunge.

Baboo Tarapersaud Chatterjee, B. A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Backergunge, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Perozepore.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Burrisaul, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Backergunge.

Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey is appointed to the temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Mungledye, and is vested, in addition to the powers he already exercises, with powers under Section 1., Act X. of 1854, and those of a Sudder Ameen.

Dr. S. J. Lynch to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Durrung, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Durrung.

Moulvie Hameedooddeen Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Purneah, is transferred to Nonacolly, and posted to the Sub-Division of Dukhin Shahbazpore. He will exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and will try cases under Act X of 1859.

Mr. James Warren to be an Honorary Magistrate in Luckimpore, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861.)

The 17th February 1865.—Mr. E. D. Lockwood, on leave, to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. H. L. Harrison to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, but to continue to officiate as Inspector of Schools, South-West Division.

The above appointments will take effect from the 21st December last.

Mr. R. D. Hime to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade with effect from the 1st ultimo, and to have charge of the Sub-Division of Sasseram.

Mr. L. B. B. King to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade with effect from the 24th ultimo, but to continue to be in charge of the Survey operations in Seebsaugor.

The following Officers and gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Cachar, *viz.*:—

The Deputy Commissioner ... } ex-officio.
The Assistant Commissioner... }
Dr. R. A. Barker.
„ H. Nelson.
„ Coulber.
„ R. B. Davidson.
Mr. J. W. Edgar.
„ D. G. Morgan.
„ C. G. D. Betts.
„ T. Phillips.
„ C. Marshall.
Baboo Ram Gobind Deb.
„ Promothonath Mookerjee.
„ Hurreechurn Surma.

Mr. A. Hope to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Sarun during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. H. Brodhurst, or until further orders.

Moulvy Waheedoodeen, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Bhaugulpore, to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court of Monghyr, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvy Mahomed Rafiq, or until further orders.

The 20th February 1865.—Mr. E. C. Craster to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. S. Belli, or until further orders.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. J. Mackenzie, or until further orders.

Dr. J. Meredith to be Medical Officer with the Bootan Police Force.

The 21st February 1865.—Mr. J. D. Maclean to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Bettiah and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) in Chumparun. Mr. Maclean is also empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

The 22nd February 1865.—Mr. C. F. Magrath to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861.)

The following promotions and transfers of Sub-Deputy Opium Agents are sanctioned, *viz.* :—

Mr. T. Wilson, of Benares and Mirzapore, from the Second to the First Grade.

Mr. R. Nicholson, of Fyzabad, from the Third to the Second Grade.

Mr. A. H. Turnbull, of Cawnpore, from the Fourth to the Third Grade.

Mr. C. F. Wintle from the Fourth to the Third Grade, and is transferred to Goruckpore.

Mr. A. Anderson from the Fifth to the Fourth Grade, and is transferred to Rohilcund.

Mr. C. M. Armstrong from the Fifth to the Fourth Grade, and is transferred to Futtehpore.

Mr. H. Osborne to officiate, until further orders, as a Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of the Fifth Grade and is posted to Ghazeepore.

Mr. Robert Boddington Smart, Junior, to be a Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Lower Provinces, with effect from the 1st January last.

The 24th February 1865.—Mr. R. Abercrombie to officiate, until further orders, as Opium Agent of Behar.

Mr. D. M. Barbour to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Patna.

The following gentlemen to form a Local Committee of Public Instruction at Deoghur, *viz.* :—

Mr. C. W. Wilmot.
„ R. C. Sterndale.
„ W. Campbell.
Baboo Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty.
„ Ishreenund Dutt Jha.
„ Parbutty Churn Dutt Jha.
„ Nunkoo Sing.
Dr. R. C. Chundra.

Dr. R. C. Chundra will also act as Secretary to the Committee.

Leave of Absence.—*The 15th February* 1865.—Mr. E. Sandys, Judge of Dinagepore, for five weeks, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 17th February 1865.—Moulvy Mahomed Rafiq, Judge of the Small Cause Court, of Monghyr, for one month, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 18th February 1865.—Baboo Hurro Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cuttack, for two months, from the 4th proximo, under the Financial Notification dated 31st July 1863.

The 20th February 1865.—Mr. C. J. Mackenzie, Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, for one month, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the 26th instant, or any subsequent day on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. C. S. Belli, Judge of Rajshahye, for three months, from the 5th April next, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 21st February 1865.—Mr. J. Anderson, Assistant Magistrate of Bettiah, for one month, from the 1st proximo, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. W. Grapel, Professor, Presidency College, for fifteen months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 23rd February 1865.—Mr. H. B. Simson, Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore, for five weeks, from the 7th proximo, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Notifications.—*The 9th February* 1865.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Adlam, late Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, at his own request, from the 18th November last.

The 17th February 1865.—In continuation of Notification dated 20th October last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem, it is notified, for general information, that the following Candidates passed successfully at the last English Examination for the Junior Grade of Pleaders in the Mofussil Courts of the Lower Provinces, *viz.* :—

Baboo Oma Churn Gangooly.
„ Prankissen Dass.

The 21st February 1865.—Dr. D. Young, of the 39th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate, until further orders, as Civil Surgeon of Sylhet, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 12th November last, the date on which he assumed charge of the office.

The 22nd February 1865.—The appointment of Dr. A. Christison to be Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Benares, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th ultimo, will have effect from 9th December last.

The 25th February 1865.—The services of First Class Native Docter Behary Sing, at present attached to the District Police at Chittagong, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department with a view to his being employed in the Munipore Political Agency.

Mr. G. Graham officiated as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot from the 25th ultimo to the 14th instant, both days inclusive, and Mr. H. Davies, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was in charge of the Sub-Division of Durbhungah during that period.

Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of Lines for the Police in the District of Howrah, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, about twelve beegahs and fifteen cottahs of land, more or less, bounded on the North by the Grand Trunk Road, Seebpore; South by land belonging to Heralall Seal; East by a brick wall and Scottpore Foundry; and on the West by the Seebpore or Kowraparah Ghât Road, is required.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 16th February* 1865.—It is hereby notified that Act XX. of 1856 shall have effect from this date in the Villages noted in the margin, which are situated in the Suburbs of Manickgunge, in Dacca, and that the said Villages will, in conformity with Section III. of the Act, be united with the aforesaid place for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act.

Mulunchc.	Joyrah.
Bogjooree.	Nurungah.
Kassimpore.	Byeturah.
Parerah.	Nagurkundah.
Powtee.	Woochooteah.
Sheotah.	Boichail.
Nowkundah.	

The Villages are bounded on the—

North,—By the Khall that runs to the north of the Villages Nagurkunda, Woochooteah, Boichail, and Joyrah.

South,—By the Kassimpore Dassorah Bazar, and the Khall to the south side of Village Bogjooree.

East,—By the western boundaries of Villages Dassorah, Heezoolee, Nudee, Bolomouth, Boro, Nowgon, Kheelendop, Jokekooriah and Megsheemail.

West—By the Khall that runs to the west of Joyrah, Sheotah, and Kassimpore.

Under Section X. of the Act it is hereby further notified that the Tax to be levied upon the inhabitants will be an assessment according to the circumstances and property to be protected of the persons liable to the same.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information .—

No. 1738.—*The 21st February* 1865.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act XXIV. of 1855, to declare that the Penitentiary at Hazarecbaugh shall be a place for the confinement of prisoners sentenced to penal servitude.

No. 1769.—*The 23rd February* 1865.—Mr. J. B. Worgan, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of one year from the date of embarkation.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department are re-published for information .—

No. 187.—*The 20th February* 1865.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of Arrival at Fort William.
* * * *	
Surgeon A. J. Payne, M. D. and B. A., of the Medical Department, Superintendent of the European and Native Insane Asylums at Bhowaneepore and Dullunda ...	12th February 1865.

No. 190.—*The 21st February* 1865.—On the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Dooar Field Force is divided into two distinct Brigades, to be denominated the *Right* and *Left* Brigades, respectively, of the Dooar Field Force.

The former will be under Command of Brigadier-General H. Tombs, C. B., V. C., and the latter under Command of Brigadier-General J. M. B. F. Tytler, C. B.

Brigadier-General Tombs will retain the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General of the First Class while employed with the Dooar Field Force.

No. 191 *of* 1865.—Brevet-Major M. C. Sankey, of the Royal Artillery, Brigade Major to the Inspector of Artillery, Southern Division, Bengal Presidency, is appointed to act as Brigade Major to the Right Brigade Dooar Field Force.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department, Bengal.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 62.

The 22nd February 1865.

Notification.—The following Orders issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief are re-published for information :—

Dated the 15th February 1865.—The undermentioned Officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed in Hindoostanee on the 26th ultimo :—

Lieutenant H. McV. Crichton, Royal Engineers.

* * * *

With the sanction of Government discharge by purchase is, under the Regulations, granted to Corporal J. Culbert, of the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Gunner William Delahay, (Unattached List,) employed in the Department of Public Works, is remanded to the Local Battery of Artillery stationed at Lucknow for inefficiency.

No. 63.

The 23rd February 1865.

Appointment.—Mr. T. A. Donzelle is appointed an Assistant Engineer of the Second Class in the Local Engineer Establishment and posted to the Dacca Division.

No. 64.

Promotion.—Baboo Grish Chunder Doss, Sub-Overseer of the Third Class, Second Grade attached to the Lower Assum Division, is, as a special case, promoted to the Third Grade of the First Class.

No. 65.

The 25th February 1865.

Notifications.—The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 57 *of the 22nd February* 1865.—Mr. F. R. Boyce, Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Controller, Second Class, of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on special duty, of Captain Trevor, or until further orders.

No. 58.—The services of Private J. A. Patterson, Overseer, Third Grade, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government, North-Western Provinces, for employment as Assistant Master in the Thomason College.

No. 63 *of the 23rd February* 1865.—Notification No. 273 of the 3rd October last, appointing Mr. R. N. Coxen to the Department of Public Works, Bengal, as an Assistant Engineer, First Class, is cancelled.

No. 64.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Maxwell, R. A., Superintending Engineer, First Class, Bengal, to be Chief Engineer, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with the rank of Chief Engineer, Second Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. T. Nicolls, R. E., Superintending Engineer, First Class, North-Western Provinces, and Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, to officiate as Chief Engineer, First Class, and Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

* * * * *

No. 66.

Mr. F. R. Boyce, appointed to officiate as Controller of the Second Class of Public Works Accounts, assumed charge of the Central Office of Account, Bengal, on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

No. 67.

Removals.—The services of Mr. T. Durrup deDombal, Supervisor of the Second Grade, Local Upper Subordinate Establishment, attached to the Jessore Road Division, were dispensed with from the 31st October 1864.

No. 68.

Gunner W. Delahay, Overseer of the Second Grade, attached to the Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William, was returned to Military duty on the 17th ultimo.

No. 69.

The 27th February 1865.

Appointment.—Mr. E. Moliniero, Temporary Supervisor of the First Grade, Local Upper Subordinate Establishment, attached to the Circular and Eastern Canals' Division, is permanently appointed in that Grade and transferred to the Dacca Division.

No. 70.

Resignation.—Mr. A. E. Byrn, Accountant of the Fourth Grade, attached to the Central Office of Account, Bengal, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Accounts Branch from the 1st proximo.

No. 71.

The 28th February 1865.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. C. G. Wray, Executive Engineer of the Third Class, Bengal, has been allowed one year's leave, on Medical Certificate, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in addition to that granted to him by this Government in the Order marginally noted.

Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 123 of the 1th June 1863.

J. P. Beadle, *Lieut. Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Public Works (Railway) Dept.,—Bengal.

Fort William, the 25th February 1865.

Notifications.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the Terminus at Azimgunge of the Nulhattee line of the Indian Branch Railway, it is hereby notified that a piece of land measuring 125. 8*c.* 5*ch.*, more or less, in Mouzah Monsoorgunge, Azimgunge, Girdgunge, and Dube, in Pergunnahs Assadnuggur, Nowanugger, and Azimnuggur, in the District of Moorshedabad, is required for the above purpose.

This Declaration is made, under Section II., Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

No. 9.

Fort William, the 27th February 1865.

Captain R. DeBourbel, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for service with the Dooar Field Force, *vide* Notification No. 168 of 1865, has this day reported his departure from the Presidency.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. S. Taylor, *Captain, R. E.,*
Joint Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,
Public Works Department,
Railway Branch.

Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, for January 1865.

No. 8.

The following Rules are to be added to the Waste Land Rules:—

To be added to Rule 9.—Whenever a Deed of hypothecation in the Forms E., F., G., or I. is necessary from the purchaser, he must sign and deliver that Deed before the Title Deeds of the land are made over to him, or possession of the land given to him.

Rule 15 *A.*—Until *the whole price* of a lot of land purchased under these Rules is paid, the Collector shall recognize the transfer of the lot as a whole only; transfers of a portion of the lot shall not be sanctioned by the Collector.

Rule 24.—The Law and the Board's Rules in regard to the registry of transfers of proprietary rights in other estates, revenue-paying and revenue-free, are applicable to the registry of transfers of proprietary rights in lands sold or granted under these Rules.

No. 77.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 10th March 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares „	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th March respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after

4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 15th March 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 25th March 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 7th April 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 10th May "	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 12th June "	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July "	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. "	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept. "	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. "	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. "	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. "	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	20,277	21,928	42,209

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 7th February 1865.

No. 120.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 7th April 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.* :—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares "	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual : they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 12th and 22nd April respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M of Wednesday, the 12th April 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M of Saturday, the 22nd April 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 10th May 1865.	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 12th June "	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July "	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. "	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept. "	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. "	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. "	2,917	2,445	5,362
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. "			
Total ..	23,357	19,490	42,847

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th February 1865.

Notification.

List of Persons entitled to the "India Medal" whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

IF these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State.

T. E. GOLDRICK ... ... *Lucknow.*
ACHILLE GEOFFROI, Volunteer ... *Defence of Lucknow.*

J. T. WHEELER,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
The 18th August 1864.

Notification.

WHEREAS much inconvenience and difficulty is experienced in the Loan and Interest Departments of this Office in tracing endorsements and receipts for Interest written across the reverse of Government Promissory Notes presented for renewal or interest, notice is hereby given, with the sanction of Government, that in future cross receipts for interest will not be accepted, or further interest paid up on any Note the reverse of which is filled up. The holders of Notes so filled up can obtain new Notes on application to the Loan Office, and on payment of the usual fees.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acct.-Genl. to the Govt. of India.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 21st February 1865.

	4 per Cent. of 1824-25.	4 per Cent. of 1828-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent. of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought-forward from Statement dated 9th February 1865.	53,000	300	25,62,600	22,78,700	95,56,100	65,63,600	32,17,100	4,80,77,900	2,41,08,800	17,600	16,000	9,64,51,400
ADD:												
Amount enfaced at Madras as per Registers received up to date.	.....	....	....	....	6,000	21,000	8,000	6,100	75,000	....	....	1,16,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay as per Registers received up to date.	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,000	....	....	.. ..	10,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date.	... ..	....	....	700	9,500	20,000	2,500	90,600	8,500	....	.....	1,31,800
Total ...	53,000	300	25,62,600	22,79,400	95,71,600	66,04,300	32,27,600	4,81,84,600	2,41,92,300	17,600	16,000	9,67,09,300
DEDUCT:												
Amount removed from the London Books as per Registers received up to date.	....	....	3,100	1,000	7,900	20,100	1,000	1,70,000	75,200	....	....	2,78,300
Total ..	53,000	300	25,59,500	22,78,400	95,63,700	65,84,200	32,26,600	4,80,14,600	2,41,17,100	17,600	16,000	9,64,31,000

FORT WILLIAM;
Loan Office,
The 27th February 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accountant-General to the Government of India.

Notice.

THE attention of all Treasury Officers drawing Bills on the General Treasury, Bank of Bengal, is hereby called to the necessity of dispatching the Advices of Bills drawn by them on the day of issue. Much inconvenience is frequently experienced owing to delay on the part of Officers in charge of Treasuries in forwarding these Letters of Advice.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accti.-Genl., Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 24th February 1865.

Notification.

IT is hereby notified that, under instructions from the Government of Bengal, a Treasury has been established at the Station of Mynagooree, in the Western Dooars of Bootan, under the control of the Deputy Commissioner for the Western Dooars.

The Officer in charge of the Treasury at Mynagooree is authorized to issue Supply Bills and Transfer Receipts payable from other Treasuries under the operation of the existing Rules, but his Treasury should be drawn upon *on the public service only*, except for remittances to the Officers and men of the Forces in the Dooars.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

CALCUTTA;
Bengal Accti.-Genl.'s Office,
The 20th February 1865.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP RULES.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY Junior Scholarships are open annually to be competed for the University Entrance Examination by candidates educated in any School in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

2. These Scholarships are of three grades—ten of the first grade with stipends of Rupees (18) eighteen per mensem—fifty of the second grade with stipends of Rupees (14) fourteen per mensem—and a hundred of the third grade with stipends of Rupees (10) ten per mensem.

3. With the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction a Junior Scholarship may be held at any one of the "affiliated" Colleges which may be selected by the holder.

4. Each Scholarship is tenable for two years, provided that due progress, under a Collegiate course of Instruction, is regularly made by the holder—a certificate of the fact being submitted, at the end of the first year, by the Principal of his College.

5. The holder of a Junior Scholarship in a non-Government Institution is liable at any time to be examined by two persons appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, and approved by the Principal of the College to which he belongs, and, on proof of unsatisfactory progress, may be deprived of his Scholarship.

6. No candidate is eligible who did not study, for the last twelve months at least, in the School to which he belonged at the time of presenting himself at the Entrance Examination.

7. The ten Scholarships of the first grade will be awarded to the ten candidates who obtain the greatest number of marks in the Entrance Examination.

8. The fifty Sholarships of the second grade are reserved for Schools situated within the five Collegiate circles of Calcutta, Hooghly, Kishnaghur, Berhampore, and Dacca—ten Scholarships for each circle—and will be awarded to the ten highest candidates from each who do not gain Scholarships of the first grade, provided their names appear in the first Division.

The Hooghly Circle includes—Howrah, Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Baraset, Midnapore, and the Province of Orissa.
The Kishnaghur Circle includes—Nuddea, Burdwan, Jessore, Pubna, Beerbhoom, Bancoorah, and Puruliya.
The Berhampore Circle includes—Moorshedabad, Rajshahi, Maldah, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, and the Province of Behar.
The Dacca Circle includes—Dacca, Furreedpore, Bograh, Burrisal, Chittagong, Tipperah, Sylhet, Cachar, Khasia, Mymensing, Rungpur, and Assam.
The Calcutta Circle includes—The Town of Calcutta only.

9. Fifty Scholarships of the third grade are similarly reserved for the five Collegiate circles—ten for each circle—and will be awarded to the ten highest candidates from each who do not gain Scholarships of the first or second grade, provided their names appear either in the first Division or in the upper half of the second Division.

10. Scholarships not taken up under the two preceding rules by the circles for which they are reserved will be awarded to candidates from the General list in order of merit, provided they reach the prescribed standard.

11. The remaining fifty Scholarships of the third grade will be awarded, at the discretion of the Director of Public Instruction, to candidates who pass the Examination and appear deserving of reward and encouragement, although they may fail to reach the standard prescribed in the foregoing rules.

12. The holders of Scholarships in all Government Colleges are required to pay the usual monthly fees which are levied from other Students, provided always that no Scholarship-holder shall be required to pay a higher fee than Rupees (5) five per mensem.

W. S. ATKINSON,

Director of Public Instruction.

The 22nd February 1865.

Order by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE under-mentioned students have passed the Honor Examination in Arts:—

IN SANSCRIT.

First Division.

Nilambara Mookerjee ... Sanscrit College.

IN HEBREW.

First Division.

H. Blochmann.

IN HISTORY.

Second Division.

In order of Merit.

Money Lall Sandel ... Doveton College.
Chunder Narian Singh ... Presidency College.
Mohender Nath Mitter ... Do. do.

IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Third Division.

Joygobindo Shome ... Calcutta Free Church Institution.

IN MATHEMATICS.

First Division.

Gooroo Doss Banerjee ... Presidency College.

Second Division.

Luckhy Narian Doss ... Presidency College.

Third Division.

Otool Churn Mullick ... Presidency College.

IN NATURAL HISTORY AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

First Division

Prosonno Chunder Roy ... Presidency College.

The undermentioned student has passed the examination in Natural History and Physical Science for the Degree of Master of Arts:—

Peary Mohun Mookerjee ... Presidency College.

J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.,
Offg. Registrar.

The 16th February 1865.

Notice.

A MELA will be held at Katigorah, in Cachar, commencing on the 24th March 1865, corresponding with 12th Chyet 1271,. being at the time of the Siddersur Baroni, and will continue as long as is considered necessary.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR;
Depy. Commr.'s Office,
The 18th January 1865.

Notice.

SHAHEBZADAH AHMED ALLY KHAN, Deputy Collector of Maldah, has been placed in charge of the Treasury and empowered to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
Commr., Rajshahye Division.

The 11th February 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division VIII. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Garden Reach.
Ramnagore.
Singarattee.
Indrea.
Dowlutpore.
Jharcoleah.
Souie.
Bonchberiah.
Auddygungachur.
Kidderpore.
Bycantpore.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 8th of March next, sit daily (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNL. COMMR.'S FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
The 17th February 1865.

Notice.

CERTAIN Effects, the property of MR. G. HUMPHREY, late Agent of the Darjeeling Transit and Hotel Company, "Limited," are in the custody of this Court and will be given up to any person who establishes a claim to them. If not claimed within six months they will be sold.

JOHN BEAMES,
Officiating Magistrate.

PURNEAH;
Magistrate's Office,
The February 1865.

Notice.

CAPTAIN A. E. CAMPBELL, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Nowgong Treasury from MR. H. C. B. C. RABAN, Deputy Commissioner, on the 7th instant, and has been empowered to draw Bills on the several Public Treasuries.

H. HOPKINSON,
Commissioner of Assam.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Assam,
The 11th February 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 25th February 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	-		Inches.	lbs.
February	19	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	..	... ..	.....	.....	.....		
	20	30 025	87·8	70·2	17·6	78 6	70·6	65·0	0·64	S. & S. E.		
	21	·002	86·1	70·6	15 5	78·4	70·1	64·3	·63	N. W. & W.		
	22	29 982	85 0	71 1	13·9	77·0	67 3	60·5	·58	S. & W.		
	23	30 037	85 4	67·6	17·8	76·3	65·8	57·9	·55	W. & N. & S. W.		
	24	·066	87·0	66·2	20 8	76·6	68·1	62 1	·62	S. W. & S.		
	25	·058	80·8	68·8	12·0	74·3	67·1	62·1	·67	E. & variable.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	21·6
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	87·8
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	84·2
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·62
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 26th current	...	1·50
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0 47

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 27th February 1865.

Sheriff's Office, the 15th February 1865.

Notice is hereby given that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Friday, the tenth day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Court will open every day of the Sessions precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

সরিপ আফিষ ১৫ ফেব্রুআরি ১৮৬৫ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ১০ মার্চ ১৮৬৫ সাল শুক্রবার বেলা এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় কলিকাতার কোর্ট উইলিএমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান তন্নিমিত্ত বঙ্গদেশের কোর্ট উইলিএমের হাই কোর্ট টৌউনহালে আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়েরটারমিনের এবং এডমিরেল্‌টি অর্থাৎ মহাসমুদ্রসম্পর্কীয় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান যত কালপর্য্যন্ত থাকিবেক প্রতিদিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় আরাম্ভ হইবেক এবিষয় সকলে স্মরণ রাখুন।

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Goods lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Nov. 28th ...	1 Case, G. S. and Co., S. E. and Co.	... Hotspur.
Dec. 5th ...	6 Bundles Iron, None	... Nile.
„ 8th ...	16 Bars Iron, None	... Ditto.
„ 19th ...	1 Plate Iron, R A	... City of Calcutta.
„ 15th ...	4 Cases, [N] C	... Star of Denmark.
„ 16th ...	5 Cases, [N] N C	... Ditto.
„ 20th ...	10 Cases, [Z]	... Shen Shaw.
„ 20th ...	5 Cases, M [Z] R B	... Ditto.
„ 20th ...	5 Cases, [Z] M G B	... Ditto.
„ 21st ...	32 Packages Stores, None	... Nouvelle Ascension.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 28th February 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 2nd March 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Nov. 23rd ...	1 Case, [J M]	... Lady Jocelyn.
„ 24th ...	3 Cases, [R G] R	... Ditto.
Dec. 1st ...	2 Cases, [H M C] R	... Ditto.
„ 6th ...	6 Bundles Iron, N. C. and Co.	... Nile.
„ 12th ...	10 Bars Iron, None	... Alumbaugh.
„ 3rd ...	100 Cases, [58] B. L. and Co.	... Shannon.
„ 7th ...	6 Cases, J W	... Ditto.
„ 14th ...	499 Cases, T C C	... Shen Shaw.
May 14th ...	1 Half Box Gunpowder, Captain Cockburn	... Ellenborough.
„ 14th ...	1 Case Gunpowder, Captain Cockburn	... Ditto.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 28th February 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each they will be advertized for sale:—

	Star of Denmark.	
March 30th ...	[N] N C, 1 Case, R P C, 3 Kegs.	
	Renown.	
„ 28th ...	D D C, 1 Cask, J and B, 20 Cases	... [C] 2 Casks.
„ 28th ...	[I I] 1 Cask, L M C P and F, 1 Case.	
	Cambay.	
„ 28th ...	G F B, 6 Cases, Officers 98th Regiment, 20 Cases	... Officers, 5th R. I. Lancers, 17 Cases.
„ 28th ...	[G] 1 Case, [J M] 12 Packages.	

Calcutta Custom House,
The 28th February 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Holdings of Khass Mehal Punchannogram, appertaining to the Canal surplus lands, will be farmed to the highest bidders at a public outcry on Wednesday, the 8th March 1865, in the Office of the Deputy Collector of 24-Pergunnahs at Alipore. The settlement will take effect from the dates noted below for a period of four years only on the following Conditions :—

1. That the land so farmed shall be resumed without any compensation whenever required by Government or for any public purpose.
2. A deposit of six months' rent of the farming Jumma will be required as security.
3. Should the successful bidder fail to execute his Kuboolyet and take possession of the plot within a week from the date of sale, the farm or the tenure will be put up again, and the defaulting bidder shall forfeit the amount of security deposited by him.

Number of Grand Division.	Number of Canal Sub-Division.	Number of Holding.	Name of the Farmer.	Area, more or less.	Former farming Jumma.	Remarks.
				B. C. ch. K.	Rs. As. P.	
II.	Circular Canal.	3	Aptabuddun Mullick and others	1 12 7 8	356 0 0	Commencing from 1st January 1865, for four years only.
„	„	19	Radhamohun Doss ...	1 4 14 3½	375 0 0	
„	„	G	Buxoo Mullick ...	0 15 14 1	80 0 0	
„	„	H	Mokeem Sircar ...	0 0 5 2	0 8 0	Commencing from 1st November 1864, for four years only.
„	„	N	Ditto ...	0 3 8 0	4 0 0	
III.	„	3	Radhamohun Doss ...	6 19 6 0	800 0 0	Commencing from 1st January 1865, for four years only.
IV.	„	1	Ditto ...	0 19 2 0	400 0 0	
„	„	3	Ditto ...	1 0 6 0	150 0 0	
„	„	4	Issur Chunder Nundy ...	8 12 12 0	1,000 0 0	Commencing from 1st November 1864, for four years only.
„	„	6	Protaub Narain Ghose ...	2 3 8 0	575 0 0	Commencing from 1st January 1865, for four years only.
„	„	8	Radhamohun Doss ...	1 13 4 0	180 0 0	
„	„	A	Mokeem Sircar ...	0 3 0 0	9 0 0	Commencing from 1st November 1864, for four years only.
„	„	A	Ditto ...	0 1 0 0	3 0 0	
V.	„	1	Radhamohun Doss ...	1 17 0 0	850 0 0	Commencing from 1st January 1865, for four years only.
„	„	7	Ditto ...	3 14 11 0	550 0 0	
VII.	„	2	Mokeem Sircar ...	0 1 3 2½	7 0 0	Commencing from 1st November 1864, for four years only.
„	„	3	Tareenee Churn Banerjee ...	0 1 0 1½	3 0 0	Commencing from 1st January 1865, for four years only.
„	„	4	Mokeem Sircar ...	0 0 10 1½	2 0 0	Commencing from 1st November 1864, for four years only.
		Within No.	Railway Surplus Lands.			
IV.	E.	187	Radhamohun Doss ...	0 9 5 0½	50 0 0	Commencing from 1st January 1865, for four years only.
			Khass Khamar.			
I.	II.	9	Tareenee Churn Banerjee ...	0 2 8 0	2 0 0	Commencing from 1st January 1865, for four years only.
„	„	36	Ditto ...	0 0 12 1½	0 8 0	
„	„	76	Ditto ...	0 0 14 2	0 8 0	
„	„	180	Ditto ...	0 3 5 1½	1 0 0	
„	X.	74	Sreemunto Singh ...	1 1 0 0	8 0 0	Commencing from 1st November 1864, for four years only.
„	XVI.	113	Ram Chunder Mondul ...	0 1 4 0	0 4 0	
„	„	115	Sreemunto Singh ...	0 3 2 0	1 0 0	
II.	II.	48	Ditto ...	2 8 0 0	20 0 0	
„	VI.	53	Abdool Kurreem ...	0 14 12 0	6 0 0	
III.	V.	7	Sreemunto Singh ...	0 3 1 0½	0 12 0	
„	VII.	61	Ram Chunder Mondul ...	0 11 7 1½	1 2 3	
„	„	94	Subon Mistry ...	1 4 7 0	1 0 0	
„	VIII.	2	Sreemunto Singh ...	0 2 15 0	0 1 3	
„	„	102	Ditto ...	0 13 2 0	0 8 0	
V.	H.	232	Romjaun Ally Beg ...	0 12 10 0	4 0 0	
„	K.	140	Ram Chunder Mondul ...	0 1 13 0	0 8 0	
VI.	G.	183A	Nubo Kisto Banerjee ...	0 2 3 0	8 9 0	Commencing from 1st October 1864, for four years only.
„	K.	60	Ramjaun Ally Beg ...	0 16 6 0	23 0 0	Commencing from 1st November 1864, for four years only.
„	„	62	Ditto ...	0 2 0 0	6 0 0	
„	„	134	Hurro Chunder Acharjee ...	0 1 0 0	0 12 0	
„	„	170	Ditto ...	0 1 3 0	0 12 0	
„	L.	15A	Ramjaun Ally Beg ...	0 2 0 3	0 14 0	
„	N.	18	Thomas Hill ...	0 14 0 0	4 4 0	
„	„	90	Hurro Chunder Acharjee ...	0 8 4 0	5 0 0	
„	P.	176	Ditto ...	0 9 8 0	1 12 0	

Alipore;
Deputy Collector's Office,
24-*Pergunnahs,*
The 27th February 1865.

W. Heyshan,
Depy. Collector.

No. 5.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissary General, at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 6th March 1865, and opened there at noon on the day following for the supply of Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Form of Tender can be obtained from this Office.

3. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Medical Stores."

4. Tenders must shew a rate for every Article of the Class comprised therein, except Castor Oil, for which a separate offer may be made for each Depôt.

5. Tenderers may offer one or more Classes.

6. They must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipt.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
Class A.					Rs.	Rs.		
Alum ... lbs.	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	80	At Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.	In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.	250	1,000	Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
Ammoniacum ... „		25		As required.				
Arsenic ... „		95						
Arrowroot ... „		20						
Assafœtida ... „		35						
Borax ... „		60		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Camphor, refined ... „		580						
„ unrefined ... „		100						
Cardamum Seeds ... „		9		As required.				
„ „ small „		2						
Carraway Seeds ... „		7						
Cassia Pulp ... „		1						
Catechu ... „		35						
Chalk ... „		50						
Cheyretta ... „		700		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Chillies ... „		4		As required.				
Chunam ... mds.		12						
Cinnamon ... lbs.		200		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Cloves ... „		5		As required.				
Calumba Root, best picked „		350		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Confection, Rose ... „		4		As required.				
Coriander Seeds ... „		2						
Cubebs ... „		350		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Figs ... „		5		As required.				
Flour, Wheaten ... „		45						
Gall Nuts ... „		35		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Gamboge, best ... „		8		As required.				
Gunja or Hemp (with duty) ... „		100						

Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
Class (A.—Continued.)					Rs.	Rs.		
Ginger, Dry ... lbs.	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	70	At Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.	In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.	250	1,000	Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
Glue, China ... „		24		As required.				
Gum, Arabic, best picked ... „		1,800		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Gum, Benzoin ... „		120						
Gum, Mastich ... „		1		As required.				
„ Myrrh ... „		100		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Gunny ... yds.		500						
Gunda Beroza ... lbs.		2		As required.				
Honey ... „		20						
Ink, Bengallee ... btls.		24						
Ivory Points ... no.		400						
Jagry or Treacle ... lbs.		50						
Jamaulgotta or Croton Seeds ... „		4						
Kaladana ... „		3						
Lime Juice ... btls.		10						
Linseed ... lbs.		400						
Liquorice Root ... „		150		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Logline ... bdls.		200						
Marble Powder ... lbs.		250		As required.				
Mustard, Europe ... „		40						
Nutmegs ... „		9						
Nux Vomica ... „		5						
Orange Peel ... „		30						
Paper, Nepaul, filtering ... quires		6						
Pepper, Black ... lbs.		5						
„ Long ... „		25						
Plaster of Paris ... „		50						
Poppy Heads ... „		4						
Prunes ... „		4						
Quick Lime ... „		1,100						
Raisins, Bloom ... „		25						
Rasout ... „		3						
Rose Water ... „		12						
Sujeemutty ... „		70						
Sago ... „		40						
Salamoniac ... „		1,400		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Saltpetre ... „		700		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Sand ... mds.		60		As required.				
Sawdust ... „		100						
Sealing Wax ... lbs.		45						
Senna leaves, picked.. „		500		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Soap, Dacca ... „		400						
Soap, Yellow, Bar, English ... „		200						
Suet, Mutton ... „		850						
Sugar Candy ... „		80						
Talc ... „		1		As required.				
Tamarinds ... „		4						
Tow, Country, Jute ... mds.		400						

Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
Class A.—(Concluded.)	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.		At Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.		Rs.	Rs.	Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
Twine, Country ... bdls.		2,200		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.	250	1,000		
Vinegar ... dozns.		10		As required.				
Class B.								
Bladders ... no.		900		As required.				
Leather, Red ... pieces		2,000		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
„ White ... „		1,000						
Skins, Chamois ... „		65						
Class C.								
Charcoal ... lbs.		8,500		As required.				
Coal, Burdwan ... mds.		1,400						
Class D.								
Cloth, American Sheeting, for Bandages... yds.		700		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Cloth, Guzzy, Patna ... „		950						
Cloth, Irish Linen ... „		10		As required.				
Cloth, Long ... „		350		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Cloth, Muslin, Swiss, for Sieves ... „		6		As required.				
Cloth, Waxed (each piece 1½ yards) ... pieces		300		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Country Blankets „		12						
Cotton ... lbs.		10						
„ Thread ... „		2						
Thread for Ligatures „		3						
Class E.								
Carbonate of Lead ... „		12			50	100		
Cork Screws ... no.		50						
Filings, Iron ... lbs.		12						
Foil, Tin ... no.		500						
Hinges, Iron, of sizes. pairs		12						
Hoop Iron ... feet		17,000						
Iron for Soldering ... no.		12						
Lead for „ ... lbs.		60						
„ Red ... „		4						
Nails, Copper, of sizes no.		3,000						
Nails, Iron, of sizes... „		95,000		As required.				
Padlocks and Keys, Iron and Brass ... „		50						
Pans, Copper, large ... „		2						
„ Iron ... „		4						
Screws, Iron, of sizes „		1,500						
Shears for Tin Smiths pairs		6						
Tacks, Iron ... bdls.		12						
Tin for Soldering ... lbs.		60						
Wire, Iron ... „		30						
Class F.								
Hogs Lard ... „		500						
Oil, Cajeeputty .. „		10						
„ Gurjan ... „		30						
„ Linseed, Country „		180						
„ Cocoanut ... „		150						
„ Earth (Petroleum) „		500						

Names of Articles.		Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
Class F.—(Concluded.)						Rs.	Rs.		
Oil, Poppy ...	lbs.	From 1st May, 1865 to 30th April 1866.	1,600	At Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.	In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.			Very Best.	Masters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
„ Croton ...	„		45		As required.				
„ Tar ...	„		80						
„ Mustard ...	„		60						
Pitch ...	„		10						
Rosin ...	„		30						
Tar, Stockholm ...	„		450						
Verdigris ...	„		25						
Vitriol, Green ...	„		400		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
„ Blue ...	„		240						
Wax, White ...	„		250						
„ Yellow ...	„		400						
Class G.									
Gallipots, Earthen, glazed, from 8 to 1 oz.	doz.		500		As required.	50	100		
Glass, Oblong ground .	no.		200						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 40 lbs. ...	doz.		5						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 24 lbs. ...	„		6						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 16 lbs. ...	„		12						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 8 lbs. ...	„		22						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 4 lbs. ...	„		35						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 2 lbs. ...	„		70						
Jars, Earthen, glazed, 1 lb. ...	„		100						
Pans, Earthen ...	no.		150						
Pots, „ ...	„		100						
Class H.									
Bamboo Sieves ...	„		6		As required.				
Baskets of sizes (Rattan) and Bamboo ...	„		25						
Hæmatoxyli Lignum (Logwood) ...	lbs.		280		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Mallets for Tin Smith	no.		6		As required.				
Pettarahs, Cane ...	„		80						
„ Wooden ...	„		10						
Pill Boxes, Wooden, of sizes ...	„		30,000		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.	250	1,000		
Plank, Jarool Wood...	pieces		50		As required.				
Red, Saunders Wood .	lbs.		6						
Splints, Common, Wooden ...	sets		350		In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.				
Splints, Common, long	„		20		As required.				

CLASS H.—*(Concluded.)*
Packing Cases.

Numbers.	Names of Articles.	Description of Cases.	Dimensions. L. Feet.	L. Inch.	B. Feet.	B. Inch.	D. Feet.	D. Inch.		Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
										Period for which Contract is invited.			Rs.	Rs.		
		Plain Mangoe Wood Cases, Iron clamped.								From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	At Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.	As required.	250	1,000	Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
1	6 Dozen Cases	...	2	9	1	8	1	5	no.	500						
2	3 „ „	..	2	3	1	4	1	3	„	600						
3	Cases	..	2	4	1	10	1	1	„							
	Partitioned Mangoe Wood Cases, Iron clamped.															
4	9 Partitioned Cases	..	2	..	2	...	1	3	„	55						
5	3 „ „	..	2	10	1	1	1	9	„	100						
6	2 „ „	...	2	6	1	8	1	10	„	90						
7	6 Partitioned Cases ...	For Spirits of Wine.	3	1	2	...	1	2	„	90						
8	6 Partitioned Cases ...	For Acids with sloping top..	2	...	1	1	1	2	„	100						
							..	11	„							
	Empty Brandy Cases	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	„	100						
		Class I.														
	Charges for Dammering Packages	...							pgs.	300						
	„ Repairing and hooping Casks	...							casks	20						
	„ Tinning Copper Pans	...							pans	35						
	Cooly hire within the Town	...							coolies	650						
	„ to Dum-Dum	...							„	20		As required.	50	100		
	„ to Chinsurah	...							„	15						
	„ to Barrackpore	...							„	50						
	„ to Baraset	...							„	25						
	„ to Kidderpore	...							„	100						

Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
Class I.—(Concluded.)					Rs.	Rs.		
Cooly hire to Alipore ... Coolies	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	37	At the Government Medical Store Department. To Medical Store-keeper.	As required ...	50	100	Very Best.	Musters can be seen at the Medical Store Department, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
„ „ Bhowanipore ... „		28						
„ Howrah Ghaut ... „		45						
Cartage within the Town carts		100						
„ to Dum-Dum ... „		16						
„ to Barrackpore.. „		25						
„ to Baraset ... „		10						
„ to Kidderpore... „		20						
„ to Bhowanipore. „		8						
„ to Alipore ... „		15						
„ to Howrah Ghaut „		10						
Dinghees to Fort Point.. dinghees		60						
„ to below Fort Point ... „		70						
Class J.								
Oil, Castor ... Bottles to be labelled before being wrapped in straw. dos. qts.		550	.....	In equal proportions on 1st day of each quarter.	150	500		
„ „ ... „		400	At Allahabad. To the Medical Store-keeper.	All on 1st July 1865 ...	100	400		
„ „ ... „		300	At Umballa. To the Medical Store-keeper.	All on 1st April 1866 ...	100	300		
„ „ ... „		450	At Scalkote. To the Medical Store-keeper.	All on 1st October 1865 ...	150	500		
„ „ ... „		200	At Dinapore. To the Executive Commissariat Officer.	As required ...	100	300		
Class K.								
Spirits of Wine (colorless) of specific gravity 835, or 56 overproof, free of Excise duty ... impl. gls.		2,000	At the Government Medical Store Department. To the Principal Medical Store-keeper.	In equal proportions on 1st day of each month..	50	200		

Fort William;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 30th January 1865.

G. S. Macbean, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General.

No. 7.

Commissariat Office.

SEALED Tenders are invited for 1865-66 for—

1. Sale of Government Horses and Fillies.
2. Landing Stallions and Horses from Ships.
3. Stabling per Horse per mensem, inclusive of all charges, with loose box.
4. Ditto ditto without loose box.

Tenders will be received up to 2. P. M. 6th, and opened at noon on the 7th March, at No. 6, Park Street, where Form can be obtained.

FORT WILLIAM;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 8th February 1865.

P. M. GRAHAM, *Lieutenant,*
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 10.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Gowhatty up to 3 P. M. on the 20th March 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon of the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule at Gowhatty.

2. No Tenders will be received except on Form obtainable from this Office.
3. Tenders to be superscribed—Tenders for the supply of the Articles mentioned in the Schedule noted below.
4. Tenders presented after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.
5. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the required Earnest Money by Kamroop Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes.
6. Separate rates to be tendered for the supply of Articles mentioned for Station and Command:—
   1. At Station.
   2. Within 15 miles of Station.
   3. Within 30 ditto ditto.
   4. On Command, *i. e.* beyond the distance mentioned in above clauses.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract. Gowhatty.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			lbs.			Rupees.			
1	Beef	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	15,450	To Barrack and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily proportion half an hour before sunrise.	100	At 25 per cent. on probable annual outlay.	Termed "Grass fed."	The Sudder Stations are Gowhatty, Gowalparah, (Jogeegopah,) and Cherra Poonjee. All Command will be beyond 30 miles from these Stations.
	Mutton ...		2,950						

GOWHATTY;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 8th February 1865.

C. S. LANE, *Captain,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

No. 3.

Commissariat Notice.

I. SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Darjeeling up to 2 P. M. o the 10th day of March 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Article specified in the sub-joined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for ." Here specify the names of Articles.

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Cash, Treasury Receipt, or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract.		Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			Darjeeling Station comprising Sanitarium and Convalescent Depôt.	On Command.			Rs.	Rs.		
1	Firewood	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	Mds. 100,000	Mds. ...	Barracks and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	At half an hour before sunrise.	250	2,500	Dry and split up.	
2	Salt		lbs. 6,085	lbs. 600			50	85	Good. Ration quality.	
3	Potatoes		109,500	9,000			160	1,600	Ditto.	Consisting of 2 oz. of onions and 2 oz. of vegetables of the supply in season per man per diem.
	Vegetables, mixed ...		36,500	3,000						
4	Eggs		No. 2,570	No. 214	To Medical Officers.	At any time the Medical Officers may direct.	50	50	Good, fresh laid.	
	Fowls		lbs. 660	lbs. oz. 20 0					Exclusive of bones.	
	Chickens									
5	Butter		252	21 0	To Hospitals.		50	70	Good.	
	Milk		9,610	800 0						
	Ghee		34	2 13						
6	Tinning Cooking Utensils		No. 7,065	No. 588	Barracks and Hospitals.	At any time the Commanding and Medical Officers may direct.	50	75	Ditto.	
7	Beer in Quarts ...		90 doza.	...	To the Commissariat Godown.	According to requisitions from Commissariat Officer.	50	125	Alsopp's best quality.	
	„ in Pints		25 „	...						
8	Coffee		6,610 lbs.	...			50	200	Good. Ration quality.	
9	Lime		Mds. S. 150 0				50	50	Unslaked.	
10	Lamp, Oil		21 2	...	To Barracks and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	According to monthly indents in the proportion prescribed by Government.	50	200	Good Mustard Oil.	
	Thread for Wicks ...		82	...					Good.	
	Lamp Cloths		117 yds.	...					Strong.	

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract. Darjeeling Station comprising Sanitarium and Convalescent Depôt.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract. On Command.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
11	Bazar Phials	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	24 dozs.	2 dozs.	To Barracks. To Barrack Master, Darjeeling. To Hospitals. To Medical Officers.	According to indents from the Barrack Department; at any time the Barrack Master may direct. At any time the Medical Officers may direct.	Rupees 50.	Rupees 100.	Strong.	New Articles according to Master. Repairs to be executed in a workmanlike manner.
	Baskets		48 No.	4 No.					Ditto	
	Candles, Tallow		12 lbs.	1 lb.					Good.	
	„ Wax		12 „	1 „					Ditto.	
	Cloth for Dressing		120 yds.	10 yds.					Ditto.	
	„ for Bandages		120 „	10 „					Ditto.	
	Charcoal		12 mds.	1 md.					Ditto.	
	Cotton, unspun		6 lbs.	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Flour for Poultice		50 „	5 lbs.					Ditto.	
	Flannel, Europe		96 yds.	8 yds.					Ditto.	
	„ Country		96 „	8 „					Ditto.	
	Green Silk		12 „	1 yd.					Ditto.	
	Honey		6 lbs.	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Linseed Meal		24 „	2 lbs.					Ditto.	
	Naunds, Earthen		12 No.	1 No.					Strong.	
	Paper, Country		6 qrs.	½ qr.					Ditto.	
	Earthen Pots		144 No.	12 No.					Ditto.	
	Plantain Leaves		241 „	20 „					Green and fresh.	
	Soap, Europe		4 lbs.	4 oz.					Good.	
	„ Country		12 „	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	Suet, Mutton		6 „	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Tape		120 yds.	10 yds.					Strong.	
	Tow		6 lbs.	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Twine		6 „	8 „					Ditto.	
	Almond		3 „	4 „					Good.	
	Alum		6 „	8 „					Ditto.	
	Assafœtida		6 „	8 „					Ditto.	
	Bel Fruits		144 No.	12 No.					Ditto.	
	Baberung		1 lb.	.....					Ditto.	
	Camphor		3 lbs.	4 oz.					Ditto.	
	Coriander Seed		3 „	4 „					Ditto.	
	Cinnamon		6 „	8 „					Ditto.	
	Chiretta		12 „	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	Cloves		6 „	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Cardamums		12 „	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	Catechu		3 „	4 oz.					Ditto.	
	Gundabeeroza		1 lb.	.....					Ditto.	
	Ginger, dry		12 lbs.	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	Kaladana		6 „	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Kuth Kuringa		3 „	4 „					Ditto.	
	Cubebs		9 „	12 „					Ditto.	
	Linseed		24 „	2 lbs.					Ditto.	
	Mustard Seed		48 „	4 „					Ditto.	
	Pepper, Black		12 „	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	Poppy Heads		3 „	4 oz.					Ditto.	
	Resont		3 „	4 „					Ditto.	
	Saltpetre		3 „	4 „					Ditto.	
	Sweet Oil		3 „	4 „					Ditto.	
	Wax, White		12 „	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	„ Yellow		12 „	1 „					Ditto.	
	Dusters		66 yds.	5 yds.					Ditto.	
	Ghurrahs, Earthen		144 No.	12 No.					Ditto.	
	Nitre		6 lbs.	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Linseed Oil		12 „	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	Hogs Lard		6 „	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Raisins		6 „	8 „					Ditto.	
	Cloth, Long, fine		36 yds.	3 yds.					Strong.	
	Cloth, coarse		60 „	5 „					Ditto.	
2	BARRACK FURNITURES AND REPAIRS.									
	NEW FURNITURES.									
	Barrels, Water		No. 30	.....						
	Basins, Metal		„ 5	.....						
	Chairs, Serjeants'		„ 18	.....						
	Ladders, Wooden		„ 17	.....						
	„ Bamboo		„ 15	.....						
	Padlocks		„ 25	.....						
	Iron Privy Pans		„ 6	.....						
	Basin Stands, small		„ 10	.....						
	„ „ large		„ 4	.....						
	Bathing Tubs		„ 1	.....						
	REPAIRS.									
	Cots.									
	Legs									
	Sides									
	Ends									
	Head Rail									
	Iron Angle pieces									
	Cane Bottoms									

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
	Boxes.	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.		To Barracks. To Barrack Master, Darjeeling.	According to indents from the Barrack Department; at any time the Barrack Master may direct.	Rupees 50.	Rupees 100.	New Articles according to Musters. Repairs to be executed in a workmanlike manner.	
	Hinges, Iron, 3"								
	Sides								
	Locks, complete								
	Keys								
	Batten and Bottoms								
	Till, complete								
	Lid								
	Till Lids								
	Hasps								
	Iron Corner Clamps								
	" " of Lid								
	" " of Side								
	" Handles								
	Tables.								
	Leg								
	Angle pieces								
	Plank for Top								
	Foot Rail, long								
	" " cross								
	End pieces								
	Side "								
	Iron Corner Clamps								
	" Side "								
	Forms.								
	Plank for Top								
	Leg								
	Side pieces								
	Foot Rail								
	Ladders.								
	Sides								
	Stairs								
	Basin Stands.								
	Top Plank								
	Legs								
	Hospital Bedding Tables.								
	Sides								
	Shelves								
	Almirahs.								
	Brass Hinges, Europe								
	" Locks "								
	" Keys "								
	Bolts								
	Doors								
	Sides								
	Shelves								
	Boarding at Top								
	Feet								
	Forms with Backs.								
	Plank for seat								
	Top Rail								
	Lower Rail								
	Arm Rail								
	Legs, front, turned								
	" back								
	Support for Rail								
	Wooden Ablution Tubs.								
	Sides or Bottoms								
	Handles								
	Corner Brackets								
	Water Barrels.								
	Hasps								
	Towel Racks.								
	Pegs								
	Rail								
	Chairs.								
	Arms								
	Seats								
	Iron Clamps								
	Legs, front, turned								
	" back								
	Doolies.								
	Canvass								
	Iron Pins								
	" Braces								
	Painting								
	New Bottoms								
	Side pieces								
	End "								
	Bamboo Poles								
	Upright pieces								
	Lanterns.								
	Panes of Glass								
	Wires								
	Doors or Sides, new								
	Burners, Tin								
	" Glass								
	Screws, 1"								
	" 1½"								
	" 2"								

DARJEELING;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 4th February 1865.

J. E. THOMSON, *Major,*
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 9.

Commissariat Notice.

THE Assistant Commissary General invites sealed Tenders for supply of Vegetables to Troops at Calcutta and Dum-Dum for one year from 1st May 1865.

Separate Tenders for each Station.

Form can be obtained at No. 6, Park Street, where Tenders will be received up to 2 P. M. of the 13th March, and opened at noon on the day following.

Earnest Deposit to be by Government Promissory Note or Bank of Bengal Receipt. Cash will not be received.

FORT WILLIAM;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 27th February 1865.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General.

No. 12.

Commissariat Notice.

I. SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Dinapore and Hazareebaugh up to 4 P. M. of the 20th March 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for Gram," &c.

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each and every Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Station separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.		Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.		Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			Dinapore.	Hazareebaugh.			Dinapore.	Hazareebaugh.			
			Mds.	Mds.			Rs.	Rs.			
1	Gram for Horses ...	For one year from 1st July 1865 to 30th June 1866.	4,150	4,050	Dinapore and Hazareebaugh.	Daily as required.	200	300	Ten per cent on estimated annual outlay.	1st Quality, picked and cleaned from all admixtures.	
2	„ „ Bullocks ...		1,400	1,400						1st Quality, unpicked, but not exceeding 2 seers per maund of admixtures.	
	Bhoosah, White ...		13,000	...			100	100		Good Quality.	
	„ Missa ...		3,000	3,000							
	Paddy Straw ...		...	8,600							
	Green Grass ...		...	8,600							
3	Atta ...		2,160	720			200	100		2nd Quality.	

DINAPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 20th February 1865.

G. S. KEIR, *Lieut.,*
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 11.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Gowhatty up to 3 P. M. of the 27th March 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon of the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule at Gowhatty and Dependencies.

2. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from this Office.

3. Tenders to be superscribed—Tenders for the supply of Articles mentioned in the Schedule noted below.

4. Tenders presented after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

5. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the required Earnest Money by Kamroop Treasury Transfer Receipt or Government Promissory Notes.

6. Separate Tenders are required for the Articles under each Class.

7. Separate rates to be tendered for the supply of all and every Article mentioned in Classes from A to J.

1st.—At Station.
2nd.—Within 15 miles of Station.
3rd.—Within 30 miles of Station.
4th.—On Command, *i. e.* beyond the distance mentioned in above clauses.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
1	A.	From 1st June 1865 to 31st May 1866.	Gowhatty. Mds. S. C.	Ration grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	As required.	Rs.	At 10 per cent. on probable annual outlay.	Very best ...	More or less. The Sudder Stations are Gowhatty, Gowalparah, (Jogeegopah,) and Cherrapoonjee. All Commands will be beyond 30 miles from these Stations.
	Butter ...		0 35 0			50			
	Milk ...		20 0 0						
2	B.					50			
	Chickens ...		800 No.						
	Eggs ...		500 „						
	Fowls ...		200 „						
3	C.				Daily proportion at half an hour before sunrise.	100			
	Firewood ...		58,400 lbs.						
	Lime, unslaked ...		100 mds		Agreeable to indents				
4	D.					100			
	Oil, Til ...		40 „						
	Salt ...		850 lbs.		Daily, as Firewood ...				
5	E.			Gowhatty Commissariat Office.	From September 1865.	200		Very best according to Muster ...	
	Elephant Gear.								
	Guddalahs ...		252 No.						
	Guddies ...		252 „						
	Puttias ...		252 „						
	Rope ...		756 „						
6	F.			Ration grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily, as Firewood...	75	At 25 per cent. on probable annual outlay.	Very best ...	
	Potatoes ...		13,060 lbs.						
	Vegetables ...		6,380 „						
7	G.			Gowhatty Commissariat Office.	From October 1865.	50		Very best according to Muster ...	
	Blankets ...		70 No.						
	Quilts ...		70 „						
	Sheets ...		70 „						
	Suttrunjees ...		70 „						
8	H.			Ration grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily, as Firewood ...	100	At 10 per cent. on probable annual outlay.	According to Muster ...	
	Rice, Table ...		4,800 lbs.						
	Paddy ...		13,000 mds	Gowhatty Commissariat Godown.	As required ...				
9	I.			Ration grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily, as Firewood..	50			
	Sugar, Moist ...		3,036 lbs						
10	J.			At Ration Stand. ..	As required. ...	50		Very best ...	
	Tinning ...		150 No.						

GOWHATTY;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 17th February 1865.

C. S. LANCE, *Captain,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

No. 1.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

THE following Contracts have been concluded in the Commissariat Department for the period specified:—

		Rs.	As.	P.			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.							
Rice, Table, at Station	...	5	15	0 p. 100lbs.	Nobin Chunder Sill and Co. ...	From 1st February 1865 to 31st Jan. 1866.	
Sugar, Moist	...	0	2	10 per lb.			
Tea, Black	...	0	12	3 „	Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co...	From 1st April 1865 to 31st March 1866.	
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.							
Rice at Station and in Camp, 10 and 40 miles	...	6	4	0 p. 100 lbs.	Madhoram Pattock		
Sugar at Station, Camp, 10 and 40 miles, and on Command	...	0	2	2½ per lb.	Messrs. Carew and Co. ...		
Khus Tatties	...	0	1	5 per sl. ft.	Munnoo Lall ...		
Naunds	...	0	3	6 per each			
Dolchies	...	0	1	10 „			
Bags, Water, Leather, for wells, with Iron Frame complete	...	4	4	0 „			
Ditto ditto, without Frame	...	3	4	0 „			
Ropes, Well	...	4	8	0 „			
Props, Bamboo, for Tatties or Bysakies		0	0	9 „			
UMBALLAH DIVISION.							
Sugar at Station, Camp 10 and 40 miles, and on Command	...	0	2	5½ per lb.	Messrs. Carew and Co. ...		
FYZABAD DIVISION.							
Fyzabad.							
Sugar at Station, in Camp, and on Command	...	0	2	4 per lb.			
Roy Bareilly.							
Sugar at Station	...	0	2	3 „	Sohun Lall ...	From 1st February 1865 to 31st January 1866.	
Camp, 15 miles	...	0	2	1 „			
„ 30 „	...	0	2	0 „			
And on Command	...	0	2	9 „			
Fyzabad.							
Khus Tatties, new Frame	...	6	9	0 per 100 ft.	Hurry Sing and Bissonath ...		
„ „ old „	...	5	7	0 „			
Naunds	...	0	3	0 per each			
Dolchies	...	0	2	3 „			
Props	...	0	1	3 „			
Chursahs	...	1	0	0 „			
Roy Bareilly.							
Khus Tatties, with new Frame	...	8	0	0 per 100 ft.	Sohun Lall ...		
„ „ „ old „	...	6	4	0 „			
Naunds	...	0	3	0 per each			
Dolchies	...	0	3	0 „			
Props	...	0	1	3 „			
Chursahs	...	2	0	0 „			
FEROZEPORE DIVISION.							
Sugar at Station	...	0	2	7 per lb.	Baker Ally and Soobah ...		
Camp, 10 miles	...	0	3	0 „			
„ 40 „	...	0	3	6 „			
On Command	...	0	4	0 „			
Rice at Station	...	5	4	0 p. 100 lbs.	Muthra Doss ...		
Camp, 10 miles	...	7	0	0 „			
„ 40 „	...	7	8	0 „			
On Command	...	7	12	0 „			
Khus Tatties	...	0	1	6 per foot	Nowneedram and Radhakissen ...		
Dolchies	...	0	3	0 per each			
Bysakies	...	0	0	9 „			

	Rs.	As.	P.			
Well Gear.						
Chursahs, Leather	... 5	8	0	per each	Nowneedram and Radhakissen ...	From 1st February 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Well Ropes, Hemp	... 4	8	0	„		
Yokes, Bullock	... 1	0	0	„		
Ghurrahs	... 3	8	0	„		
Punkha Gear.						
Cotton Ropes	... 42	0	0	per md.		
Canes, large	... 10	0	0	per 100		
Soothly (String)	... 11	0	0	per md.		
Punkha Fringes	... 0	5	4	per foot		
LUCKNOW DIVION.						
Sugar at Lucknow	... 0	2	2½	per lb.	Messrs. Carew and Co. ...	
„ Seetapoor	... 0	2	0½	„		
Lucknow.						
Khus Tatties	... 9	8	0	per 100 sl. feet	Baney Persaud ...	
Props	... 0	1	0	per each		
Dholes	... 0	2	0	„		
Naunds	... 0	8	6	„		
DELHIE DIVISION.	lbs.	oz.	d.			
Rice at Station	... 17	4	0	per Re.	Nund Lall and Purmessree Doss ...	
Camp, 10 miles	... 16	8	0	„		
„ 40 „	... 16	8	0	„		
On Command	... 12	8	0	„		
Sugar at Station	... 0	2	5	per lb.	Messrs. Carew and Co. ...	
Khus Tatties	... 6	10	0	per 100 ft.	Hurdeo Doss and Hursahoy Mull ..	
Dolchies	... 0	1	6	per each.		
Naunds	... 0	2	0	„		
Bysakies	... 0	1	1	„		
AGRA DIVISION.						
At Agra.						
Rice at Station and Camp, 10 miles	... 7	0	0	p. 100 lbs.	Juggernauth ...	
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command	... 7	8	0	„		
Sugar.						
At Agra Station and Camp, 10 miles	... 0	2	2	per lb.	Messrs. Carew and Co. ...	
At Muttra Station	... 0	2	4	„		
Khus Tatties at Agra.						
Khus Tatties, new Bamboo	... 6	2	0	p. 100 ft.	Juggernauth ...	
„ old „	... 4	4	0	„		
Jhamps	... 2	4	0	„		
Leather Ropes for well	... 7	8	0	per each		
„ Bucket „	... 4	0	0	„		
Gurrara, Iron	... 0	12	0	„		
Khoota	... 0	1	0	„		
Naunds, Earthen	... 9	0	0	per 100		
Yokes	... 0	12	0	per each		
Girree	... 0	12	0	„		
Dolchies	... 4	0	0	per 100		
Bysakies for Jhamps	... 0	1	6	per each		
At Muttra.						
Khus Tatties, new Bamboo	... 6	10	0	p. 100 ft.	Hookomee ...	
„ „ old „	... 4	8	0	„		
Jhamps	... 3	0	0	„		
Leather Ropes for well	... 4	0	0	per each		
„ Bucket	... 2	0	0	„		
Gurrara, Iron	... 0	12	0	„		
Khoota	... 0	1	0	„		
Naunds, Earthen	... 12	8	0	per 100		
Yokes	... 0	8	0	per each		
Girree	... 1	0	0	„		
Dolchies	... 6	4	0	per 100		
Bysakies for Jhamps	... 0	1	0	per each		

Peshawur Division.							
For Peshawur, Nowsheera, and Attock.		Rs.	As.	P.			
Quilts	...	4	15	0	per each	Meerwanjee Manockjee ...	From 1st February 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Sheets	...	1	15	6	„		
Blankets	...	2	13	0	„		
Suttrunjees	...	1	10	0	„		
Saugor Division.							
At Saugor.							
Sugar at Station	...	0	2	5	per lb.	Doorgapersaud ...	
„ Camp, 10 miles	...	0	2	9	„		
„ „ 40 „	...	0	3	0	„		
On Command	...	0	3	9	„		
At Jubbulpore.							
Sugar at Station	...	0	2	7½	„		
Camp, 10 miles	...	0	2	8	„		
„ 40 „	...	0	2	10	„		
On Command	...	0	3	6	„		
Saugor.							
Khus Tatties	...	11	0	0	p. 100 sq. feet		
Dolchies	...	0	1	0	per each		
Naunds	...	0	2	6	„		
Bysakies	...	0	0	9	„		
Jubbulpore.						Buldeo Sahoye ...	
Khus Tatties	...	12	8	0	p. 100 sq. feet		
Dolchies	...	0	2	0	per each		
Naunds	...	0	2	0	„		
Bysakies	...	0	1	0	„		
Nagode.						Tunsaypersaud ...	
Khus Tatties	...	13	8	0	p. 100 sq. feet		
Dolchies	...	0	2	0	per each		
Naunds	...	0	2	0	„		
Bysakies	...	0	0	11	„		
Nowgong.							
Khus Tatties	...	12	2	0	p. 100 sq. feet		
Dolchies	...	0	2	0	per each		
Naunds	...	0	1	9	„		
Bysakies	...	0	0	11	„		
Meerut Division.							
Meerut.							
Sugar at Station, No. 2, from 1st February 1865 to 31st May 1865, and from 1st November 1865 to 31st January 1866	...	0	2	0	per lb.	Messrs. Carew and Co. ...	
No. 1, from 1st June to 31st October 1865	...	0	2	1¼	„		
Roorkee.							
Sugar at Station, No. 2, from 1st February 1865 to 31st May 1865, and from 1st November 1865 to 31st January 1866	..	0	2	2¼	„		
No. 1, from 1st June to 31st October 1865	...	0	2	4	„		
Meerut.							
Khus Tatties	...	7	11	6	p. 100 sq. ft.	Newazee ...	
Bysakies	...	4	0	0	per 100		
Earthen Naunds	...	8	4	0	„		
Dolchies	...	7	0	0	„		
Well Gear.							
Mussahs with Maudle	...	5	0	0	per each		
„ without „	...	4	8	0	„		
Well Ropes, Sunn or Lao	...	3	0	0	„		
„ Leather	...	6	0	0	„		
Spokes, Wooden	...	1	8	0	„		
Wheels, „	...	2	8	0	„		

Roorkee.		Rs.	As.	P.			
Khus Tatties	...	8	0	0	p.100 s.ft.		
Bysakies	...	4	0	0	per 100		
Earthen Naunds	...	25	0	0	„		
Dolchies	...	12	8	0	p.100 No.		
Well Gear.							
Chursahs with Maudle	...	5	0	0	per each	Emtiaz Ally	...
„ without „	...	4	0	0	„		
Well Rope, Sunn or Lao	...	0	8	0	„		
Yokes, Wooden	...	1	0	0	„		
Wheels, „	...	0	1	0	„		
BAREILLY DIVISION.							
Bareilly.							
Rice at Station	...	7	0	0	p. 100 lbs.		
Camp, 10 miles	...	7	4	0	„	Radha Lall	...
„ 40 „	...	8	0	0	„		
On Command	...	8	0	0	„		
Moradabad.		lbs.	oz.	d.			
Rice at Station	...	20	0	0	per Re.		
„ Camp, 10 miles	...	19	0	0	„	Gowree Sunker and	
„ „ 40 „	...	17	0	0	„	Nanick Chand ..	
On Command by land	...	15	0	0	„		
Sugar.		RS.	AS.	P.			
At Bareilly Station	...	0	2	0½	per lb.		
„ Shajeehanpore Station	...	0	1	10½	„	Messrs. Carew and Co.	...
„ Moradabad Station	...	0	2	1½	„		
At Nynee Tal.		lbs.	oz.	d.			
Sugar at Station	...	5	12	0	per Re.		
Camp, 13 miles	...	5	8	0	„	Hoosain Ahmed ...	
„ 40 „	...	5	0	0	„		
On Command by land	...	5	0	0	„		
MOOLTAN DIVISION.		RS.	AS.	P.			From 1st February 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Mooltan.							
Khus Tatties	...	4	14	0	per each	Hussmah	...
		lbs.	oz.	d.			
Rice at Station	...	17	12	0	per Re.		
Camp, 10 miles	...	16	0	0	„		
„ 40 „	...	15	0	0	„		
On Command	...	13	4	0	„	Juggernauth and	
On River Steamer	...	13	0	0	„	Chunder Sein ...	
Sugar at Station	...	5	7	0	„		
Camp to a distance of 40 miles	...	5	0	0	„		
On Command and on River Steamer	...	4	8	0	„		
Dera Ismael Khan.							
Rice at Station	...	12	8	0	„		
Camp up to 10 and 15 miles	...	11	8	0	„		
„ beyond 15 and up to 40 miles	...	10	8	0	„		
On Command	...	10	0	0	„		
On River Steamer	...	9	8	0	„		
Sugar.						Praim Sing and	
At Station	...	4	7	0	„	Neermul Doss ...	
Camp up to 10 and 15 miles	...	4	0	0	„		
„ beyond 15 and not exceeding 40 miles	...	3	12	0	„		
On Command	...	3	8	0	„		
On River Steamer	...	3	4	0	„		
JULLUNDER DIVISION.							
Khus Tatties for the Division.		RS.	AS.	P.			
Khus Tatties	...	0	0	11	per foot		
Jhamps	...	0	0	7½	„		
Chicks, Sirounda or Bamboo	...	0	0	8	„	Dewan Sing	...
Naunds	...	0	2	0	per each		
Bysakies	...	0	1	0	„		
Dolchies	...	0	0	9	„		

At Phillour.		lbs.	oz.	d.			
Rice at Station	...	21	2	0 per Re.	Nihal Doss ..	From 1st February 1865 to 31st Jan. 1866.	
Sugar at Station	...	6	10	0 „			
At Jullunder.		Rs.	As.	P.			
Empty Hogsheads, large	...	1	8	6 per each	Madho and Gonda	From 1st January 1865 to 31st December 1865.	
„ „ small, or half Hogsheads	...	0	12	6 „			
At Phillour.							
Empty Hogsheads, large	...	1	4	6 „			
Dinapore Division.							
Dinapore.							
Rice at Station	...	3	15	9 p. 100 lbs.	Suggum Lall Shaw		
Sugar „	..	13	11	0 „	Soomaroo and Nuncoo ...		
Hazareebaugh.							
Rice at Station	...	4	0	0 p. „	Pearee Lall ...		
Camp, 10 miles	...	4	2	0 „			
„ 40 „	...	4	4	0 „			
Sugar at Station	...	14	9	4 „			
Camp, 10 miles	...	14	12	0 „			
„ 40 „	...	15	0	0 „			
Gwalior Division.							
Gwalior.							
Khus Tatties	...	9	4	0 p. 100 ft.	Kider Nauth ...		
Dolchies	...	0	3	4 per each			
Bysakies	...	0	1	1 „			
Sugar	...	0	2	7 per lb.	Messrs. Carew and Co. ...	From 1st February 1865 to 31st Jan. 1866.	
Jhansie.							
Rice at Station	...	7	14	2 p. 100 lbs.	Peara Lall and Mohun Lall ...		
Camp, 10 miles	...	8	2	0 „			
„ 40 „	..	8	4	0 „			
On Command	...	9	0	0 „			
Benares Division.							
Without Carriage.							
Sugar.		lbs.	oz.	d.			
For Benares, Chunar, Jounpore, Azimgurh, and Goruckpore	...	8	9	0 per Re.	Sheik Khodabux ...		
Camp, 15 miles	...	7	8	0 „			
„ 30 „	...	7	0	0 „			
On Command by land and water	...	5	15	0 „			
Rice.							
For Benares, Chunar, Jounpore, Azimgurh, and Goruckpore	...	21	4	0 „			
Camp, 15 miles	...	21	0	0 „			
„ 30 „	...	19	4	0 „			
On Command by land and water	...	17	0	0 „			
Benares Division.		Rs.	As.	P.			
Beef at Station and Camp, 10 miles	.	12	10	11 p. 100 lbs.	Sheik Khodabux...	From 1st May 1865 to 31st April 1866.	
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command	...	14	2	6 „			
Mutton.							
At Station and Camp, 10 miles	...	15	0	8 „			
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command	...	16	8	3 „			
Sealkote Division.							
Sealkote.							
Rice at Station	...	5	3	0 „	Jewun Lall ...	From 1st February 1865 to 31st January 1866.	
Camp, 10 miles	...	5	4	0 „			
„ 40 „	...	5	12	0 „			
On Command	...	6	0	4 „			
Sugar at Station	...	0	2	4½ per lb.			
Camp, 10 miles	...	0	2	6 „			
„ 40 „	...	0	2	8 „			
On Command	...	0	2	9½ „			
Khus Tatties	...	2	15	0 per each	Ameer Khan and Roheemut ...		
Bysakies	...	0	2	9 „			
Naunds	...	0	3	5 „			
Dolchies	...	0	2	11 „			

J. D. Macpherson, *Colonel,*

Commissary General.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (160) one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Ootur Soroobungshur, Mouzah Dampore, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre on the 2nd of May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

E. P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

ZILLAH KAMROOP;
Revenue Department,
The 13th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

North—By Amdola Beel and Pillars.
South—By Pillars and Dhurmotur land.
East—By Hills of Bhringashur, Shanpanah, and Moniary.
West—By Pillars and Nita Beel.

E. P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 643¼ Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Chunderpore, of Desh Panbaree, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre on the 2nd of May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

E. P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

ZILLAH KAMROOP;
Revenue Department,
The 13th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

North—By Kullung River.
South—By swamp and low lands and Botanee Jungle.
East—By fallow land, a Rock, Chunderpore Beel, Botanee and Nul Jungles, and a large Rock.
West—By a line through grass jungle at foot of Hills and a long edge of Forest.

E. P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lot of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 300 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannah Futtickchurry, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of June 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG,
The 12th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 70.—In Thannah Futtickchurry, area about 300 Acres,—
North—By the Fenny River.
South—By Lot 22.
East—By Andermanick Surrah.
West—By Paneea Surrah.

N. B.—This Advertisement supersedes the Notice at page 114 of the *Gazette* of the 25th January last.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about (2,000) two thousand Acres, more or less, situated in Doar Choygong, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of June 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the Conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

BOUNDARIES.

North—By Government Road.
South—By Mr. Sterne's Plantation and Morra Koolsee River.
East—By Kookooreah Jan.
West—By Sawelmaree Jan, Salbaree Hills, and low lands.

E. P. LLOYD,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

GOWAHATTY,
The 14th February 1865.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 4,000 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannah Sautkaneah, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the second day of May 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1838. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. D. Ward,
Collector.

Chittagong,
The 17th January 1865.

Boundaries.

Lot No. 76—In Thannah Sautkaneah, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By assessed lands of Chanpoor, Natmoora, and Tellgaon.

East—By assessed lands of Doodorea, Roopnugger, and Sooepoorah.

South—By a line drawn from east to west across the range from the Village of Potbeela on the east, to the assessed lands of Bellgaon on the west.

West—By assessed lands of Bellgaon, Chandoopoor, and Hajeegaon.

Lot No. 77.—In Thannah Sautkaneeah, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By the southern boundary of the Lot No. 76, *viz.* by a line drawn east to west across the range from the Village of Potbeela on the east, to the assessed lands of Bellgaon on the west.

East—By assessed lands of Potbeela and Kanchana.

South—By northern boundary of Lot 34 where it crosses the range of hill lands, and in other parts by the assessed lands of Chooramunnie.

West—By assessed lands of Chundia Hât, Bunnigram, and Khoona Moyafferabad.

J. D. Ward,
Collector.

Chittagong,
The 17th January 1865.

Notification.

Mr. Pogson, Deputy Collector, has been again placed in charge of the Hooghly Treasury and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. F. Montresor,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office;
Burdwan Division,
The 14th February 1865.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 14th to 20th February 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
	Ft. In.	
Matabangah.		
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 9	
On the Entrance Shoal .	0 6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles	0 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	Closed.	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 6	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	4 0	
Bhaugiruttee.		
Entrance Bar ...	7 0	
Below the Entrance	3 0	
Thence to Jeagunge	2 3	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 5	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2 3	
Jellinghee.		
Entrance ... Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...	Closed.	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	2 9	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 6	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 23rd February 1865, 9½ inches below zero.

W. R. Tucker, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

Berhampore,
The 23rd February 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5 per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4 ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5 ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6 ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 21st February 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	31,37,210 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	0 0 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,97,86,760 12 6
Reserve Fund ...	...	...	17,85,136 5 8	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	21,76,785 8 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 81,74,053 8 2		Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto	...	...	1,14,83,991 6 4
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	„ 85,60,475 14 6	1,70,34,529 6 8	Dead Stock ditto	...	...	3,85,194 15 4
				Stamps ditto	...	...	10,471 11 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,95,49,155 5 11	Balances with other Banks ...	...	...	6,81,353 0 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	2,81,214 9 3	Sundries ...	...	...	7,79,157 12 2
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	3,46,285 0 0				
Sundries ...	...	...	6,81,994 6 10				3,34,50,945 15 0
				Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office ...	...	...Rs. 11,74,053 8 2	
				Ditto ditto, at Branches ...	...	0 0 0	11,74,053 8 2
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	...	„ 1,10,93,114 12 10	
				Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches ...	...	„ 1,09,40,100 14 4	
							2,20,33,215 11 2
	Rupees	...	... 6,16,58,215 2 4			Rupees ...	6,16,58,215 2 4

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bank of Madras.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held on Tuesday, the 31st day of January 1865, the following Resolutions were adopted in terms of the authority vested in them by Clause VI., Act V. of 1862:—

1. That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the creation of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five new shares of Rupees one thousand each.

2. That such shares be issued or offered to the Proprietors at a premium of ten per cent. say at Rupees 1,100 each, and that they be allotted to shareholders in the proportion of one new share to each holder of two shares, and one half and one quarter share to each holder of one share and one half share respectively. Holders of odd quarter shares to receive, on application, Certificates entitling them to a half interest in a quarter share; two such Certificates lodged on or before the 30th June next will entitle the holder to one quarter share. If not so lodged the right to such quarter share shall be forfeited.

3. That the Proprietors entitled to claim the new issue shall be those whose names appear on the Register on the 1st day of March 1865, and that the Transfer Books be closed from the 2nd to the 13th day of March, both days inclusive.

4. That the amount of the new shares, together with premium thereon, shall be payable in four equal instalments in the following manner:—

Rupees 275 on or before 1st May 1865.
„ 275 on or before 1st July „
„ 275 on or before 1st Sept. „
„ 275 on or before 1st Nov. „

5. That any new shares the amount of which, with premium as above, shall not be paid in full on the 31st December next, shall be absolutely forfeited to the Bank, and shall be disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

6. That upon all instalments paid up on account of new shares Interest shall be allowed, from date of payment to 31st December 1865, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

7. That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments on the prescribed dates shall be charged interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from such dates to the date of payment.

8. That Scrip Certificates be issued on payment of the first instalment, and that as soon as all the instalments (with any interest that may be due) on each new share shall have been paid up share certificates be given in exchange.

9. That the premium on the shares taken up by the Proprietors, and also any profit that may be realized on unclaimed and forfeited shares, be added to the Reserve Fund.

10. That the new shares shall be entitled to dividend from 1st January 1866.

11. That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to each Proprietor, and that they be duly advertised.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN McIVER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF MADRAS,
The 31st January 1865.

Sale of Landed Property.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Re. Kashonauth Pundit and another

vs.

Byjonauth Pudit.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., the Receiver in the above cause, will put up for sale, under an Order of the High Court, dated the 4th April 1864, at the Receiver's Office, at noon, on Friday, the 3rd day of March 1865,—

The Right, Title, and Interest of Byjonauth Pundit as Executor and Trustee of the Will of the late Raj Ranee Dabee, deceased, in and to,—

Lot 1.—Four biggahs of land or thereabout, at Kurnah, in Dhee Punchanogram, in the 24-Pergunnahs, described in 1846 as bounded on the East by a house and land of Mahub Sircar; on the West by the Hon'ble Company's Road; on the North by land of Peer Ally Butcher, and on the South by garden ground of Mr. Smith.

Lot 2.—The Soonderbun Grant called or known as Sudahnundpoor and being Lot No. 61 in Captain Hodge's Map.

Further particulars and the Condition of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Watkins and Stoke, Solicitors, 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Ange Hadengue, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 4th day of February instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 14*th February* 1865.

In the matter of George Benjamin Smith, formerly of No. 5, Cassiabagan, in Calcutta, subsequently and since October last of No. 3, Cassiabagan, an Assistant in the Foreign Office, and at present and since the 3rd day of February instant a prisoner for debt in the Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Wednesday, the 15th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Maudhopersaud and Baneypersaud, of Sobabazar, in Calcutta, who carried on the business of Cloth Merchants at No. Pugyahputty, in Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, in partnership together formerly under the name, style, and firm of Maudhopersaud, and latterly under the style and firm of Maudhopersaud and Baneypersaud; and also that of Brokers to Messrs. Potter and Co. and Purrier and Co., under the name and style of Maudhopersaud, and to Messrs. Ralli Brothers in partnership with Konnoyeloll Doss, of Cotton Street, in Calcutta, under the style of Konnoyeloll Doss and Maudhopersaud and Konnoyeloll, Insolvents. } On Thursday, the 16th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of April next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hart, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21*st February* 1865.

In the matter of Ange Hadengue, of Dhurrumtollah, in Calcutta, a Clerk in the employ of the East India Railway, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 27th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Ange Hadengue, of Dhurrumtollah, in Calcutta, a Clerk in the employ of the East India Railway, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 27th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 11th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Anthonio Alexandro Mossa, of South Collingah, in Calcutta, who carried on business at No. 5, Wellesly Street, in Calcutta, as Merchants and Agents in co-partnership with Ludowig Otto Ruutz Rees, under the style and firm of Ruutz Rees and Co, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 28th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hart, *Attorney.*

In the matter of William Honigberger, formerly of Calcutta, Merchant and Trader, and late of Allahabad, in the North-Western Provinces, carrying on business as Merchant, Auctioneers, and Newspaper Proprietor, but at present residing in Waterloo Street, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.	Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 27th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Shircore, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 28th February 1865.

Receiver's Sale.

THE Sale of the property advertized on the successive Wednesdays, the fourteenth and twenty-first December last, under an Order of the High Court, dated the seventh day of September last, made in cause Shumbhoo Nauth Ghose *versus* Chunder Nauth Biswas, is postponed till one o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, the sixteenth March next, when the Receiver will proceed to sell at his Office, No. 5, Strand Road.

RADHANAUTH BOSE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

No. 6, HARE STREET,
The 28th February 1865.

Notice.

WE have this day authorized MR. CHARLES BENJAMIN VIKERS to sign our Firm in Calcutta by procuration.

HERON & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1865.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to notify that the Third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the registered Office, 1, Lyon's Range, on Thursday, the 30th March 1865, at noon precisely, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

TURNER, MORRISON & C.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th February 1865.

Union Steam Tug Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Third Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders advertised for 1 P. M. on Saturday, the 25th instant, has been adjourned till 1 P. M. on Tuesday, the 7th proximo, for the purpose of passing the Accounts ending 31st December 1864 and any other business that may be brought forward, after which the Meeting will be made Special for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution, *viz.*:—

"That the Company be voluntarily wound up and that a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed for that purpose."

M. GREGORY AND Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th February 1865.

Punjab Trading Company, "Limited."

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the registered Office of Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, at 12 o'clock at ndon, on Monday, the 27th March next, for the purpose of receiving and passing the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1864, declaring a Dividend, and to take into consideration the proposal for increasing the Capital of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

W. H. FITZE & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET;
Calcutta,
The 22nd February 1865.

Bengal River Steam Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on Monday, the 6th March 1865, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee of Investigation appointed to report on the state of the Company's Affairs at the last General Meeting and to pass the Accounts for the Half-year ending 31st August 1864.

The Meeting will then transact any other business which may be brought forward.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND Co.,
Secretaries, Bengal River Steam Company, Limited.

3, *Fairlie Place.*

Notice.

MR. ROBERT STEWART is authorised to sign our Firm.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1865.

Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, "Lfmited."

Notice is hereby given that the Second Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders convened for Tuesday, the 28th instant, is postponed until noon of Thursday, the 30th March 1865.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 30th proximo.

By Order of the Directors,
William Moran & Co.,
Agents.

3, Church Lane,
The 24th February 1865.

The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 6, Church Lane, on Tuesday, the 7th day of March, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 31st January last.

By Order of the Directors,
Gordon, Stuart & Co.,
Secretaries and Calcutta Managers.

Calcutta,
The 7th February 1865.

India General Steam Navigation Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the usual Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, at noon, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March 1865.

By Order of the Directors,
G. J. Scott,
Acting Secy., I. G. S. N. C., "Ld."

Notice.

The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Walter Brett in the *Englishman* Press and Newspaper, ceased on the 31st December 1864 by consent.

Walter Brett.
J. O'B Saunders.
Managing Proprietor,
"Englishman."

Calcutta,
The 22nd February 1865.

Notice.

A Dividend at the rate of sixty Rupees per share, free of Income Tax, will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 15th March, at the Office of the Calcutta Docking Company, "Limited."

Proprietors will please apply for Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Directors,
W. S. Millard,
Superintendent.

Just Published,

A Bengali Translation of the Instructions to Registering Officers under Act XVI. of 1864, with the Forms of Statements; translated by Radhanath Bysack, with the sanction of the Registrar-General. Sold by Messrs. Lepage and Co. Price, two annas.

Lost,

The First-halves of the undermentioned Government Currency Notes:—

No. $\frac{A}{10}$20917, of Rupees 20.
„ $\frac{A}{10}$18426, of „ 20.

Lost,

Half of the Bengal Bank Note, No. 15569, for Rupees 20.

Lost,

First-half of Bank of Bengal Note, No. 8318, old form, for Rupees 250. Payment stopped.

Lost,

Between Bank of Bengal and Dhurmahatta, on the 27th February 1865, the following Government Currency Notes: Nos. $\frac{A}{15}$36005, 36006, 36007, and 35575, for Rupees 1,000 each, and No. $\frac{A}{11}$10910, for Rupees 500. Payment has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

The finder will be handsomely rewarded.

Jumna Doss & Gocool Doss,
No. 116, *Toolah Bazar.*

Stolen,

The following Government Currency Notes from the Executive Engineer's Camp, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal:—

No. $\frac{A}{13}$39682,
„ 50560,
„ 58895,
„ 48218,
„ 59191,
„ 55308,
„ 58893,
„ 48469.

Right-hand half of No. $\frac{A}{13}$52429, each for Rupees 100.

Stolen,

The following Currency Notes of Rupees 50 each:—

No. 71592.
„ 58445.
„ 65157.
„ 47969.
„ 53853.
„ 39613.

Lost,

HALVES of Currency Notes,—
No. $\frac{A}{5}$02305, for Rs. 20.
„ $\frac{A}{2}$30548, „ „ 10.
„ $\frac{A}{2}$67955, „ „ 10.
Payment stopped.

Lost,

THE following 5 per cent. Government Promissory Notes;—
No. 2411, of 1854-55, for Rupees 1,500.
„ 75933, „ 1856-57, „ „ 1,000.

Lost,

HALF of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{11}$53109, for Rupees 50, dated 13th July 1861. Payment has been stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

IN a letter posted in Burdwan, which has miscarried, half of a Government Note, No. $\frac{A}{11}$51841, for Rupees 50.

Notice

LOST or Stolen Halves of the following Notes. Payment stopped at the Bank. If presented in payment communicate with A. G., Rampore Bauleah:—
No. 71180, of Rupees 50.
„ 71181, of „ 50.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 890.

The 17th February 1865.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 7th instant and the safe Dâk of the 6th idem arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 894.

The 21st February 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for the United Kingdom *vid* Marseilles only, Countries *vid* the United Kingdom, France, Foreign Europe *vid* France, the intermediate Ports and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 2nd March, at 6 P. M.

Postage to United Kingdom.	Weight	½	Ounce	...	Rs.	0	6	8
	„	1	„	...	„	0	13	4
	„	2	„	...	„	1	10	8

No. 897.

The 21st February 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for the United Kingdom *vid* Marseilles only, Countries *vid* the United Kingdom, France, Foreign Europe *vid* France, the intermediate Ports and China, except Madras and Pondicherry, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Cashmere*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 3rd March, at 6 P. M.

No. 900.

The 24th February 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 5th March, at 6 P. M.

No. 901.

The 27th February 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Candia* will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th March, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.			Viâ Marseilles.			Viâ Southampton.		
Postage.	Under ½	Ounce	Rs.	0	6	8	Rs.	0	4	0
	„ 1	„	„	0	13	4	„	0	8	0
	„ 2	„	„	1	10	8	„	1	0	0

No. 902.

The 28th February 1865.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 14th March will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. on Monday, the 6th idem, *vid* Marseilles and Southampton.

Letters and papers for transmission *vid* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 6th, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps of letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

Rates of Postage.

	Viâ Southampton.				Viâ Marseilles.			
Under ½	Ounce	Rs.	0	4	0	Rs.	0	6	8
„ 1	„	„	0	8	0	„	0	13	4

No. 903.

The 28th February 1865.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet will be sent to Bombay on Tuesday, the 7th March, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

The Express Postage must be paid in Stamps at the window at one Rupee per ½ of an ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietory right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on 27th March 1865, corresponding with 15th Chyte 1272 *F. S.*, Monday:—

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.

No. of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
84 Of Purneah	No. 100 of Purneah . / „ 3957 of Bhaugulpore	Madhopoor, Pergunnah Harawut	56 2 10	4 8 6	0 0 9	4 9 3	9 1 0	
10 Of Purneah	„ 256 of Purneah . / „ 3964 of Bhaugulpore	Kuteehra, Pergunnah Harawut	165 1 21	17 11 11	0 2 11	17 14 10	35 7 10	
11 Of Purneah	„ 125 of Purneah / „ 3959 of Bhaugulpore	Gobindpoor Kullan, Pergunnah Harawut	56 0 7	4 2 4	0 0 8	4 3 0	8 4 8	
13 Of Purneah	„ 536 of Purneah / „ 3971 of Bhaugulpore	Jewachpoor, Pergunnah Harawut	68 1 34	5 0 0	0 0 10	5 0 10	10 0 0	

BHAGULPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 7th February 1865.

H. R. MADOCKS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Patna, will be put up to sale, in the Patna Collectorate, on Thursday, the 23rd March 1865, corresponding with 11th Chyte 1272 *Fusly*.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number of State of Government Estates	Number on the District Roll	Name of Estate and Pergunnah	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.	
	4	Aymah Waleechuck Motalukey Hashmool Hushim, situated in Rukbeh Rampore Singrawan Mohomedpore Singrawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	3 1 29	4 1 6	...	4 1 6	1 2 0	
	94	Chuck Burch Koorwa Motalukey Hashmool Hushim, *vis* Rukbeh Singrawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	7 1 19	8 11 10	...	8 11 10	2 0 0	
	105	Chuck Buddurooddeen Shershekun, *vis* Rukbeh RamporeSingrawan, Pergunnah Sanda	26 2 4	24 11 0	...	24 11 0	13 12 0	The area and Suddur Jumma of the entire 16 annas are entered in columns 4 and 5. The confiscated share of Bukorre Smg, absconded offender, will be sold.
	114	Chuck Bhotoo Kullan Motalukey Hushmool Hushim, *vis.* Rukbeh Rampore Singrawan and Mohomedpore Singrawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	24 3 20	27 8 3	..	27 8 3	12 0 0	
	262	Chuck Ruza Kullan Motalukey Hushmool Hushim, *vis* Rukbeh Singrawan, Pergunnah Sanda	23 3 7	24 11 6	...	24 11 6	8 12 0	
	489	Mullik Auhur Motalukey Hoshmool Hushim, *vis* Rukbeh Rampore Singrawan and Mohomedpore Singrawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	10 3 28	13 15 5	...	13 15 5	5 0 0	
	643	Wakf Mushoodpore, Pergunnah Ghyaspore.	4 0 8	...		...	218 12 0	These plots will be sold "Revenue-free"
	26	Abdool Ruhumapore, Pergunnah Bheempore.						

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 25th January 1865.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate, in Zillah Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 3rd March 1865, corresponding with 21st Phagoon 1272 *F. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Mehal.

No. 1433.—Mouzah Ukberpoor Buraree, Pergunnah Mulkee; recorded Proprietors Radheh Sing, Nuwab Sing, and Kishnaram, and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,114-9.

MONGHYR; *Collector's Office, The 8th February* 1865.

F. B. PEACOCK, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Shahabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on the 1st March 1865, corresponding with the 19th Phagoon 1272 *F. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 12th January 1865 :—

Class VI.—Estates to be sold on account of demands realizable in the same manner as arrears of Revenue.

No. 1192.—The Right and Interest of Debee Rae in Mouzah Baloea, appertaining to Mehal Bharsuhee, Pergunnah Chynpore, in satisfaction of an Act X. of 1859 decree; recorded Proprietors Chundeedial Sing and eight others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 539-11-5½.

No. 4128.—The Right and Interest of Mahadeo Sing in Mehal Aear, Pergunnah Peero, in satisfaction of an Act X. of 1859 decree and expenses of Butwarrah; recorded Proprietors Mahadeo Sing and three others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,520.

L. DABREW, *Deputy Collector.*

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, *The 13th February* 1865.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

THIRD APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands made under the Notification of the Government of Bengal dated 30th August 1862, *and the Board's Circular Order No.* 63, *dated* 14*th October* 1862.

Consecutive Number of the sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of the Application in Register A. and name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Mouzah.	Area and Boundaries of the plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Date of possession being given.	Amount paid for survey, clearance, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold.
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
44	26 Messrs. Warren and Nephew.	Tengakhat ...	Dowghoreeah ...	About 625 Acres. East—Chabwah Barree. West—Mr. Warren's land North—Sessa River. South—The land applied for by Mr. Warren.	2nd February 1865.	W. Thomson, of Dibrooghur.	2nd February 1865.	250 6 0	6,875 0 0, at 11 Rs. per Acre.
45	28 Mr. J. Haly.	Dibrooghur...	Khoneekor, 2nd Kund.	About 625 Acres. East—Keteroy Jan. West—Lepet Kotta Pothar. North—Maijan Barree. South—Korookannee.		Messrs Barry and Haly, of Dibrooghur.		250 6 0	1,562 8 0, at 2 Rs. 8 as. per Acre.
46	84 Moolooka Harjaree.	Bordoloneo ...	Bordoloneo ...	About 125 Acres. East—Podoomonee Pond. West—Eastgurh of Dewgurh. North—Keker Kagotie's Barree. South—Dokheen Poteeah Gossain's land.		Seedanundo Shormah, of Dibrooghur.		62 14 0	507 13 0, at 4 Rs. 1 a. per Acre.
47	170 Mr. J. Craddock	Saikwah ...	Megalah ...	About 1,500 Acres. East—Kothall Jan. West—Runga Jan. North—Dangoree Beel. South—Beel.		Mr. J. Craddock, of Laikwah.		391 0 0	13,500 0 0, at 9 Rs. per Acre.
48	158 Messrs. Warren and Nephew.	Namroop ...	Pangoreegurh ..	About 3,000 Acres. East—Mesa Jan. West and South—Raidoon Jungle Pothar. North—Makhoom Road		Messrs. Warren and Nephew, of Chabwah.		766 0 0	7,500 0 0, at 2 Rs 8 as. per Acre.
49	31 Mr. Cougdon.	Tingroy ...	Tingroy ...	About 500 Acres. East—Solako'a Village. West—Sengah Jan. North—Kacharee Pothar. South—Joypore Road.		Mr. Cangdon, of Dibrooghur.		203 8 0	1,250 0 0, at 2 Rs. 8 as. per Acre.

DIBROOGHUR;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 2nd February 1865.

A. K. COMBER,
Deputy Commissioner, Revenue,
Luckimpore.

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moderate height of embankment with frequent culverts will suffice. The distance is twelve miles and no river occurs.

5. At Teriah Ghât the line enters the Cossyah Hills by the basin of the Doblee River, up the Valley of which it steadily rises 5,000 feet to the plateau of Lilankhote, a distance of twenty-three miles, never exceeding in its gradient more than one foot in twenty-five. This will be the most difficult and the steepest part of the line. In first entering the Doblee Valley it will hold close by the river's edge under beetling precipices of limestone, of which the roadway will be built, to ten feet above highest flood mark. This occurs for less than a mile. It afterwards crosses the west Tributary of the Doblee by a moderately sized bridge and proceeds onwards along a steep hill side till within three miles of Lilankhote, when the sandstone plateau being reached the line runs through easy soil.

6. I must here stop to consider how this Section (the only difficult one in the whole line) is to be constructed. There will be a great deal of hard work and some blasting. It lies in close proximity to some of the troublesome Jynteah Villages, to overawe which the presence of a Military Force will be for some time necessary. It will require a good deal of skilled labor which the Cossyahs cannot supply. Lime, iron, coal, are abundant, but labor is scanty and dear. To smooth all these difficulties I would ask for the assistance of a Regiment of Muzbee Seikhs. Their presence would have as good a political effect as that of any other Regiment the place of which it would supply. Their labor would be worth to me more than half their cost, therefore one-half the cost of the Regiment might be debited to my works and the other half to the Military Department. A certain number of men would always be under arms, the remainder would be on the works, receiving "working pay." A young Officer (passed man at Roorkee) to every two hundred men would ensure their labor being properly applied. They would be assisted with all the local labor available.

7. From the Lilankhote plateau the line gently descends, four miles to the Bogapanee River, over which a bridge is now under construction. It then ascends at a gradient of one in fifty by the iron producing villages of Moleem and Nonkrem to the eastern shoulder of the Shillong Hill, from which it as easily descends to the plateau of Yeodo, selected for the Head-Quarters of the Military Force in the Cossyah Hills and a Sanatarium for Convalescents. The whole of the last ten miles are through easy ground and cross no large streams except the Bogapanee already provided for.

8. From Yeodo the line descends 1,800 feet to the Oomeean River through stiff clay and shale. I have not yet determined the exact spot at which this torrent should be crossed, but it will not be a matter involving any great engineering difficulty or expense. Neither have I determined the exact course of the line from the Oomeean to Gowhatty, although I have so far fixed it that it need not cross the broad stream of the Dibroo, as does the line proposed by Colonel Reid, nor make the long detour to the eastward sanctioned by him. It will generally run over stiff undulating soil at a general elevation of 2,500 feet above the sea level, until it gradually sinks within a short distance of Gowhatty into the Berhampooter Valley. I expect to have all this part of the line closely surveyed and laid out within the present working season.

9. The entire distance by the route I have now sketched from the Berhampooter at Gowhatty to the Soormah at Chattuck is about 104 miles. Both these rivers are navigated by Steamers direct from Calcutta, having access to both ports all the year round. These are also ports of call to the residents of Upper Assam and Cachar.

The line of road under report would bring either of these ports, Gowhatty and Chattuck, within fifty-five miles of Shillong, Yeodo, destined probably to be the most favorite Sanitarium in India. It would form the easy ascent from the fever-stricken Valley of the Berhampooter to the pure atmosphere of 6,000 feet of elevation. It would prove the only certain sanatory measure for the residents of Gowhatty, laboring, as they periodically do, under a pestilence unknown except in the swamps of New Orleans. It would offer to the large European Communities now spreading over Assam and Cachar the means of reaching a climate where their children may be brought up as vigorous as in the land of their fathers, and the ease with which the journey might be performed would offer even to the health-seeking resident of Calcutta facilities which no other Sanitarium can shew. Chattuck can be brought within four days of Calcutta, and Shillong within one day of Chattuck.

10. I have appended a rough Estimate of the probable cost of constructing a good Cart Road twenty-four feet wide, bridged throughout (with the exception of the Oomeean River) and metalled over thirty miles which lie through low ground. I have also added ten Staging Bungalows. The probable average cost thus amounts to Rupees 4,452 per mile.

Rough Estimate for the Great Shillong Hill Road, twenty-four feet wide.

Number of Sections.	Locality.	Distance in miles.	Description of Work.	Amount for each per mile.	Rate per mile.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Chattuck to Teriah	12	Earthwork Bridges ..	2,000 1,000	3,000	36,000
2	Teriah to Lilankhote	23	Earthwork Bridges ...	5,000 1,000	6,000	1,38,000
3	Lilankhote to Yeodo, Shillong ...	10	Earthwork Bridges	2,000 500	2,500	25,000
4	Yeodo to the Oomeean ..	10	Earthwork Bridges ..	3,000 1,000	4,000	40,000
5	Oomeean to Gowhatty ...	48	Earthwork Bridges ...	2,000 1,000	3,000	1,44,000
10	Staging Bungalows	..	.....	2,000	.....	20,000
	Metalling ...	30	.....	...	2,000	60,000
	Distance ...	104	.....	...	.....	4,63,000

Or Rupees 4,452 per mile.

Note.—Bridge over the Oomeean River not included.

From Major J. C. Haughton, Officiating Commissioner of Assam and Governor General's Agent, North Eastern Frontier, on Special Duty, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 7C., dated the 26th January 1863.)

The Superintendent of Works, Assam Circle, has forwarded, for my information, copy of his letter No. 806 of 9th December 1862, which, although it has reached me so long after date, I think it as well to notice, although I have not been called upon to do so.

2. I agree generally with the Superintendent that the present road cannot be converted into a good Cart Road, and I trust if a road is constructed the day may not be distant at which carts will ply between the plains of Sylhet and Assam, but it must be borne in mind that as yet carts are not used either in Assam or Sylhet.

3. I also agree that Chattuck is preferable to Sylhet as a terminus to the proposed Road. I believe that water communication is open between the two places all the year round.

4. What I presume to be a portion of the intended Road has already been constructed this season by an assignment from the Local Funds. It is that in immediate connection with the proposed bridge over the Bogapanee. The gradient of that portion visited by you was admirably easy and fully answers Major Briggs' description, but the drainage of the work had been entirely overlooked: this has been pointed out to Major Briggs and the Executive Engineer.

5. With regard to the proposition contained in the 6th paragraph of the letter under notice, I beg to observe that if I rightly understand the direction in which it is proposed to carry the Road, it will not, even should the people of Jynteah continue in rebellion, be necessary to maintain a Guard upon it. The Paunch Poonjee, the nearest villages of Jynteah to the line, have submitted to the orders of Government. Were a Muzbee Seikh Regiment upon the spot no doubt they might be employed with advantage while detained here, but I do not think it would be desirable either to raise one or to call one from the North-West for the purpose. It is to be borne in mind that their chief article of food, and indeed, I may say, the whole of their food, would require to be imported from the plains. The labor of the country is dear compared with that of the plains, but would, I think, prove cent per cent cheaper than that of a Corps of Seikhs. The Overseer on the Road above referred to informed me that he had 300 men at work whom he paid at the rate of 6 Rupees per month. This, too, in a time of rebellion, while we are employing daily, probably, not fewer than 1,000 laborers in the service of the Troops. If the persons employed to supervise the work are good tempered and careful to pay their laborers regularly, I do not think labor will be wanting.

6. Without survey or plan of the intended road it would be premature on my part to offer further remark upon it.

From Colonel E. L. Ommanney, R. E., Officating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, to the Officating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department,—(No. 3413, dated the 10th June 1863.)

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, a report* from the Superintendent of Works in Assam regarding the proposed line of Road for connecting the Assam Valley with the plains of Sylhet *vid* Shillong: copy of a letter† from the Officiating Commissioner of Assam, containing the remarks and opinion of that Officer respecting the project also accompanies.

* No. 806, dated the 9th December last, 1 Map.

† No. 7C., dated the 26th January 1863.

2. There is already a mountain road from the foot of the Cossyah Hills on the Sylhet side to Cherra Poonjee and Nungklow in the Hills and from thence to Gowhatty on the Berhampooter; but if it is not susceptible of being improved so as to admit of the passage of carts, the importance, however, of opening up a thoroughly good road between the two places practicable for wheeled traffic is great, and the line proposed, which has been selected by Major Briggs after personal examination of the route, will provide for this, while at the same time it will place the newly selected Station and Sanitarium of Shillong in communication with both Assam and Sylhet.

3. The termini of the road are to be at Gowhatty in Assam, and at Chattuck on the River Soormah, a distance of 104 miles. The proposed width of the Road is twenty-four feet, and the cost of construction is estimated by Major Briggs at Rupees 4,63,000: considering the commercial and political advantages which will be gained by such a Road, and the control that the Government will be enabled to exercise by it over the Cossyahs, Jynteahs, and other frontier tribes, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the Road will be well worth this sum, or even Rupees 6,000 or 7,000 per mile, to which, it is not improbable, the actual expenditure may amount.

4. The country traversed by the Road is of such a nature that a detailed Estimate of any value cannot be at once obtained; but the Lieutenant-Governor would solicit the Government of India to accord general sanction to the construction of the Road, and to an outlay of Rupees one thousand per mile for opening out a serviceable track in the first instance, on the understanding that this amount is not to be exceeded until a detailed Estimate for the Cart Road is submitted, the amount of which will not exceed 7 lakhs of Rupees.

5. Should the above proposal be approved, the Lieutenant-Governor will, in submitting the revised Budget, make provision for the expenditure required to commence the opening out of the Road during the next working season.

Extract from a letter from Major D. Briggs, Superintendent of Works in Assam, to Colonel E. L. Ommanney, R. E., Officiating Chief Engineer, Bengal,—(No. 762, dated the 21st September 1863.)

Para. 6. I am desired to state what I expect to be able to complete this year with the sum of Rupees 40,000 available for the Gowhatty and Sylhet Road. My reply is as follows:—

7. I expect to be able to complete a good Road ten feet wide, with a maximum gradient of one in twenty-five from Gowhatty as far as Shillong about seventy miles.

I expect to have this bridged temporarily with good strong timber platforms, and to clear the jungle for a distance of fifty feet on either side of the roadway.

I further expect to have a bridle path opened from Shillong to the foot of the Cossyah Hills in the Sylhet plains.

For this last portion I hope to have the services of another Assistant Engineer.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. Maxwell, R. A., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, to the Superintendent of Works in Assam,—(No. 5891, dated the 9th October 1863.)

Your letter No. 762, dated the 21st ultimo, to the address of the Chief Engineer, Bengal, regarding the projected line of communication for connecting the Valley of Assam with the plains of Sylhet *viâ* Shillong having been laid before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for his consideration and orders, I am directed to convey to you the following instructions:—

2. In anticipation of the orders of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, on the reference made in June last on the subject of the proposed line of Road, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, with advertence to the importance of this Road, as well as to the necessity of taking full advantage of the short working season now fast approaching, to authorize the commencement of the work on that portion of the Road between the Gowhatty and Shillong on the representation now made by you, from which it appears that a good Road of ten feet width, with a gradient not exceeding one in twenty-five, with jungle cleared for fifty feet on either side, and provided with strong timber bridges, can be opened out at a cost of about Rupees 500 per mile, or for the 70 miles a sum of Rupees 35,000.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased to sanction the opening out of a bridle path from Shillong to the Sylhet plains at a cost not exceeding Rupees 5,000, making for the two works the total sum of Rupees 40,000 mentioned in your letter under reply.

4. In according sanction to these two works which will be complete in themselves, I am to state that they should be so carried out as to be capable of improvement hereafter if the measure should be sanctioned by the Government of India, but the work for this season should be confined to completing the work now sanctioned, and to the preparation of such data as will admit of the submission of a detailed Estimate with Sections for a completely bridged Road twenty-four feet wide.

5. With reference to your request to be allowed the services of another Assistant Engineer, I am to inform you that endeavors will be made to send up an efficient Assistant.

No. 5892.

Copy forwarded for the information of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department.

From Major D. Briggs, Superintendent of Works in Assam, to Colonel E. L. Ommanney, R. E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department,—(No. 43, dated the 8th May 1863.)

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, my report on the Assam Trunk Road, on the examination of which I have been engaged for the past four months.

2. Annexed to the report is a letter from the Officiating Commissioner of Assam conveying his remarks upon my project, and regarding it from a political and fiscal point of view.

3. Attached to the report is an abstract of the quantity of work required in the construction of the Road and an abstract of the probable cost.

4. As instructed, I place the terminus of the Trunk Road opposite to Doobree on the Berhampooter, but am no way responsible for the adoption of the line from Doobree to Rungpore as the connecting link between the Assam Trunk Road and Bengal.

5. But whether the Doobree and Rungpore line or the Kurribaree line be eventually adopted is of little moment to the subject of my report, as the Trunk Road must, under any circumstances, run within a few miles of Doobree.

Report on the Assam Trunk Road.

Preliminary.

The fair and fertile Province of Assam has been endowed by nature with all the elements of a favored land, but these manifold advantages have been well nigh nullified by the absence of that union throughout its parts without which the very current of its life, so to speak, is unable to circulate freely. That its Sub-Divisions taken separately are thriving is undoubtedly satisfactory; but as long as there exists between them no connecting link there can be no mutual benefits reaped, and the advancement of the Province as a great whole must needs be fatally retarded.

Some of the Stations in Assam are unapproachable during the dry season, except by long travel through dense jungle. A steamer once in six weeks forms the sole means of intercommunication, the benefit of which, moreover, is only fully felt by the River Stations. It takes longer to correspond between Goalparah and Dibrooghur than it does between Calcutta and Bombay. Dibrooghur or Luckimpore with its hundreds of Tea Planters is, to all practical purposes, farther from the Presidency than any Civil or Military Station in Hindoostan.

An erroneous impression prevails that as nature seems to have intended the Berhampooter as the great thoroughfare of Assam, therefore land communication is, if not unnecessary, at least of very secondary importance. Such is, however, a great mistake which cannot long be entertained in the immediate presence of this mighty but unmanageable river. In fact, so far from the country making the river subservient to its requirements, it is the river, as shewn hereafter, which dominates the country.

That which is wanted to waken the Province into life and inspire solid strength is a Road running through the entire length of the Valley thoroughly open and passable throughout the whole year.

And surely the interests of the Province deserve it when every available acre of land is becoming the home of some enterprising Englishman, when it bids fair to rival the best Tea-producing Province of China, and when the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore can report an increase to the revenue of three lakhs within the last four years.

Assam has been the Cinderella of the State ever since it has owned British domination. No Province of British India but can shew some public work to mark our rule; yet were Assam abandoned to-morrow there would remain the traces of her old Rajahs in days of warfare and oppression, but not a single monument to the memory of England's more enlightened sway.

Savages though they were, these ancient Rulers of Assam fully appreciated the incalculable advantages to the country of intercommunication by land, and of restraint upon the incursions of the water. All their roads, allees as they called them, were constructed with this double object, as highways above the line of flood, and as bunds to control the inundations of their rivers. From above the spot where the Dihong and Dibong join the Berhampooter down to the furthest confines of the Kamroop District relics of their efforts remain, which, for bold engineering skill and a wonderful contempt of difficulties, deserve to rank with the works of the old Romans. Their lines of road were generally so well chosen as to direction that if we can only afford to make the roadway as massive as their bold projects require, many portions of their works may be adopted. To unite their efforts with ours though years roll between us, and to complete, repair, and bring into use what internecine wars and foreign invasions prevented them from doing, has throughout this long and arduous survey been my constant endeavor.

In proceeding to report in detail on the line for the Assam Trunk Road, it will be well to look at the physical features of the country through which it has to pass.

Physical features.

The great feature of Assam is the Berhampooter. The cold-weather discharge immediately below its junction with its two Tributaries, the Dihong and Dibong, was found by Lieutenant Wilcox to be 120,176 cubic feet per second, of which the Dihong owned two-thirds. And at Gowhatty 300 miles further down it has since been found to discharge in flood 894,700 cubic feet per second, and in dry weather 318,200. At the same place the mean velocity was found to be 5·6 feet per second in flood, and 3·67 in dry weather. This mighty and impetuous river has at times swept over the greater part of the valley, laden with the wreck of mountains accumulated during the long course of itself and tributaries larger than itself, through the Himalayahs it rushes out of its rocky gorges upon the more level Valley of Assam, where its diminished current permits the deposit of the vast amount of silt brought down with it. This deposit, settling in greater proportion along the banks where the current is slack, raises them above the level of the country, and with them, in due proportion, the whole bed of the river.

The effect of this upon the Tributaries which descend from the Hills confining the Valley of Assam, is to prevent their free discharge and to cause them to overflow the levels between the hills and the river. This is the case when the Great River and its affluents are equally in flood. But when, as annually happens, the floods of the Berhampooter exceed in height those of the lesser streams, the currents of the latter are turned back, and the monster river rushes through the open channels and spreads over the level country, which, in many instances, is 10 and 12 feet below the highest flood line. This may go on for ten or fifteen days, by which time the inundation is complete and a great part of the Valley has become an inland sea.

As the river subsides so the inundations commence to clear off the surface of the country, discharging through the channels by which they entered. This it is which renders Assam so unhealthy for several months after the subsidence of the periodical rains. The country has lain under water for weeks, the waters subside, leaving a rank vegetation covered with slime and mud to the action of a powerful sun.

Successive years of inundation through the same channels gradually widens them and prepares a fresh bed for the river, which, upon the occurrence of a sand bank in its old bed, it is not slow to take advantage of. Thus fresh channels of the Berhampooter are formed, and no two years find its course the same. Tradition gives at places a width of ten or twelve miles throughout which it has shifted its uneasy bed.

Besides the main channel of the Berhampooter there are other systems of drainage parallel to it, but in some cases removed from it by a distance of thirty or forty miles. These are always connected with the river at both ends, and are in fact inland channels. They are most valuable as lines of navigation for native boats during the heavy floods, because they present a more moderate current than the main river; such are the Kullung, the Gulahbheel, the Catre-Diphloe, and the Koolsee.

These, like the Berhampooter, and from the same causes, are lined with natural embankments considerably above the level of the surrounding country, and as their streams are moderate, these embankments are seldom breached or inundated. In the case of the Kullung, which runs for nearly a hundred miles through Central Assam, this natural glacis is so massive and high that the drainage of the country is by it forced back towards the foot of the hills, and not until it has accumulated so as to form a powerful river is it able to force its way into the Kullung. For fifty miles along the south or left bank, only three streams succeed in uniting with the Kullung. These broad embankments attract the populations of the country, and the banks of the Kullung form one vast belt of villages.

It requires no further argument to shew that the banks of these interior channels of the Berhampooter must afford favorable lines for roads. These channels are also capable, at no very great expense, of being united and formed into a river canal, which might, with a few breaks, extend from the Dikoo River, in the Seebsaugor District, to Goalparah.

The chains of hills which confine the Assam Valley are prolongations of the Himalayahs. That on the north is the most eastern spur of the outer Himalayahs, which extend from the Indus to the Berhampooter, and it is occupied by the Looran and other Hill Tribes. That on the south is a spur of the Alpine Range which separates the Valley of the Berhampooter from what Wilcox supposed to be the Irrawaddy. It is occupied by the Singhphos, Nagas, Cossyahs, and Garrows, besides other Hill Tribes.

From the lofty northern or Bootan chain descend many rivers of great size. From the southern or Cossyah Range, which does not exceed 6,500 feet of elevation, the rivers, with three exceptions, are short.

This points to the southern or left bank of the river as being more favorable for a line of road than the northern.

It is therefore with the left bank of the river, upon which also the chief towns exist, that we have to do.

The geological formation of the chain which borders Assam on the south is generally of granite

of a coarse and refractory nature. Occasionally sandstone occurs, and also some of the stratified rocks fit for building purposes.

In a few of the rivers of Upper Assam, and in some of those which issue from the Bootan Hills, limestone pebbles* are found but generally scarce, while near the Namba Falls in the Meekir Hills, crystalline limestone occurs; but the largest supply is obtained from the Digarro River, thirty miles above Sudyah on the Eastern Frontier, where the bed of the river is a mass of *lias* limestone nodules and boulders brought down by the water. Coal of good quality is found all along part of the southern range of hills in Upper Assam, and is brought down for the use of the steamers at something like eight *annas* per maund.

*Fragments of limestone rock rounded by the action of water.

The soil of the lower spurs and off-shoots of this chain of hills varies from red granular clay to that of a lighter and less retentive nature. As a rule, it produces the most luxuriant tree vegetation, including useful timber trees. At intervals considerable sâl forests occur. But the humid climate of Assam forbids the use of timber to the Road Engineer.

On these spurs, or the plateau projecting from them, many of the most productive tea plantations of Assam have been formed, and cotton, as the main staple of cultivation, is produced by the hill people far up their flanks.

Sufficient has been already stated to shew that in selecting the line for a road through the Valley of Assam a wide berth must be given to the Berhampooter where its banks are not sufficiently stiff to resist the action of the stream. At the same time, in many of the great plains at present subject to partial inundation, the road embankment might be made capable to control the inundations of the Berhampooter and so serve the double purpose of roadway and bund. This was successfully done by the old Rajahs of Assam.

Selection of the line.

When Rajah Roodroo Singh, upwards of a hundred years ago, commenced the present "Bor Allee" (Great Road), also at places called the "Dhodur Allee" (Complete Road), he designed it to oppose an impenetrable barrier to the floods of the Great River, as well as to afford the most direct line of communication between the important points of the country. It was never completed, but the portion between Jaipore and Jankanah near Jorehath, about seventy miles, remains to shew the stupendous nature of the work. From the height of the embankment it is visible two miles off The width at top is from 35 to 40 feet. Its course is generally perfectly straight, and where there is a bend the curve is formed with mathematical precision. The trenches are dug with equal regularity, and never approach nearer than 100 feet from road centre. So thoroughly has it reformed the water system of the country that in one place the whole drainage of thirty miles passes through four openings of about 100 feet each, and the sides of these openings have not been eroded by the passage of the waters for more than a century. The estimated area of waterway on a line parallel to this part and further inland was 718 feet as per a former survey made; only one of these openings was bridged, as according to present tradition the Bengallee Architect succeeded too well in pleasing the Rajah, who, fearful of so accomplished a person returning to Bengal, and affording aid to the British Government, caused him to be strangled.

The Jorehath people were most solicitous that the line of the Bor Allee should be adopted for the Trunk Road, and predicted the greatest benefit to the country. They thought the adoption of any other line unworthy of so great a Government when their own Rajahs had successfully constructed a portion of the "Great Road." I directed the Executive Engineer, Upper Assam Division, to make a thorough survey of it from Rungpore (Seebsaugor) westwards to the Dhunseree River, but after three months have elapsed he has not yet supplied it, and this Report, as far as it is concerned, must be based on what I observed, and not upon actual measurement. I shall be able to adopt about fifteen miles of the existing Bor Allee, and propose extending it to Nigriting, where the Great Jorehath Plain ceases. This will present a barrier to the inundations from Seebsaugor to a point thirty miles west of it. At various other places, as along the banks of the Kullung, in the Nowgong District, and also westward of Gowhatty, I have selected the line of road with reference to the control of the inundations where such selection does not interfere with the safety or utility of the road. Of course ample waterway has been provided for the passage of the waters of the interior. It is only sought to prevent the ingress of the Great River. I had in view at one time the fixing of regulating gates on such bridges through which the river floods pass; but, considering the Establishment which would be required to attend to them, am now inclined to think that, with the exception of three places, it would be premature. They are not, moreover, easily fixed on the wrought iron girder bridges, which, as shewn hereafter, are, I am clearly of opinion, most applicable to Assam rivers.

For other principles which have either guided or controlled me in the selection of the line, it will be best to refer to the Maps accompanying this Report, and to the detailed description of the line mile by mile. Suffice it here to say that the total length of the road from Dibrooghur to Dobree will be about 354½ miles.

The roadway is to be every where not less than two feet above highest flood line. It is to be twenty-four feet wide, with slopes of two to one. A berm 10 feet wide is to be left between the foot of the slopes and the trenches, where, subject to inundation, the slopes will be turfed.

The Roadway.

That the roadway may be available, if hereafter required, for a "Light Railway" no curve of less radius than 1,000 feet, and no gradient more than 100 feet in a mile, will be permitted.

I have made no provision for metalling the roadway, as I think the great object at present is to get the earthwork and bridges finished.

In the Estimate provision has been made for bridging all but two streams, the Diheen and Dhunseree, the first 560 feet, the second 500. The largest river I propose to bridge is 320 feet broad. Without bridges a road in Assam is useless. It would be better to bridge the rivers and leave the formation of the roadway for a future time than to form the roadway and neglect the bridges.

The Bridges.

The sub-soil of Assam is generally favorable to the construction of foundations, and, except in as few instances in Upper Assam, where swamp

occur, we find stiff and impermeable clay a few feet below the surface. It being the middle level of the country through which runs the line selected, we approach the streams where they are neither shallow sprawling torrents as when they first issue from the hills, nor broad shifting channels as when they enter the Berhampooter. We have generally been able to take them where they have deep beds, well defined banks, and a steady regimen of their own.

From the adoption of this middle level for the line of road, we greatly reduce the number of bridges which would be required if the road ran immediately under the hills, as *there* the numerous streams have not yet formed rivers; and we have also to deal with water in a much less formidable state of motion, for the great swamps which lie under the hills receive these streams, spread them over a great extent of country, where evaporation and absorption diminish their discharge and prepare them to drain off quietly through the middle level into the Berhampooter. I found that in the examination of two lines between Gowhatty and Goalparah one-third less of running feet of waterway was requisite on the middle line than would have been required on a line close under the hills. I do not say that less *area* of waterway was required, for in the one case the bridges must be sufficient to afford passage for a great depth of water moving at a steady pace, whereas in the other the bridges would require to be of a class suited to pass shallow but impetuous torrent flooded to excess during the rains, and nearly dry the remainder of the year.

The scarcity of skilled and even ordinary labor in Assam renders it imperative that all means be used to economise it. I propose with this view to use wrought iron girders and light abutments in all cases where the span is greater than 15 feet. In every way the iron girder bridge is the most suitable for Assam, as it affords the largest amount of waterway when the country is under inundation, and a free passage for boats—a necessary condition where all streams are used for navigation as long as water remains in them.

Culverts up to 15 feet span will be built of stone or brick masonry on the Standard Plan, provision being made for the greater height of abutments required in the deeper nullahs, and for a width of 24 feet between the parapets.

The wrought iron girders and screw piles should be made up in Calcutta, and there is water carriage from thence to the site of every considerable bridge on the line; they might be placed on board lighters fitted with derricks and appliances, and so put up without the expense of establishing workshops at the site of each bridge.

I strongly advocate all these arrangements being made in Calcutta, either by contract or otherwise, as it would save the necessity of getting up expensive iron work establishments here.

Messrs. Knight and Co. have sent me a Schedule of the cost at which they would put up all bridges above forty feet in span on the wrought iron lattice girder principle, with masonry abutments, and intermediate piers of cast iron screw piles.

I calculate their rates to twenty-five per cent higher than what the work might be done for by the Department; but my calculation is based on the supposition that the whole of the iron work is supplied at £20 per ton; and that all parts of the bridges will be fitted in the Government Establishment in Calcutta, freight being charged at Rupees 25 per ton to site of bridge.

There is no doubt Messrs. Knight and Co. would do the work more expeditiously than if left to us, as the formation of the roadway and the culverts will engage all the labor I can possibly obtain for at least three years.

I do not recommend the use of timber for bridges, except as a temporary expedient. This climate will cause the decay of the best sâl timber within four years.

Shelter. At every twelve miles it is proposed to build a Bungalow to afford shelter to the Overseers of the Section whilst the road is under construction, and to Travellers when the road is completed. A good waterproof roof with flooring raised on posts and mat walls will be quite sufficient.

Jungle. As the line runs through dense jungle for nearly one-third of its length, the cost of clearing it will be considerable.

It might be possible to provide for the thorough clearing of the ground on either side of the road by giving it for a breadth of 100 yards to settlers free of cost or rent on condition that they keep it cleared. This can only be arranged through the Civil Authorities.

Establishment. I have supposed the road to be divided into twelve Sections of about thirty miles each.

I think it will be necessary to appoint a Sub-Engineer to every two Sections, and two Overseers or Assistant Overseers to every Section. Thus six Sub-Engineers and twenty-four Overseers would be required to push on the works with vigor, and, in advocating such vigorous progress, I would beg that it may be borne in mind that the working season in Assam is only six months in duration, when, if great progress be not insisted on, such a work as the Trunk Road may drag along for years.

I have in a former letter shewn the necessity of having a Central Assam Division with Head-Quarters at Nowgong, in order to relieve the Executive Engineers of the Upper and Lower Assam Divisions. I shall not therefore include the expense of that Office in this enquiry which has reference solely to the Assam Trunk Road.

Rates and Contracts. The experience of the past year forbids me estimating the of cost earth-work at less than Rupees 3 per 1,000 cubic feet, and masonry at from Rupees 15 to Rupees 18 per 100.

Iron work is taken at the prices named by the Chief Engineer in his Memorandum No 1602 of the 2nd February last, with carriage from Calcutta added at 25 per ton and erection at 20 per cent upon cost.

I strongly advocate every means being tried in Calcutta to effect the greater portion of the work by contract; and I think some 300 millions of cubic feet of earthwork should attract some of the Railway Contractors now out of employ.

But to effect arrangements with them the appropriation of at least four lakhs of Rupees per annum for the work is an absolute necessity. With such a sum operations could be commenced opposite Doobree, in the vicinity of the Rungpore District, where almost any amount of labor can be obtained and advanced on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking.

The Estimates. The Estimates which I submit are the result of a personal examination of every yard of the line, with the exception of ten miles of the western extremity between Luckipore and the Berhampooter opposite Doobree, where I was struck down in the end of March by jungle fever, and have since been unable to recover strength sufficient to return to the spot. I have, however, had it surveyed, and, as the nature of the country is well known to me, I am confident in the approximate estimate I have made of it.

At all inundated or doubtful places cross sections have been taken with the Spirit level, and I believe the Estimate is a close approximation to what the cost will be. However, when I state that since December I have examined upwards of 600 miles of country in the selection of the line, this greater part of it through dense jungle and swamps, it cannot be expected that the Estimates are more than what I intended them to be, *viz.* a guide to Government in considering the whole project, and a satisfaction to myself in affording me data to check the more exact Estimates which I have called for, but which, from the want of Establishment, will not be completed till next season.

The Estimates for the entire road with bridges over every stream, with the exception of the Rivers Diheen and Dhunseree, amount to Rupees 21,29,558.

I will now proceed to give in detail a description of the line which will serve as a guide to the examination of the Estimates.

Detailed description of proposed line of Road. Section I. Dibrooghur to Seebsaugor, 41 M., 3F., 200 Yds. The present existing road between Dibrooghur and Seebsaugor is one of the old Assamese "Allees," not very straight but raised generally above the flood line. Its adoption for the Trunk Road is a matter of course. It will be only necessary to round off the turns to widen it, and to complete the section of the road to a uniform height of two feet above possible inundation.

For many miles the road is at present impervious to the sun-light from the dense mass of surrounding forest, and it is consequently damp and unfavorable to traffic. All but an occasional fine tree will be removed to the distance of 100 feet on either side of the roadway.

Between Dibrooghur and Seebsaugor all culverts have been already provided for (Estimate No. of) and about twenty are either completed or well advanced.

At the 15th mile from Dibrooghur occurs the Sessah River, with a Section of 100' x 20', having stiff clay banks well defined and hard sandy bottom. A wrought iron lattice bridge of two openings of 60 feet each and light abutments is provided for in this Estimate.

At the 28th mile the road strikes the Diheen River immediately below where the Diheen-Sutee enters the Burra-Diheen. It is from 560 to 600 feet wide, with light loamy bed, and banks covered with grass and forest. The depth of water during the cold season is not less than four feet, and it is consequently navigable for boats all the year. Rising in the distant country of the Singphos it is a great river during the rainy season, in fact, the largest on the left bank of the Berhampooter. The only means I suppose for facilitating the crossing of this river is by good ferry boats and reducing the ghâts to an easy slope.

This river, with others in Assam, overflows its banks at places, and to prevent this the Assamese Government seem to have given much attention. Bunds exist, but their dilapidated condition renders them of but partial effect. It would be of great benefit to the country to have the whole system of bunds examined in connection with the District Roads (for the two are intimately connected) and put into thorough order and kept so.

Nine miles further on is the Demoo River, 110 feet wide, with sandy bed and stiff clay banks, well defined and not subject to inundation. For this a bridge similar to the Sessah has been provided in the Estimates.

At six miles from Seebsaugor is the Disang River with an area of 300' x 25. Its beds and banks of a loamy sand. It has four to five feet of water in it in the dry weather, and is a very difficult river to cross after rain. I have provided a a wrought iron lattice bridge of five spans of 60 feet each

Seebsaugor is remarkable for the extraordinary artificial lake round which it is built. This lake is two and a half miles in circumference, being—long and—broad; and the surface of its waters in January measured 28·26 higher than the surface of the waters of the Dureeka Nullah close by, that is about 20 feet above the level of the surrounding country. The lake is connected with no ground of superior elevation, and has therefore no supply channel. I could learn of no known springs, so that its waters must be the accumulation of rain only. Close by to the westward flows the Dikoo River, 300 feet wide, for which a bridge is estimated to be built under the town; and beyond is the famous Bor Allee or Great Road of the Assam Rajahs, which extends, with occasional breaks, from Jaipore to Jankhanah, where it ceases incompleted. It is from 35 to 40 feet wide at top, and 20 feet above the level of the country. It has few openings, for its design has been to throw all the minor streams together and afford them passage in one volume at intervals of four, five, and eight miles. This is easy on account of the dead level of the country. In places it has been considerably worn by the constant passage of large herds of cattle which, during the floods, have made it their abiding place for a century. I received many petitions from the Mouzadars of the District praying for the adoption of the Bor Allee as the Trunk Road, because that would ensure its completion and its future repair. Their interest in the Bor Allee is as a bund to the inundations of the Berhampooter. If completed it would rescue tens-of-thousands of acres for cultivation and greatly improve the revenues of the District. I am myself much in favor of its adoption as a noble work, which it is worthy of the Government to complete, especially as it offers a considerable saving in distance and no great increase in expense. Four bridges of two openings of 60 feet each, and two of 60 feet, will be necessary to cross the river channels which intersect it up to the high land at Deargong.

Section II. Seebsaugor to near Jorehath, 36M., 0F., 150 Yds. The road at present used between Seebsaugor and Deargong on which some drain bridges are built and others are building under Budget No.71 of the 1363-64 traverses higher ground than the Bor Allee, but is only 12 feet wide, and very little raised, so that to complete it to the full Section nearly as much earthwork would be required as is contemplated for the Bor Allee.

Besides drains eleven bridges varying from 60 to 130 feet span, would be requisite, costing a great deal more than the six bridges I require for the Bor Allee. On these grounds, therefore, the adoption of the Bor Allee is preferable. The other road is necessary as a branch road to Jorehath and Golah Ghât.

Section III. Near Jorehath to Dhunseree River, 29M., 2F., 60Yds.

Under the head of the last Section I have brought the description of the line up to Deargong, or over twelve miles of this Section. At Deargong the line of the Trunk Road meets the Gobur Allee (or War-path of the Assamese) said to have been constructed in a single night during the Muttuck invasion.

It extends from Jorehath to the Dhunseree and has a general width of 12 feet and a height of from two to four above level of country, which is sufficiently high to be removed from all chance of inundation, with exception of half a mile near Rangamuttee, where the embankment must be 10 feet high to keep out the back waters of the Berhampooter. Seven bridges from 20 to 60 feet span and fifteen culverts are required over this portion of the road.

Close to the Dhunseree a branch road runs off to Golah Ghât, distant about seventeen miles, a good fair-weather road made by the Assam Rajahs. I found the remains of another road running down to Dhunseree Mookh (a Steamer Station) and, as it is of importance to the Golah Ghât residents, I ordered the Executive Engineer to have it examined and an Estimate prepared for its repair, but have not yet received his report. At the 29th mile from Jorehath is the Dhunseree River, 500 feet wide, with very steep sandy banks and a strong current, with about five feet of water during the cold weather. It is a very large and powerful river during the rains. We can do nothing for it at present but establish a good ferry and slope the banks to afford an easy approach.

Section IV. Dhunseree River to Baguree, 31M., 3F., 110 Yds.

We have now entered on the plateau which lies betwen the Meekir Hills and the swamps of the Berhampooter, and the general elevations of which varies from 20 to 40 feet. It is thickly intersected with hill streams, the deep gullies of which are in many places subject to inundation from the Berhampooter for some distance up their courses. Along this plateau the Dhodur Allee holds its course. It is very straight with a general Section of 12' × 2.' This Allee will be generally adopted for the Trunk Road. The soil is very favorable for road-making, and if the trench be always kept on the upper side of the road as a catch-water drain, a general average of two feet will be sufficient raising. Timber is abundant for fuel, and the Meekir Hills will certainly provide road metal, if not building stone. This part of the country is but thinly populated as far as native inhabitants are concerned, but the wooded slopes of the Meekir Hills seem to have found favor with Tea-planters, whose gardens lie along the neglected jungle road which forms the obviously insufficient means of communication between the homes of these European settlers. It may here be observed that with this Section Central Assam is supposed to commence, and with it a tract of country remarkable for beauty of scenery even in a Province so generally favored by nature as the Valley of the Berhampooter.

On the whole this portion of the line, though hitherto more than usually neglected, has the advantages for road-making, of a straight line and fair general elevation, together with the possession of good stone for building and metalling; but owing to its intersection by numerous nullahs the amount of bridges required will be large. The Diphloe, Dering, and Koberah streams require bridges of 60 feet. For nine others spans of from 15' to 35' will be requisite and 67 culverts.

Section V. Baguree to Bor Allee Village.

The first portion of this Section lies through dense jungle; the inhabitants however of which, despite their seclusion, are sufficiently aware of the advantages of traffic to desire that a hât or market may be established in the Village of Baguree. Cotton in considerable quantities is brought down from the hills by the Meekirs. As we pass on, the line rises to a higher plateau and follows the water-shed line until reaching the Katoree levels, where a good many streams exist, which are liable to overflow in the rains; of these the Daopanee is the largest and most difficult during flood. A little further on huge granite boulders form a curious feature in the scenery. The line thence continues, through jungle still, over the Diphloe River and sundry smaller streams till a difficulty swamp is reached, which at present forms a nearly unsurmountable barrier to the traveller. It is about 280 feet across, but there is a narrower place where a bridge of 60 × 20 would probably suffice. A succession of small nullahs now ensues averaging from 6 to 12 feet. At Rangloghur is a curious old Assamese embankment. We here enter the fertile tracts in the neighbourhood of Koliabur, rich in magnificent crops of rice, sugarcane, tobacco, mustard seed, &c., shewing what cultivation can do for the naturally luxuriant soil of Assam. The Kullung River comes first under notice, the road following its banks so closely as greatly to endanger it. Villages succeed each other rapidly along this bank, but owing to the abovementioned incursions of the river it will be necessary to carry the Trunk Road to the back of these villages. This will have the advantage of cutting of large angles formed by the present road following every curve of the Kullung, and the still greater one of forming a bund to save the levels behind the villages from inundation by that river. To prevent the Kullung, in the first instance, from rising so high as to flood the villages, the present road must be raised two feet as a bund only. The altered road will require three bridges of about 15' × 15'.

The entire number of bridges required in this Section are two of twenty openings of 60 feet each, one of 60 feet, seven of from 20 to 30 feet, and 52 culverts.

Sections VI. and VII. Bor Allee Village to Nowgong and the mouth of the Kullung.

Immediately after passing Bor Allee Village the Meesah River obstructs all ordinary traffic. It drains all the low country between Koliabur and the Meekir Hills, and though not broad is very deep. A wrought iron girder bridge of 50 feet is provided for it. Two miles further on is the Deejoo River of exactly the same character, but of greater size; a bridge of 60 feet is provided. The banks are of hard concrete.

From this point to Nowgong Station, a distance of eighteen miles, not a single stream enters the Kullung, two drains near Chummergooree being the only openings required.

As hitherto the road continues to follow the left bank of the Kullung, and for eight or ten miles, before arriving at Nowgong Station, passes along a fine broad avenue of noble trees, lined with habitations and gardens on the inner side or that opposite the river. The scene reminds one of the approach to Hooghly. Unfortunately the old danger of the road being destroyed by the river exists here in full force and will necessitate the taking further back of the Trunk Road; but the present opportunity has not been lost sight of for repairing the old road, so as to form a better bund and prevent the water getting between it and the Trunk Road, which would flood the houses and gardens. After reaching Nowgong by the left bank of the Kullung as already mentioned, the road crosses the river re-crossing twenty miles further down. I was anxious, however, to continue on the left bank without crossing, and therefore examined the Kullung down to its mouth, a distance of seventy miles, but found that such a course would entail the crossing of seven rivers as per margin, requiring bridges of considerable span and a large number of smaller bridges and drains.

	Width.
Harreah	120 feet.
Kopelee	350 „
Borpanee ...	125 „
Schoree	70 „
Bhokapanee ...	50 „
Gobah	150 „
Dibroo	250 „
No. of feet of waterway ...	1,115

Finding that there was an excellent site for bridging the Kullung between two hills within a few miles of its debouchure into the Berhampooter, I examined a direct line from this spot back towards Nowgong, and under the sea of heavy grass which covered the country found an old Assamese "Allee" running partly in the required direction. Being unable, from the lateness of the season and the greatest extent of survey yet before me, to proceed back to Nowgong, I left the matter in the hands of Lieutenant Nuthall and Assistant Overseer Gorman, and the result is even more favorable than I expected.

I therefore propose to cross the Kullung opposite the Station of Nowgong, (where a bridge would prove more useful to the public than further down,) then hug the high ground on the right bank of the river for twenty miles, encountering few drains, and passing through a succession of villages, then strike off nearly direct to where the Kullung passes between the hills above adverted to, crossing some low ground, where for 3,000 yards from twelve to sixteen feet of raising will be required and an outlet of 120 feet. By this the rivers crossed will be reduced to three as per margin, and twelve miles saved in distance.

	Feet.
Kullung opposite Nowgong	240
Foundation Channel ...	120
Kullung near its mouth	320
Total ...	680

The embankment for the roadway will, as I have said, be at places heavy, but it will be valuable as a protection from the overflow of the Kullung.

The Kullung bridge near its debouchure will have a centre span of 200 feet with two sides of sixty feet each. It will be well raised above ordinary level so as not to interfere with the navigation of the river. The Estimate for such a bridge is ———. The bed of the river for half the way across is of rock and the remainder of stiff clay: good building stone is on the spot.

The dry weather depth of water in centre of river is 38 feet. The depth when in flood is 64·16 feet.

The greatest length of pile will be 60 feet, which will give 10 feet for sinking in bed, and 19 feet above high water mark.

It must be clearly understood that without this bridge over the Kullung, the line I have selected between Nowgong and Gowhatty cannot be adopted, as this river would prove an insuperable barrier to easy communication. A ferry would be most inconvenient and the stream is too deep for a bridge-of-boats. But the substitution of any other line would, from the enhanced distance and number of streams, greatly exceed the cost of the selected line, inclusive of the bridge. Moreover, by this line we avoid the Ghâts which occur on the old pathway within twelve miles of Gowhatty. The run in from the bridge to Gowhatty will be nearly level, and will adopt for some distance an old embankment of the Assamese.

Section VIII. Kullung River to Gowhatty and Pulasbaree.

As above stated the line from the Kullung to Gowhatty presents no difficulties. A bridge fitted with regulating doors over the Bundajan to prevent the flooding of the country and a few culverts being all that is required.

In the Station of Gowhatty a similar bridge over the Bhoroloo, to prevent the flooding of the low lands at the back of the Station, and another over the Kulbogh Nuddee at Pulasbaree, are all that is required in this Section.

Eight miles of road and a bridge of 55 feet span over the Khanajan have already been completed, or are in process of completion under a former Estimate.

Section IX. Pulasbaree to Chokchokee.

For several miles in the neighbourhood of Pulasbaree the line follows the high bank of the Berhampooter, but sufficiently retired for safety, and to obviate the destruction of the numerous villages which line the bank of the river. It then passes off to the foot of the outlying spurs of the Garrow Hills, being unable further to follow the river bank, which soon after sinks into a succession of sand banks extending to Nuggerberah near Goalparah, over which the Berhampooter rolls during floods.

In crossing from the river banks to the higher ground under the Garrow Hills a difficult river, the Koolsee, is met. It is chiefly difficult from the shallowness of its bed rendering it liable to shift and divide into several channels. The exact spot for crossing this river must be left until I can examine it in flood, but in the meanwhile I have provided for bridges over two channels, which it seems inclined to abide by. No other bridges and but few culverts are required until the foot of the hills is reached, as the country is a dead flat; and although the earthwork will be heavy, it will be invaluable as a bund to the inundation of the Berhampooter.

The road will not ascend any of the Garrow Hills, but be carried from spur to spur crossing the numerous torrents which flow from them after they have united in a few considerable streams. From spur to spur the earthwork will be rather heavy, but here again in many places it will protect the country from the inundations of the Berhampooter. The Singrai River is crossed in two channels, the eastward requiring a bridge of

two openings of 60 feet each, the westward one span of 60 feet. Nine other bridges of from 50 to 20 feet span are required and fourteen culverts. Granite is available all along the line at a moderate distance.

Section X. Chokchokee to Salparah.

Great difficulties was at first experienced in examining and determining the line throughout the last Section and the first portion of this. The result, however, was successful, for, whereas the present track crosses sixty-five streams, four of them varying from 120 to 300 feet in width, the selected line crosses only thirty-four, the largest of which requires merely a bridge of two openings of 60 feet each. There is also a saving of four miles in a distance of forty.

At Koontabaree, the Goalparah District is entered after passing through a belt of high grass jungle three miles in width, and crossing the Daoselah River the line enters the thickly populated Bamunee Valley, and onwards through the large Villages of Amjongah, Khurrah, and Mundalgaon to Salparah. The chief difficulty is the Doodnee River flowing from Damrah under the Garrow Hills. The shallowness of its channel renders it liable to overflow, and I could find no spot where it is self-contained. I believe, however, that three openings of 60 feet each will suffice, with two culverts of 15 feet each on the inundated flats right and left of the river. Besides these six bridges of from 30 to 60 feet span, thirty-four culverts are required in this Section.

Section XI. Salparah to Luckipore.

This Section is generally through high-lying ground here and there covered with sâl forest. The line passes Goalparah about twelve miles to the right, to which place a branch road can easily be made. I attempted to take the line through a part of the Garrow Hills to cut off the long Agneeah Spur, but after trying many routes was obliged to give them up, as they proved too steep, and I have fixed on a line skirting the south of the Orpud Lake, and running through a defile east of Agneeah Village. The Krishnai and the Jinaree are two considerable rivers crossed in this Section, but they have fine deep Sections, and with relieving culverts right and left can be safely bridged with three openings of 60 feet each for the Krishnai, and two of the same span for the Jinaree. Towards the end of this Section heavy earthwork will be required on the Metchaparah Plain as it is liable to inundation.

In all, besides the rivers abovementioned, seven bridges of from 20 to 60 feet span and twenty-six culverts will be required in this Section.

Section XII. Metchaparah to Berhampooter opposite Doobree.

This, like the latter part of the last Section, is low and liable to inundation, intersected by a number of bheels and old channels in which water has no current. I have allowed for 600 feet of waterway in the eleven miles and fill in all the old channels.

Waterway is provided by one bridge of three openings of 60 feet each, over the Garrah River, one of two openings of same dimensions over the Khunia, and four of one opening of 60 feet over other inundation channels.

At Khunia Village the Berhampooter is met with Doobree lying on the farther side, and at this point ends the exploration and survey of the Assam Trunk Road.

To sum up the results arrived at, the road will be about 355 miles in length. It is impossible to give the exact length of its course through swamp grass and forest.

The earthwork required is 361 millions of cubic feet, which will probably cost Rupees 10,84,609.

The area of waterway allowed is 143,438 square feet, which, with a mean velocity of four miles per hour, would suffice to pass the whole Berhampooter.

To cross this waterway I have provided twenty-one wrought iron lattice bridges of from two to five bays of 60 feet each, at a probable cost of Rupees 3,88,349.

Fifty-eight similar bridges of single spans varying from 20 to 60 feet, at a probable cost of Rupees 2,64,900.

And two hundred and seventy masonry culverts from 4 to 15 feet wide, at a probable cost of Rupees 3,00,000.

Twenty-eight temporary Bungalows for shelter, will cost Rupees 8,400.

Eighty-five millions of superficial feet of jungle clearing is estimated to cost Rupees 83,300.

Thus the total cost of the road with bridges over every stream, excepting the Diheen and Dhunseree, will probably be Rupees 21,29,558, or Rupees 6,000 per mile, and the work might be completed by the end of 1867 provided the necessary funds are forthcoming at required seasons.

In the Estimate I have been unable to provide any sum for compensation for land taken up for the work. If a fair arrangement can be made for the disposal of waste lands to be cleared of jungle on either side of the road, they should amply balance the amount of compensation due for cultivated lands encroached on by the road.

A sketch Map is annexed, shewing the general direction of the road and a schedule of the work to be done in each Section.

A Map on a large scale and plans of bridges are being prepared.

D. Briggs, *Major*,
Supdt. of Works in Assam.

Gowhatty, *The 5th May* 1863.

From Major W. Agnew, Officiating Commissioner of Assam, to Major D. Briggs, Superintendent of Works in Assam,—(No 2, dated the 6th May 1863.)

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5 of yesterday's date, sending, for my perusal and remarks, your report to Government on the Assam Trunk Road, which, I need scarcely say, I have read with very deep interest, anticipating, as I do, results of such vast importance to this long neglected country from the construction of the work in question.

2. I am not of course called upon, nor do I pretend to any acquirements that would for a moment warrant me to speak of your scheme in a professional point of view, but your report suggests some remarks that I may with propriety make. And first I would with great earnestness urge that, in considering the question coming before it, Government will keep prominently in view that at no very distant period this road will certainly be converted into a light Railway, and I would venture to hope, therefore, that the orders that may be passed will be framed accordingly, that is to

say, that sanction will be given for the construction of the line so far as may be possible in view to the object referred to. It will appear, I have little doubt, to some people that such an expectation as mine is very visionary; but no one acquainted with the extraordinarily rapid strides tea-planting has taken during the last half-a-dozen years can for an instant doubt that Assam is becoming one of the most important Provinces in India, and as such will imperatively demand for herself that great adjunct to prosperity in every part of the world—a Railway.

3. In regard to what you say about Bridges I most fully concur, endorsing your opinion to the fullest possible extent, that without them the finest road that could be constructed in Assam would be valueless, whereas their existence ensures at once to the people the means of inter-communication. And no less cordially do I agree with you in regard to having the line bridged by contract; in fact, on this point, in my opinion, hinges the question whether the work shall be a great success by being expeditiously completed, or a comparative failure owing to the inevitable delay that must take place if your Department, without it be put on a very different scale to what it now is, be called upon to undertake the bridging in addition to the earthwork and culverts.

4. On another point also I agree with you entirely, namely, that relating to our keeping in view a system of bunds in connection with District roads. In Upper Assam very many of the old roads seem to have been planned by the Rajahs with reference to this double object, and we should unquestionably, I think, follow their example in this respect. I had never travelled to Upper Assam by land until this year, when I marched from Gowhatty to Debrooghur *vid* Jypore, and I was certainly no less pleased than surprised to see the chain of works of the kind with which the country is intersected. A careful survey of these roads I would strongly recommend being made as you advise, and also that your suggestion be carried out of putting such of them as may be chosen for that purpose into thorough repair, and keeping them so. Many of them have not been cleared for years, while others have never been opened at all by our Officers, their very existence being unknown until some enterprising Tea Planter, as Mr. Beckett tells me has frequently occurred, stumble on them in his exploration of the jungle.

5. Referring to your suggestion about letting out the land rent-free at the sides of the road, with the view of attracting persons to cultivate it and thus keep it clear from jungle, I doubt if it be a practical one. It seems to me that such an offer would not serve to attract cultivators to unfrequented localities, and would only entail a loss of revenue by its advantages being claimed where the land would be cleared without holding out any such inducements.

6. One other point only remains for me to notice, and that it is the adoption of the Bor Allee as the Trunk Road. This I am most strongly in favor of, both on financial and political grounds; the two objects I have to address my attention to, Mr Beckett has favored me with his opinion on the former point, and assures me that entire Mouzahs of the most valuable description of rice land will be re-claimed by the repair of this great bund road, and that there can be no question about it increasing the revenue of the District most materially. As regards the political advantages to be expected, I can only say that I believe Government could not devise a more popular measure than by making the Bor Allee the imperial road of the Province, as it is a work all Assamese gentlemen are justly proud of, indicating, as it does, the wealth and power of their Rajahs, and the magnificence of their designs. The people of Upper Assam would unquestionably be extremely pleased to see this noble road restored, and I believe it is the only work we could undertake that would ensure their cordial assistance towards completion.

From COLONEL E. L. OMMANNEY, R. E., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the Public Works Dept., to the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Public Works Dept.,—(No. 3428, dated the 6th June 1863.)

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, the outline of a Project for the construction of a Trunk Road traversing the entire length of Assam.

2. The want of such a road has long been felt and the obligation of Government to provide it has been admitted; but the magnitude of the scheme, and the heavy outlay involved, coupled with the difficulties which Assam itself presents to the prosecution of public works, have hitherto deterred this Government from entering upon the undertaking.

3. The attention of the late Lieutenant-Governor was, however, more especially called to the subject by Major Hopkinson, the Commissioner of Assam, in October 1861. On this occasion His Honor admitted the importance and necessity of such a road, but Major Hopkinson was at the same time informed that, owing to the inadequacy of the funds available for public works in Bengal, no hopes could be held out of any considerable sum being spared from the Budget of the next year for the work. It was, however, suggested that Major Hopkinson should ascertain the opinion of the Tea Planters in regard to the opening up of trunk lines of internal communication, and that, if strongly supported by the Planters, he should think fit to apply for an extra allotment of money; his application would be submitted to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, backed by the strongest recommendation which the Lieutenant-Governor could make.

4. On this the Tea Planters were invited to express their opinions, and meetings were held in nearly every District; the result was embodied in a Report submitted to Government by the Officiating Commissioner, Major Haughton, who was himself of opinion that a Trunk Road would in every respect prove beneficial. Thereupon, the Superintendent of Works was requested, in November last, to submit a preliminary Report for the construction, or rather improvement of the existing road on the south bank of the Berhampooter; this requisition has just been complied with, and I am desired to forward the Superintendent's Report,* together with the Abstract of the approximate expenditure and the Sketch, for submission to the Government of India.

* No. 43, dated the 8th May 1863.

5. Major Briggs' Report very clearly and fully describes the scheme which embraces the construction of an unmetalled road from Dubareé, in the Goalparah District, or near the western extremity of the Province to Dibroogurh near its eastern extremity, a distance of about 355 miles.

The road is to be twenty-four feet wide and about two feet above highest flood level, it is to have slopes of two to one, and the gradients have been regulated to admit of the conversion of the road at any future time into a light Railway (a change which the Commissioner considers probable at no distant date.) The road is to be bridged throughout, (except at two of the streams in Upper Assam, *viz.* the Dihcen and the Dhunseree,) the larger streams with iron girders resting on masonry abutments. In Upper Assam the road will, for a part of the way, follow the line of the "Bor Allee," or Great Road constructed by the Rajahs of Assam, of which the natives are justly proud. Provision has also been made for the erection of Inspection Bungalows at every twelve miles, and for the clearance of jungle on both sides of the road. The construction of the road will, it is stated, take five working seasons, or, if commenced next season, would be completed by the end of 1867.

The cost of the work is estimated by Major Briggs as follows:—

36,10,00,000 cubic feet of earthwork, at Rs. 3 per 1,000 feet...	Rs.	10,84,669
2,048 running feet of waterway in culverts ..	„	3,00,000
1,415 of ditto in bridges from 20 to 50 feet span, at Rs. 113 per foot ...	„	1,59,900
4,080 of ditto in ditto of 60 feet span, at 120 Rs. per foot ...	„	4,93,349
8,30,00,000 superficial feet of jungle clearing, at 1 Re. per 1,000 feet ...	„	83,000
28 Inspection Bungalows, at Rs. 300 each ...	„	8,400
Total Rs. ..		21,29,258,

or for 355 miles nearly Rupees 6,000 per mile exclusive of Establishment. This amount does not include the expenditure which has recently been incurred under the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor on the improvement of the main roads near the principal Stations, nor the outlay on the construction of certain small bridges which have been in progress for some years past between Seebsaugor and Dibrooghur.

6. Considering the difficulties of carrying out work in Assam, and the heavy preliminary expenses to be incurred in importing laborers and workmen into the Province, the sickness amongst them, and the loss that must be expected, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it will be advisable to anticipate a much larger expenditure on the work if carried out than is estimated for by Major Briggs. His Honor considers that if the scheme is to be carried out Government should be prepared to meet an expenditure of not less than 40 lakhs of Rupees. The following may be taken as the lowest safe estimate of the outlay involved:—

3,610 lakhs of cubic feet of Earthwork, at Rs. 500 per lakh ...	Rs.	18,05,000
2,048 running feet of culverts, at Rs. 125 per foot ...	„	2,56,006
1,415 running feet of bridges, not exceeding 50 feet span, at Rs. 180 per foot ...	„	2,54,700
4,080 running feet of bridges of 60 feet span, at Rs. 220 per foot ...	„	8,97,600
830 lakhs of superficial feet of jungle clearing, at Rs. 150 per lakh ...	Rs.	1,24,500
28 Inspection Bungalows and Shelter for Establishment ...	„	28,000
Total for Works ...	Rs.	38,65,800
Establishment at 15 per cent...	„	5,11,095
Total, Rs. ...		38,76,895,

or say, including the expenditure already incurred 40 lakhs, which is at the rate of Rupees 11,250 per mile, including all charges; this would require an appropriation of about three lakhs of Rupees during the current year, and about seven lakhs of Rupees per annum for the next five years, to complete the road by the year 1868.

7. The Superintendent of Works has pointed to the possibility of some of the Railway Contractors coming forward to undertake the work if it were determined to have the road constructed by contract. Considering the magnitude of the scheme, the difficulty of obtaining labor in Assam and transporting materials, and the want in the Department of a proper working Establishment for such an undertaking, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that it would be advisable to employ such an agency if a Contractor could be found who would execute the work for a reasonable sum.

8. In strongly recommending this project for the Assam Trunk Road to the favorable consideration of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to refer to the correspondence noted on the margin, in which the claims of Assam to be provided with proper road communications and to receive a larger share of Imperial Funds for its Public Works have already been urged.

To Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 15.8, dated 9th April 1861.
To Ditto, No. 3092, dated 8th July 1861.
From Ditto, No. 2779, dated 2nd August 1861.
From Ditto, No. 4300, dated 4th December 1861.

9. Assam comprises an area of 34,345 square miles and has a population of nearly 13,00,000 inhabitants, for whose wants and for so large a tract of country scarcely any means of land communication have as yet been provided. Hitherto the Province has been in a very backward and unsatisfactory condition, little was known regarding it, and no larger sum of public money was expended on it than was actually needed for carrying on the existing administration.

10. Of late years, however the attention of British capitalists has been attracted to the Province as a field for the cultivation of tea on an extensive scale, and already Assam tea bids fair to become one of the staple exports of Bengal. This has created a demand on the Government for improved means of communication, which the Lieutenant-Governor has endeavored to meet to the utmost extent of the limited means at his command, having due regard to the wants of other parts of the country.

11. Measures have been adopted for rendering Assam more easily accessible from Calcutta, and work has already been commenced on a portion of what will, it is hoped, be hereafter the Imperial Highway to the Province from the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Kooshtea. Steps have also been taken for improving the internal local land communications of Assam

but the chief desideratum is a highway connecting all the Districts of the Province with each other. Such a road is one of the most obvious means for accelerating the progress of the country, and the work would give a vigorous impulse to trade and public enterprize. It would tend to enhance the price of waste lands, and, as the land, except in the District of Goalparah, is not permanently settled, to increase the land revenue; indeed it is confidently anticipated that the immediate increase of land revenue alone consequent on the construction of the road would more than pay the interest of the estimated outlay of 40 lakhs. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the commercial and political advantages of this first step towards opening up the fine valley of the Berhampooter are beyond all calculation.

12. Under all the circumstances mentioned, the Lieutenant-Governor solicits the general approval of the Government of India to the project now submitted, and that a special grant of three lakhs of Rupees be allotted for this road during the current year. If this be accorded, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to submit a definite scheme for supplying an Establishment for the detailed Surveys and Estimates required, and for the despatch of coolies and workmen to commence the earthwork in those portions of the road for which detailed Estimates may be available.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Beadle, R. E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 465, dated the 30th January 1864.)

Ordered, that the following Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, and that the commendations of the Government of India be given to Major Briggs for his carefully prepared reports, and that the preparation of detailed Estimates, with survey and sections, and all the information required to establish the extent of raising and waterway wanted for the several sections of these two roads should be urged upon the Public Works Department in Assam, which should be assisted with Establishments to enable it to meet the demand made.

Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Assam Roads.

Read again—

Bengal Government's No. 3113, dated 10th June 1863, with report and appendices from the Superintendent of Assam.

Bengal Government's No. 3128, dated 6th June 1863, with report and appendices from the Superintendent of Assam.

Bengal Government's No. 4884, dated 24th August 1863.

Bengal Government's No. 5892, dated 9th October 1863.

Bengal Government's No. 5981, dated 14th October 1863.

Observations.—The first two letters submit interesting reports by Major D. Briggs, Superintendent of Public Works in Assam, giving information respecting two Trunk lines projected for construction in that Province; one, a longitudinal Trunk line, following the River Berhampooter; the other, a cross line from the Sylhet River at Chattuck, the great Lime Port, by Shillong, the Hill Station of Assam, to Gowhatty, the chief Station of Assam on the Berhampooter.

2. These reports are so interesting, and contain so much useful information, that they may be published with advantage for general information.

3. The last two letters report the works put in hand during the current year on both these lines of road. The Assam Trunk Road between Dibrooghur and Golah Ghât, a distance of 107 miles, is to be completely bridged for all the smaller water-courses according to a revised Estimate.—

The completion of bridges between Dibrooghur and Seebsaugor, 45 miles, costing	Rs.	5,000
The completion of bridges between Seebsaugor and Golah Ghât, 62 miles	„	45,000
And the construction of a Branch Road from Dibrooghur to Dibroomookh	„	30,000
making a total of Rupees		80,000,

for which provision was made in item No. 168 of Budget Estimate of 1863-64.

4. The bridging of the above portions of the Trunk Road was first brought forward in an Estimate prepared in 1854, but the work was not sanctioned till 1856-57, and, owing to the general suspension of progress which followed on the occurrences of that year, only two bridges were built up to March 1860; on the 1st October 1863 eight bridges had been completed, eight were nearly completed, two were in progress, and one bridge had to be commenced; these 19 smaller bridges completed, there will still remain between Dibrooghur and Seebsaugor five large bridges to be constructed over more important water-courses.

5. The number of small bridges required between Seebsaugor and Golah Ghât are forty-nine, and when these are constructed, there will remain eighteen bridges to be built over the larger streams. It is proposed to construct the large bridges with iron girder tops, and a longitudinal section of the road between Dibrooghur and Golah Ghât is being prepared with the high flood line marked throughout, and accompanied with accurate sections of the water-courses and calculations of waterway required.

6 In respect to the cross road from Sylhet to Gowhatty, *vid* Shillong, the easy portion between Gowhatty and Shillong has been authorised to be opened at a cost of Rupees 35,000 for the 70 miles, being at the rate of Rupees 500 a mile, the road being in the first instance made 10 feet wide with a gradient not exceeding 1' in 25'; the jungle is to be cleared for 50 feet on either side, and strong timber bridges are to be constructed over the water-courses.

7. The remainder of the road from Shillong to the Sylhet Plains is also to be opened, but only as a bridle path, and at a cost not exceeding Rupees 5,000, making the whole expenditure authorised Rupees 40,000.

Resolution.—The Government of India, fully recognising the importance of improving the communications in Assam, and approving of the formation of the river Trunk line, and of the cross road as proposed by the Superintendent of Works in Assam, and recommended by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, confirms the authorization of work during this year within the limits which have been stated.

2. Assistant Engineers have been placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government to assist

in taking the sections necessary to enable the Executive Engineers concerned to prepare reliable Estimates of the whole expense of these large undertakings, and the Government of India will be prepared to dispose of these, section by section, to prevent the progress of work, where the Estimates have been carefully framed, being retarded, which must inevitably be the case if the whole project were to be waited for. The roads are to have a width of 24 feet with 21 feet between the parapets of the smaller bridges, and 16 feet for the larger works. The Hill Road, where it is in rock, being restricted to a width of 20 feet, within which are to be formed the inner side drain and the outer parapet wall.

3. The Government of India will endeavor to supply the funds required to carry on these two roads as rapidly as may be consistent with economy in construction; but, in applying for any special grants, the Government of Bengal must shew the actual means which exist for making the expected progress within the year, and that the bridges and the section of road will be completed together, so that the expenditure will not in any case be idly employed but lead directly to useful results.

4. The Government of India concurs in opinion with the Government of Bengal that both these roads are works of great importance and that they should be completed at the earliest practicable date.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Bradle, R. E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, to the Superintendent of Works in Assam,—(No. 1011, dated the 29th February 1864.)

Your Reports noted on the margin, on the subject of the two main lines of communication required for the Province of Assam, the one a great highway traversing the entire length of the valley, and the other a cross road to connect Chattuck, in Sylhet, on the Soormah River, with Gowhatty, the chief Station in Assam, and passing over the high lands of Shillong and Yeodo, were submitted in due course to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, and I am instructed to forward, for your information, a copy of the Proceedings of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, No. 465, dated the 30th ultimo, acknowledging and passing orders on the references made by the Government of Bengal.

No. 806, dated 9th December 1863.
No. 43, dated 6th May 1863.
No. 902, dated 1st October 1863, paragraphs 4 to 6.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with satisfaction the favorable notice of your Reports expressed by the Government of India, in which he entirely agrees, and His Honor is glad that the care, labor, and ability shewn in the preparation of these sketch projects should have been thus recognized.

3. The projects generally have been approved of, and the works ordered for execution during this year will probably be sufficient to occupy the Executives until the surveys and detailed Estimates can be submitted; and you will observe that to facilitate the ordering of work the Estimate may be submitted in sections.

The following Sub-Divisions should be those first prepared:—

Dibrooghur to Seebsaugor;
Gowhatty to Nowgong;
Gowhatty to Chygong;

as before ordered.

4. Now that these two great roads have been sanctioned as a whole, and that special grants have been promised to provide for their construction and completion at the earliest practicable date, I am to state that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of affording you all the assistance that can reasonably be required for the accomplishment of the work. I am therefore to call upon you to state definitely what arrangements you would propose to make to carry into effect the views of the Government of India.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to agree with you that it would probably be a mistake to approach the Valley of Assam by Rungpore and Doobree, or even by Bugwa; and that the best route for connecting Calcutta with Assam would be by a line of road from a point on the Berhampooter, opposite to Serajgunge, and then through the District of Mymensingh crossing the old Berhampooter near Jumalpore, and thence skirting the base of the Garrow Hills along the bank of the river. I am to request that you will adopt measures for making a preliminary report on this line with a view to the southward extension hereafter of the great Trunk Road of Assam, now sanctioned by the Government of India, with a short branch line, if necessary, to touch the river opposite Bugwa.

Extract from a letter from Major D. Briggs, Superintendent of Works in Assam, to the Chief Engineer Bengal,—(No. 1702, dated the 18th February 1864.)

2. I have now finally fixed, to the best of my ability, the entire line of hill road from Gowhatty to the Sylhet Plain, and when I say that this has been only done after a series of explorations extending over more than a twelve month, and after the failure of many trial lines of levels, it must be allowed that the best means have been taken to ensure the selection of the best attainable line.

3. The country lying between Gowhatty and the main axis of the Cossyah Hills, of which Shillong is the crowning height, was only known to Europeans along the Nunklow hill-path, and this was held in so bad repute from its unhealthiness, that those who ventured the journey along it did so as fast as the means at their command permitted, and considered themselves fortunate if they escaped the malarious fever which, undoubtedly, pervaded it at almost all seasons of the year. This route was wholly unadaptable to a line of road with gradients not exceeding 1 foot in 25.

4. Another route to the eastward was known to a few Officers, and was recommended in 1862 for adoption as the future hill road between Gowhatty and Shillong. But I found it generally so deeply embedded in swamps and low bottoms that for this and other reasons given in my letter No. 749 of the 20th November 1862, I strongly declared against its adoption.

5. It seemed to me that as both of these routes were intersected by streams flowing in opposite directions from a range of hills lying between them, and that as this range abutted on the plain close to Gowhatty, I should in all probability find that a line of road might be taken close to its water-shed, which would ensure a higher and healthier route, the absence of all large rivers, and probably afford a natural inclined plane sloping upwards to the great elevated plateau of the Cossyah Hills. It will be seen that in these qualities my surmises were found to be generally correct.

6. Although I have spoken of a range of hills lying between the two routes, it must not be supposed that this is a peculiar feature in the aspect of the country. So far from it, the whole of the space between the Cossyah Hills, properly so called, and the Valley of Lower Assam, is crowded with a mass of rounded hills apparently detached, but in reality (following the almost invariable law of physical geography) joined by low and narrow passes. The tops of these hills vary from 1,500 to 3,500 feet above the sea level, and their connecting links or passes which become obligatory points to a road taken in the direction of the axis of any one of them vary from 1,800 to 3,000 feet, the height increasing as the axis near the mass of mountains from which it has been thrown off.

7. The appearance of these hills when viewed from the superior range of the Cossyahs is like a tumultuous but unbroken sea, no wave rising above one normal level, but no portion absolutely smooth. Where the general elevation is below 2,500 feet, the hills are covered with dense bamboo and tall grass jungle. The Sâl, Jamoon, Gumree, and Semel are the common forest trees. Above that elevation bamboo generally ceases, and, except in the bottoms, the grass is of moderate height, and a Pine very similar to the Scotch Fur becomes the ordinary forest tree. Above 3,000 feet Oak becomes common. I am inclined to associate the fever level with that of the Pine.

8. These hills, with an exceptional wall of cliffs, or granite crag exposed by the action of water at their base, are well covered with soil, generally of a rich red quality of that kind favorable, I believe, to the growth of Tea. This depth of soil presents to the Engineer fewer natural obstacles than are generally met with in the construction of hill roads. It is also of a nature which promises to preserve its form when the section of a road 24 feet is cut from the hill side.

9. Throughout this undulating mass of hills there are but few villages. Five and six miles may be passed without the traveller seeing one, yet at almost every mile there are vestiges of former habitations deserted, it is said, in consequence of the ravages of wild elephants. The crops of hill rice, pulse, and cotton, which are here and there met with, are all fine in quality, and the specimens of the latter were the heaviest bolls I have seen in Bengal. Unlike the distinctiveness of race and language which characterise the peoples of the mountains shutting out the Valley of Assam from the south, the population of these lower hills is of a mixture of tribes. The Garrow, Meekir, Cacharee, and Cossyah are found here all living together, and although not so powerfully made as the true Cossyah, yet the mixed race is a fine one and marvellously superior to the lazy and effeminate people of Assam. They are quiet, good-natured, fond of home, and far more temperate than the inhabitants of the higher hills. They are great woodsmen, using the "dhou" with admirable facility, but are destitute of the means of waging war against the wild animals from which they suffer. As a rule, they have neither guns nor bows, and the art of snaring or trapping, so well understood by neighbouring tribes, is to them almost unknown. This is the more curious, that they are great admirers of flesh, and are quite without prejudice as to the kind, quality, or condition. A morsel of an elephant found dead on their hills, or a succulent puppy bought at the Bengallee "haths," are equally prized delicacies.

10. By the true Cossyahs of the upper hills they are called "Meekir Cossyahs," and both they and their country are viewed with fear and horror by them, yet a large part of the country owns fealty to the Cossyah Hill Chiefs; one portion belongs to the Rajah of Nunklow, another to the Rajah of Moleem. Further eastward Jynteah takes in a considerable portion.

11. It is during the rains that the wild elephants passing out of the inundated low lands of Assam become most troublesome. The young shoots of the bamboo afford them attractive food, and the elevation is sufficient to free them of a large proportion of the musquitoes and sand flies with which Assam swamps abound. The "Meekir Cossyahs" say the elephants are attracted by their maize and rice, but this must be attributed, I think, to an innocent vanity on their part, which supposes that the lordly beast would leave the richly cultivated plains of Assam to rob the little terraced fields of the hillman.

12. To the road they have not been found destructive to any extent, and, as our clearings on either side increase, it is believed they will avoid coming near the road at all, and that the lands in its neighbourhood, formerly deserted, will again be brought into cultivation.

13. I have said that the people of these hills are a fine strong race. Their general appearance does not denote the prevalence of those fevers from which the people of Assam suffer so much. It is said that this immunity from fever is the result of their drinking spirituous liquors, and if so, they are entitled to the credit of knowing how to use such without abusing them, for I have never seen men drunk as one so often does in a Cossyah village.

That the high lines selected for the road is eminently healthier than the old road we have the best of proof. Since last March Lieutenant Nuthall, the Executive Engineer, Lower Assam Division; Lieutenant Tomkins, R. E., Assistant Engineer, and myself have, each of us at different times, been out during portions of almost every month without suffering from illness. Two or three of our servants got fever, and three or four Hindoostanees, employed as gaugers, had to leave one of them dying in Hospital; but they were new men to Assam, and would have got fever anywhere under exposure. In March Lieutenant Nuthall was out for several days. In the end of April he and I were out for ten days, living in huts, when exploring and fixing the line. In May Lieutenant Nuthall was again out for fourteen days. In September he and Lieutenant Tomkins were out for ten days, and since November the latter Officer has resided entirely on the line of road.

My own impression is that when the jungle on either side is well cleared for a distance of 100 feet it will be perfectly safe for troops or travellers at any season of the year. The highest marking of the thermometer in the shade the time I was out in April was 84°.

14. Having dwelt somewhat at length on the description of the country between Gowhatty and the Cossyah Hills Proper, because it is a region hitherto unknown to Europeans, I will not give a separate description of the well known ground of the Cossyah range, but merely notice such parts as affect the line of road when describing its course with reference to map and section. I will, in its proper place, explain the

reasons which induced me to take the line down to the Sylhet Valley in the direction of that Station rather than towards Chattuck, which at first appeared to me the proper course.

15. Attached is a section of the entire line of road from the Berhampooter at Gowhatty to the Soormah at Sylhet. The heights were taken by Aneroid Barometer compared with the standard in Surveyor-General's Office in Calcutta; and the distances, partly by actual measurement and partly by computation of the length of base, corresponding to the observed difference of height proceeding at a known gradient. In many places the jungle was so dense that the line could not have been measured without a clearing being first effected, and that would have delayed me far longer than my other duties could permit. A map on a scale of four inches to the mile shewing this line of road and all new roads being constructed or surveyed within the Circle is now under preparation and will be forwarded when ready. In the meanwhile the Cossyah and Jynteah Hill map will serve the purpose of this Report.

16. From the section it will be seen that after passing through six and a half miles of the Assam Plains to the south of Gowhatty the line ascends 950 feet, at a gradient of one foot in twenty-five for four and a half miles, with a level break of half a mile.

From Gowhatty, 6½ miles.

The line then descends 250 feet to the Gorbungah Valley, which lies between the last high Station and the Kukra Seel Pass. This descent is easily effected at a gradient of one foot in forty. But when the ultimate point to be reached was still upwards this descent is, of course, contrary to the true principles on which hill roads should be laid out, as the Engineer has no right to impose on the public the double ascent of so many hundred feet. The choice lay between winding for six miles up and down a lateral valley, or introducing the easy gradient of one in forty for a mile and a half down and a mile and a half up to the Kukra Seel Pass, and the latter course was preferred. For the same reason the abnormal descents at the 22nd mile, the 36th mile, and the 49th mile, became necessary to avoid an increase of distance of some eighteen miles.

Gowhatty, 12 miles.

17. After a short descent at one in thirty-three from the Kukra Seel Pass the line proceeds at a very easy gradient through long flat valleys to the Oomur Nuddee. On either side are hills covered with the unrivalled forest growth of Assam, and here it is that the soil is of so excellent a quality for the growth of Tea. The line crosses several small streams, tributaries of the Oomur, which is crossed at a spot easily bridged, where its crystal stream dashes over a ledge of rocks, and this site has been selected for the first Inspection Bungalow. The valley is well stocked with magnificent Sâl trees, and being at a general elevation of more than a thousand feet is always comparatively cool.

Gowhatty, 15 miles.

Gowhatty, 22 miles.

18. Between the Oomur and the Amtenah streams a rise of 150 feet at one foot in thirty-three, and a corresponding descent is necessary to cross a small intervening range on which cotton and hill rice are cultivated. The Amtenah will require a bridge of seventy feet span, the largest on the whole line of road until the Sylhet Plain is reached.

From the Amtenah the line recovers the water-shed by ascending for three miles, at a gradient of one in thirty-three, to the obligatory Pass above Punkir Village. It passes through rich red soil covered with forest presenting no difficulties. Here it meets the head of a long flat valley which extends down to the old Nunklow road near Nowgong, and which some twenty years ago was covered with cultivation. The annoyance the villagers met with from wild elephants caused its abandonment; but now, in consequence of the large clearings the road will require, its re-cultivation is confidently looked for. Crossing the head of this valley to a series of obligatory points on the water-shed line it passes along them at easy gradients and level spaces until it strikes the Oomloor River near its source close to the Village of Palliar. Here, at 2,200 feet above the sea level, the first pines are met with, and from this the natural growth changes from dense bamboo jungle and lofty grass to comparatively low grass, and an entire absence of bamboo and other plants characteristic of the Assam jungles. Two miles beyond Palliar, at an elevation of 2,500 feet, we are building the second Inspection Bungalow from Gowhatty, and I believe the spot will prove generally healthy and above the limit of the fever stratum. Four miles further on the line rises to 3,000 feet, where we should have preferred to build the Bungalow, but that there is no village near and distance from the last Bungalow on the Oomur would have been too great.

Gowhatty, 28 miles.

Gowhatty, 40 miles.

Gowhatty, 47 miles.

19. Having reached 3,000 feet we are obliged to descend at one foot in sixty and one in a hundred to the next obligatory point on the water-shed, (elevation 2,772,') from which we run up easily to the crossing of the Putran stream, the eastern tributary of the great Borpanee River which flows under Nunklow. It will require a bridge of sixty-five feet. The descent is through beautiful glades, bounded by grassy knolls, on which magnificent red barked pine trees cluster in groups, more pleasing to the eye than art could ever have devised. If this mass of swelling uplands proves as healthy as the appearance of the few inhabitants promises, and as my native predilections in favor of the healthful atmosphere of the pine suggests, another wide field in the waste garden of Assam lies ready to re-pay the industry of the English settler.

20. The ascent from the Putran stream to the first terrace of the Cossyah Hills Proper forms the longest incline on the road at a gradient nearly approaching four feet in one hundred, which Government was pleased to fix at my suggestion as the maximum. The incline varies from one in thirty-three to one in twenty-five, and is twelve miles in length. To have eased the gradient would have added to the length of the road, which I thought objectionable. These twelve miles lie through a magnificent forest of pines, many of which attain great size. 'Although there are some stiff rocky banks to be cut into for the full section of the road yet, except at one spot, there is no continuous line of cliffs. The exception is where the line cuts a wall of granite about

Gowhatty, 64 miles.

200 feet in length at forty feet from its top. In two places narrow spurs will be cut down thirty feet, and at the top of the pass there will be twenty feet taken off its height. Here, at an elevation of 5,222 feet, the third Inspection Bungalow will be built. The two already adverted to are being built in the ordinary Assam style of thatched roof on posts, with bamboo mat walls and flooring, costing about Rupees 250 each; but such will not do at this elevation. Good rubble stone walls, chimnies, and planked flooring are required; and it is hoped that Government will sanction Rupees 1,500 for each Bungalow in the Cossyah Hills, as it is impossible for the Road Officers to live in tents during the greater part of the year without losing their health; and as a matter of mere economy it is cheaper to provide weather-tight accommodation than to have them frequently unfitted for duty through sickness.

Gowhatty, 64 miles.

21. After reaching the top of the Pass, which I will call that of Nongrimchilla, (for the village of that name is within 2½ miles,) we enter upon a country of long flat valleys and bare ridges grim and sterile in appearance during winter from the almost total absence of trees, but during spring and summer spread with a richly tinted carpet of wild flowers and berries. Where, too, the soil is best, hundreds of acres of potatoes, planted in the "lazy bed" fashion of the Irish peasant, shew its richness by their luxuriant growth, and prove the fitness of the climate for European crops. The cattle also, by their size and sleekness, evince the nutritious property of the natural grasses, and suggest speculation as to the weight and quality of the beef they might produce if stall-fed in winter with the turnip, which the potatoe land would undoubtedly supply. The Cossyah has an idea about manure, for he knows that the size and yield of his potatoes depend upon it; but the ordinary top-dressing he gives his land is burnt turf and rack after the manner, as I am told, of the Cornishmen.

Gowhatty, 70 miles.

22. The flat valley country extends with only one interruption for ten miles in the direction of the line of road, and widens out to great breadth in the neighbourhood of the Village of Marpana, stretching up on the broad flank of Dinghai, which rolls up its massive out-line in the eastern horizon to a height only 370 feet less than Shillong. The one interruption alluded to is the second terrace of the Cossyah upper plateau, the rise from 5,200' to 5,600.' Except in temperature there is no difference between the two; therefore I have described them as one. This rise is arranged at a gradient of one foot in twenty-seven along the face of a hill presenting no special difficulties.

Gowhatty, 70 miles.

23. Under the Village of Marpana the road shoots through a chasm formed by the river of that name, and this will constitute one of the most picturesque parts of the line. The river rushes from one flat valley to the next through a narrow opening between two ranges of cliffs, so narrow that it is not seen until the gorge is entered. From the cliff on the left bank the road will be cut, crossing the river where it turns sharply to the east by a bridge of about fifty feet span. It then gently descends at one foot in thirty-three to a highly cultivated valley, which it first touches and then slips over a low pass into another fine valley leading to the Kuksee Nullah. I feel confident that this portion of the line will elicit approbation.

Gowhatty, 74 miles.

24. The Kuksee, lovely as a Devon Brook in its clear deep pools, and sparkling runs, its mossy banks glowing with wild flowers and the bright strawberry, with here and there a rugged rock to force its calmer beauties into stronger contrast, bounds the last of the open valleys north of the "Wailing Waters," the rock-bound and terrible Oomeeam. Through oak copse, birch, and rhododendron the road gradually ascends to a pass 200 feet above the Kuksee, from which pass it winds down to the Oomeeam, crossing the river just before it is thrown into an abyss more than a 1,000 feet in depth. In the ascent a chasm of sixty feet has to be bridged, and in the descent about one quarter of a mile of very compact slate has to be cut through, otherwise no extraordinary difficulties occur.

25. From the Oomeeam the line ascends at first at a gradient of one foot in thirty along the very precipitous hill-side which slopes down to the river. Here the excavations will be heavy for about one mile, but the rock is not compact, and will offer no great impediment to the work-people.

Gowhatty, 81 miles.

Near the Village of Marbeesoo the line joins the present road from Moflong to Shillong about three miles distant from the western boundary of the Station. At this point, after crossing a tributary of the Oomeeam, a fertile valley is followed up to the west flank of the Shillong Mountain, the gradient being one in fifty-five and the distance four miles.

Gowhatty, 66 miles.

26. Having described the line as far as Shillong, I will state what work has already been done between it and Gowhatty, the cost, and our immediate requirements; but in doing so here I beg to be understood as not in any way depreciating the project for the extension of the line of road to the Sylhet Plain. Without this extension the project would be but a half measure, and its great political and social advantages would remain undeveloped. Besides, I state the opinion of the Civil Authorities when I say that without a cart road to Sylhet it will be impossible to keep Shillong supplied with ordinary provisions.

27. As I write, it is just a year since I commenced exploring the country to the south of Gowhatty, and we now have the road (with the exception of a break of about ten miles) open for ponies or laden mules. Those ten miles will, I expect, be completed by the time this Report is in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor. There are narrow places where little could be done without blasting, and although long since applied for, neither tools nor powder have been sent from Calcutta.

Indented for on the 27th July 1863, (*vide* this Office Nos. 1338 of 8th December 1863, and 1512 of 30th January 1864.)

28. We have suffered from the want of Officers and subordinates generally. Two Supervisors were sent up last year. Each returned to Bengal within a month of their arrival without having done one day's work on the road.

To Lieutenant Nuthall, the Executive Engineer of the Lower Assam Division, is due the progress of the work during the past year, and he undertook it when his hands were full of other important works. It will be remembered that laying out a hill road at fixed gradients in a country

covered with Assam jungle is no light work. The only subordinates he had to assist him were Assamese Sub-Overseers, all temporary, but one utterly uneducated and averse to work in the hills. This one was a notable exception. Sub-Overseer Khusnood was placed by me to open out, upon my lining out, sixteen miles of the road in the Cossyah Hills; he did this, quite unassisted, to my entire satisfaction, at a cost of Rupees 2,000, including timber bridges over four considerable streams.

29. In August Lieutenant W. P. Tomkins, R. E., arrived as Assistant Engineer for the special charge of the road. He went to work at once with commendable zeal, and I look to his here laying the foundation of a useful and honorable career. If permitted to complete the road, as I originally proposed, it will be a noble work, and one of which those employed on it may be proud.

30. The want of labor has, of course, been a great source of trouble and anxiety. It is not solely the result of a paucity of inhabitants in the country; a good deal is due to the want of Assistants and fit subordinates, because had they been available work could have been commenced at many different places, drawing labor from the neighbourhood which could not be induced to move to more distant parts of the line.

31. The entire outlay up to the present date has been Rupees 14,655, and upwards of seventy miles are open to a minimum of five feet in width. This sum includes all expenses in surveying and laying out the first trial lines; in carefully surveying for Estimates thirty miles of finished bridle road; in a mile and a half of very heavy earthwork in the Gowhatty Plain, where the road passes through inundated ground. This earthwork is still incomplete. In building temporary timber and bamboo bridges over every stream; in clearing jungle for fifty feet on each side of road for twenty-five miles; in building one Inspection Bungalow and commencing another; in building numerous sheds for tools and hutting coolies, and in carrying out provisions for them and Establishments generally.

Upon the whole road the average cost has been close upon Rupees 200 per mile, which includes balances in hands of disbursers and contractors.

32. Considerable interruption to progress has been occasioned by the necessity of sending out from Gowhatty all requisite stores, provisions, and tools; carriage for such draws a number of laborers from road work, and disgusts many more who object to be made porters of. I am now in treaty (through the ever ready assistance of the Officiating Commissioner of Assam, Major Agnew) with a Bootan Chief for the purchase of a dozen mules, which will, I trust, be a source of relief to all parties. It may form the nucleus of a mule train, which will hereafter prove a great boon to the general public of Assam seeking health in the Cossyah Hills.

We are establishing shops for grain near all the Inspection Bungalows, so that, I trust, ere long the road may be travelled without inconvenience or hardship.

33. Your letter No. 5891 of the 9th October last, authorized the opening out of the road to ten feet in width previous to submission of Estimates for a cart road twenty-four feet wide.

Opening out in soil has already commenced, but rock work must await the receipt of tools and powder. I beg forcibly to point out the loss of labor which opening the road by piecemeal entails. I would infinitely rather have an order to open out to twenty-four feet at once. For instance, a cliff has to be scarped first to a width of ten feet then to twenty-four. In the first operation the difficulty of obtaining the section will be nearly as great as in the second, and the two will cost nearly double what the second might have cost alone. Then again, in many places the width of the road is obtained by dry stone revetment walls, sometimes very heavy works. The opening from ten feet to twenty-four sweeps these away. In not a few places spurs and ridges have to be cut through. The labor is doubled by first having to excavate and carry away a section for ten feet and then again for twenty-four.

Stone, too, obtained from the excavations is not required for temporary timber bridges, and is therefore tumbled off the ten foot road. But when the time arrives to build the permanent bridges the same stone would be very valuable. Again, the day a portion of the twenty-four feet road is opened carts may at once ply on it, economising labor and providing carriage for building stone, lime, and girders for bridges, whereas a ten feet road is useless for anything but coolies or mules.

I am further of opinion that an Estimate may be equally correctly framed whenever the road is, as at present, sufficiently passable to be measured by chain, as when it is ten feet wide.

34. Under the above explanations I trust that I may now be permitted to prepare the Estimates for the twenty-four feet road, and commence upon it in anticipation of sanction. Instead of being deterred from urging this course by the paucity of labor hitherto experienced on the mere preliminary work, I feel confident that we shall obtain ten times the amount of labor when the full extent of the work is understood by the hillmen. Of course, I trust to Government giving me a sufficient number of subordinates for so large an undertaking.

35. I will now describe the line I have selected for the descent from Shillong to the Sylhet Plain, which, for reasons stated, differs somewhat from the line I examined in 1862. The highest point reached by the road at Shillong is by aneroid 6,088 feet above sea level. The Sylhet Plain is by the same instrument fifty-two feet. The base required for such descent at a continued gradient of three feet in 100 is thirty-six miles nearly. The intervening Valley of the Bogopanee and the necessity of keeping as near as possible to the water-shed line, to avoid a mass of difficulties which the well-known precipitous walls lining the southern face of the Cossyah range presents, obliged me to increase this base to fifty-three miles. But this is no drawback to the excellence of the line, because an unbroken ascent of three feet in a 100 for so great a distance would have been very severe upon draught cattle, and the selected line in no place proceeds very much out of its true direction.

36. The difficulty was to find a base of sufficient length which did not run us into the great natural bastions of sandstone abovementioned, and which would not necessitate zigzags, those most objectionable make-shifts for avoiding difficulties in hill roads. This was the objection I found to the line explored in 1862, *vide* paragraph 5 of letter No. 806 of 9th December 1862, when I came to lay it out.

I first of all examined two lines running through Cherra Poonjee, (which Station I should have liked to have brought on to the line of road,) one to the westward by Chelah, the other taking the line projected by Lieutenant Yule (now Colonel Yule, C. B.) in 1842, for the incline from the coal mines to the plains. Both I found led through very difficult ground, and would have entailed many zigzags. Besides, Cherra stands immediately overlooking the plains at a height of 4,400 feet above them; such a difference of level would have required a base of at least twenty-two miles, whereas the distance by footpath is not above eight. This would not only have been a highly unpopular feature in the road, but would in reality have considerably increased the distance from Shillong to the plains, as the country between Shillong and Cherra undulates too steeply for a cart road upon the line of the present path, and this would have necessitated several inclines quite out of the true direction, thereby considerably lengthening the distance beyond what it is at present.

37. I then tried the line which I explored in 1862 through Lailankhote, descending from the gorge by the stream which flows southward towards Ponduah, but this led through such ground that for miles I could not obtain even footing. To explore the line for a hill road when the glens and ridges are covered with jungle, and to lay it out at a restricted gradient, are two such different operations that it is almost impossible to estimate by mere exploration either distances or difficulties.

38. I lastly tried a line through Lailankhote down the long spur passing Nonkredem, the residence of the Rajah of Khyrim, and abutting on the Sylhet Plain at Lukhet. Here I found a possible base line through a country generally favorable (with the exception of four miles near Nonkredem) reaching the plain within twenty miles of the Station of Sylhet.

In my letter above quoted I suggested that the southern terminus of the road should be at Chattuck, because that was the highest point on the Soormah that steamers could reach at all seasons of the year; but it has since been pointed out to me that Chattuck is no base from which supplies for Shillong could be drawn, and that unless easy communication is established with Sylhet, there will be great risk of the troops and residents at Shillong being hard-pressed for provisions. Again, it has occurred to me that, as Shillong is looked to as the great sanatarium for the hundreds of European Planters who will ere long overspread Cachar and Sylhet, it is but right, provided there is no fatal objection, that the southern approach to it should be from a central point, such as the Town of Sylhet. Also the approach to Chattuck from the north is through an inundated country barren of cultivation, whereas that to Sylhet is, with the exception of four miles, cultivated, and only inundated to a more moderate depth. Further, if communication with the Chattuck River is thought to be a matter of necessity, a branch road to Companygunge from the direct Sylhet line would be a simple matter. In my Report on the Sylhet and Cachar Road under preparation, I will revert to this subject when suggesting a further extension of first class lines of communication in the Sylhet and Mymensing Districts.

39. In my letter of the 9th December 1862 I was led into error as to the probable distance from Gowhatty to Chattuck, which I stated as about 104 miles. The almost impenetrable mass of jungle which covered a portion of the hills between the Cossyah range and Gowhatty prevented my seeing much of the sinuosity of their contour, and my endeavors to reduce the general gradient to a rate not exceeding one in thirty have considerably added to the distance, which will now be, from Gowhatty to Sylhet, 154 miles. The distance by the old mountain road *vid* Cherra Poonjee is 142 miles. Considering that the first is to be a cart road with no gradient exceeding one in twenty-five, and that the second was laid out without reference to gradients at all, except that at which a pony could climb, the result is more favorable than that ordinarily obtained in hill roads.

40. I will now examine, in detail, the line adopted from Shillong to Sylhet, of which about four miles in the Valley of the Bogapanee is open to eight feet in width, and the rest only laid out. The construction of a bridle road is delayed for want of a subordinate to take charge of it, and I fear if one is not posted shortly, as asked for in my letter No. 762 of the 21st September last, that all the work of laying out will be lost.

41. Leaving the western shoulder of Shillong at 6,088 feet, the descent of 600 feet to the torrent of the Bogapanee is effected at a gradient of one foot in thirty-three for four miles and nearly level for two. The hills are bare and covered with short grass. The geological formation presents few difficulties. This is the chief iron region of the Cossyah Hills, and large quantities are continually being taken to Lukhet to barter for grain and the produce of the plains. The projected road will assist this traffic greatly.

Gowhatty, 86 miles.

The erection of a stone bridge over the Bogapanee with timber platform was commenced last year, but a very great rise in the river swept away the centre pier before it was half built up, and a fresh project, avoiding any intermediate pier, is now under preparation.

Gowhatty, 90 miles.

Four miles further down this river an iron suspension bridge was built about 1844, but was swept away by an extraordinary rise in the river six years afterwards.

I believe that an entirely stone bridge of one opening of ninety feet span will prove the best structure for this very troublesome torrent.

42. After a mile and a half of ascent through huge boulders of granite the road reaches Lailankhote, where it crosses the Cherra Poonjee and Jowai Road. The ascent is easy, and with proper blasting tools the formation of the roadway will not be difficult. From the Lailankhote plateau commences the steady descent to the Sylhet Plain, unbroken, except by a few level portions, and it is between Lailankhote and Nonkredem where the only real difficulties of the line are met with. The hill sides are there very steep, and the rock lies near the surface. It is, according to Oldham, of the metamorphic series, and is decidedly difficult to work.

Gowhatty, 92 miles.

43. The first difficulties are caused by a sudden break or wall in the spur of 400 feet in depth. This obliges us to cut the road out of the steep hill side facing the east, which is exceedingly rocky and precipitous. There is no other available

line, and so we must face it. After reaching the bottom of this wall at an obligatory point called Roloo, we skirt a peculiarly isolated hill and pass on the water-shed line following it to Nonkredem. In several places it is nothing but rock forming narrow sharp ridges, at present broad enough only for a very bad mountain path. These sharp ridges will have to be cut down until a sufficiency of width is obtained for the road. As stated in my letter above quoted,* it is scarcely possible to have all this rock excavation effected without the assistance of a Company of Sappers, or at least a body of men accustomed to blasting operations. We have taught a few men here and there; but I can testify, from long experience in such operations, that a mass of excavation in rock can only be successfully accomplished by the concentration of a considerable force worked in a systematic manner. This cannot be obtained with such laborers as the Cossyahs, who, although possessing a wonderful talent for engineering, will not remain regularly at work, and consequently cannot be depended upon in a long and tedious operation.

Gowhatty, 96 miles.

Gowhatty, 104 miles.

* 9th September 1862.

44. After passing Nonkredem we return to the sandstone formation, affording easy ground for a hill road passing over grass slopes broken here and there with oak woods. On the opposite hill Cherra Poonjee can be easily seen, but between it and the line lies a tremendous chasm, eight miles in width and 4,000 feet in depth.

The same easy ground extends the whole way down till within a 1,000 feet above the Sylhet Plains. Occasionally rocks are met with, but no extensive cliffs. The hill sides are generally pretty clear of jungle, and nothing could be more favorable for a line of hill road. At Tunginath, 4,400 feet above the sea level, the coal seams described by Mr. Oldham are passed. The distance to them by road from the plains will be probably twenty-five miles.

Gowhatty, 114 miles.

See Oldham's Geology of Khasia Hills, page 66.

45. At 1,000 feet above the plains commence dense plantations of Areca, Jack, and Orange trees, for which the south face of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills is famous. They grow on very little depth of soil and over rough rocky ground. The road will be expensive throughout these five miles of descent, but not more than ordinarily so in hill road work. There will be a good deal to pay for compensation for damage done to the plantations, probably about Rupees 3,000 per mile, or Rupees 15,000 in all.

Gowhatty, 133 miles.

Gowhatty, 137 miles.

46. It may be well here, where my description of the hill portion of the road ceases, to state what my opinions are now as to the mileage cost of a twenty-four feet road across from plain to plain. I stated formerly that it would be about Rupees 4,500 per mile, but that was considered by you an under-estimate, and you preferred taking Rupees 7,000 per mile. Assuming as the rates for excavation, Rupees 5 per 1,000 in soil, Rupees 8 in stony ground reducible with pick-axe and crowbar, Rupees 15 in rock and slate, where frequent blasting will be necessary, I estimate that there will be—

56 Miles of the first.
67 „ „ second.
7 „ „ third.

The section of the first class will give about 2,64,000 cubit feet per mile. The section of the second about 6,33,000 per mile. The section of the third about 12,67,000 per mile. From this we have—

	Number of miles.		Cubic Feet per mile.		Rate per 1,000.		Cost.
Frist Class ...	56	×	2,64,000	×	Rs. 5	= Rs.	73,920
Second Class..	67	×	6,33,000	×	„ 8	= „	3,39,288
Third Class ...	7	×	12,67,000	×	„ 15	= „	1,15,000
400 Masonry Culverts, at Rs.			500 each		.....	= „	2,00,000

(Stone everywhere procurable.)

750 Running feet of stone and iron bridges, at Rupees 120 per foot	Rs.	90,000
Probable cost of road within the hills	Rs.	8,18,208
To this has to be added twenty miles of road in Sylhet Plain, at Rupees 4,000 per mile	„	80,000
And 700 feet of masonry and iron bridges, provided the Peine and Gwine Rivers are bridged, at Rupees 120 per running foot	„	84,000
Probable total cost of road...	Rs.	9,82,208, or about Rupees 6,000 per mile.

About one-half the road may hereafter require to be metalled.

47. I have only now to describe the portion of the line in the Sylhet Plain. It is not generally more than fifty feet above the level of the sea, and is consequently liable to inundation from the backing up of the rivers during the rainy season. This is more especially the case immediately under the hills where the elevation is still less than on the banks of the large rivers that intersect the valley, the Soormah and Kooshecarah. These, by the deposit of silt, are being gradually raised above the normal level.

48. In any case, then, a road communicating between the hills and any town on these rivers must pass through a certain portion of low country. The direct line from Nya Haut, where the Shillong Road will reach the plain to Sylhet, will pass through about four miles of inundated country on either side of the Peine River. After doing so, it reaches a highly cultivated rice country passing near Durgaum and Augajoor to the Salookee Ghaut on the Gwine or Chinga Khall. From the Ghaut a very heavy bunded road exists to Sylhet, six and a half miles distant. It is also bridged, but from the employment of bad material the bridges are falling into decay. I propose having both the road and bridges put into better order. They have not hitherto been under charge of the Department of Public Works. The Peine and Gwine Rivers will each require bridges of 300 feet in length, divided into bays of sixty feet. Wrought iron girders upon screw piles will be most suitable.

Gowhatty, 157 miles.

49. In concluding this Report, I may state that from what I now know of the Cossyahs I believe that this great work might be constructed within three years. Bringing into easy communication Assam and Sylhet, whilst at the same time it opens out a sanatarium for each, and extends the area of rich culturable land to the European settler, it affords the best security against future

Jynteah outbreaks, and appears in all its bearings to be a most desirable undertaking.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. BEADLE, B. E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 2502, dated the 16th May 1864.)

THE Government of India, in Proceedings No. 465, dated 30th January 1864, was pleased to approve generally of the proposal to construct two great lines of road in the Province of Assam.

A highway along the Valley of the Berhampooter River to communicate with the North-Eastern Districts of Bengal, and a road across the Cossyah Hills connecting Gowhatty, the principal Station of Assam, with the Station of Shillong, and thence by the Jynteah Hills with the River Soormah, in Sylhet, which is navigable for steamers.

2. Progress was sanctioned for opening out the line of hill road from Shillong to Gowhatty limited to an expenditure of Rupees 35,000, and from Shillong to the River Soormah on the Sylhet side at an expense of Rupees 5,000.

3. The accompanying Inspection Report of Major D. Briggs, Superintendent of Assam, reports the extent to which this sanction had been worked upon in February last.

4. The Report is a very interesting one, but it shews clearly that the undertaking is certain to cost a large sum of money, and that the work should not be further proceeded with without an accurate section and survey and a detailed Estimate.

5. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor attaches the greatest importance to the construction of this road with easy gradients for wheeled carriage, and Major Briggs quite expresses the Lieutenant-Governor's opinions when he describes it as "bringing into easy communication Assam and Sylhet, whilst at the same time it opens out a sanatarium for each and extends the area of rich culturable land to the European settler, it affords the best security against future Jynteah outbreaks, and appears in all its bearings to be a most desirable undertaking."

6. But it was quite clear also that the work is of sufficient importance to be made at once a separate executive charge, and when Captain Davies' services were made available, he was directed to proceed to Gowhatty and report himself to Major Briggs for employment on the survey and construction of this road and of the new Station of Shillong; and he left this fully equipped with surveying instruments and with some knowledge of the Division and duties to be performed.

7. Captain Davies' experience in the formation of hill roads in the Punjab and his recorded energy pointed him out as a proper Officer to place in charge of the Shillong Road Division.

8. Major D. Briggs has been instructed that the first thing to be done is to obtain an accurate section and survey, with a detailed Estimate, for the construction of the road from Gowhatty to Shillong, and that until this Estimate is submitted and passed, it were better not to expend any more money under the mileage sanction given by the Government of India, the total of which is not on any account to be exceeded.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor has desired that attention should be at first concentrated on this portion of the road, and the Superintendent has been informed that an Estimate may be submitted for opening out a bridle road from Shillong to the old road from Sylhet, so that the communication with Sylhet may be maintained.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. BEADLE, B. E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, to MAJOR D. BRIGGS Superintendent of Works in Assam,—(No. 2501, dated the 16th May 1864.)

YOUR interesting Report, No. 1702 of the 18th February 1864, has been submitted to the Government of India with a strong recommendation for the formation of a new Division for the Shillong Station and road.

2. Captain Davies has been nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor to the charge of this Division, and went up to Gowhatty fully equipped for survey duties.

3. As respects the road from Gowhatty to Shillong the first thing to be done, now that the trace has been opened out, is to verify your aneroidal observations with the correct test which a proper levelling instrument will afford. An accurate section of this portion of the road should be submitted as soon as possible, and until it is done, it were better not to expend any more money in opening out the line of road under the mileage sanction given by the Government of India, the total of which is not on any account to be exceeded.

4. When a correct section and survey shall have been made, an Estimate for completing the road must be prepared; and such a detailed properly drawn up Estimate as can be submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish for the present that attention should be concentrated on the section of road connecting the new Station of Shillong with Gowhatty. The shelter so urgently required for the Officers employed on this road may be constructed as recommended in your Report; but there should be no delay in furnishing an Estimate, with Plans, for the Bungalows which are to cost Rupees (1,500) one thousand and five hundred each. The Bungalows to be constructed for Rupees 250 each may be estimated simply as for so many superficial feet of temporary Bungalow, illustrating by a sketch plan the accommodation and construction.

6. Your description of the road from Gowhatty to Shillong shews that it is a much more formidable work than was anticipated, and the experience gained in the construction of the Darjeeling Hill Road has proved the necessity of great caution in proceeding with such works. The further experience obtained of the line of country since your first inspection and report has already raised the Estimate for a road from Gowhatty *vid* Shillong to the Plains of Sylhet from 4½ lakhs to nearly 10 lakhs of Rupees; and under the rules, which are stringently enforced, no expenditure can be sanctioned in forming the road until a detailed Estimate based on an accurate section is submitted and passed. The road, where blasting is required, need not be made wider than twenty feet, which is sufficient for the drain and parapet wall, which are required for a hill road, leaving an available space for traffic of sixteen feet.

7. Captain Davies, with the Assistant Engineers attached to the works, should therefore proceed with all diligence to complete the survey, and to collect the information required to enable him to prepare the Plans and Estimate for the section of road from Gowhatty as far as Shillong.

8. The continuation of the road and its completion to the Plains of Sylhet is another matter, and I am instructed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is not at present prepared to give up your first plan of making Chattuck the terminal point of the road, for which very good reasons were given in your first Report.

9. For the present it would be well, perhaps, to open out a bridle road from the new Hill Station to the old road from Sylhet, and an Estimate for doing this may also be submitted.

From MAJOR D. BRIGGS, Superintendent of Works in Assam, to the Chief Engineer, Bengal,—(No. 310, dated the 25th May 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to submit a Map, a sheet of Sections, and an Estimate drawn up by the Executive Engineer, Lower Assam Division, of the Choygong section of the Assam Trunk Road, completing, with the exception of bridges, the Estimates for that work, from Gowhatty to Choygong, twenty-six miles, in the Goalparah direction. The Estimate is only for earthwork for reasons given in the Report, and amounts to Rupees 59,119, or about Rupees 3,700 per mile.

2. The line adopted is that sketched out in my first Report on the Assam Trunk Road submitted in May 1863; and, although with the highest flood line shewn in the Plan, it looks ominously low, yet it is the best obtainable, and, for the reasons given in that Report, I entertain no fears of its stability. In that Report I said that the drainage of the Assam valley ebbs and flows, as the Berhampooter rises to its flood level and falls; so that a bund road running up and down the valley, parallel to the river, will serve to restrain the volume of water otherwise thrown over the country, and the return ebb will be correspondingly diminished. This assists in the reduction of waterway in bridges.

3. The great height of raising according to the Executive Engineer's sections, allowing the roadway to be two feet above highest flood level, is 12·14 feet, and that only for a distance of 200 feet. There are only 2,700 running feet, of raising ten feet high or above it.

4. In depressions where it is doubtful whether bridges will be requisite, it is proposed to construct an embankment half the width of the roadway, in order to test the necessity of a bridge.

5. The Executive Engineer defers his Estimate for bridges until the result of this season's rains upon the earthwork is known. But I would recommend sanction to the collection of building material along the line as soon as the next working season commences.

6. In my preliminary Report on the Trunk Road, I considered that besides culverts a girder bridge across the Kulbog, of fifty feet span, and two bridges, each of two openings, of sixty feet each, over the two channels of the Koolsee (called in Mr. Nuthall's Report the Chowrie and Kylas Nuddees) would suffice for this section of the line.

7. It is very difficult to say what these two channels require. When united within the Cossyah Hills, previous to debouching on the plain, they form the Burrapanee River, which, having its rise to the east of Nunclow, drains about 700 square miles. On reaching the flat valley of Assam, the waters of this river spread out into vast lakes, which discharge into the Berhampooter by means of the two channels, of which sections are given by the Executive Engineer in accompanying sheet of drawings. But to shew how little information can, in this instance, be gained from mere sections, I beg to direct your attention to the sections of the eastern channel, called the Chowrie. The area of waterway at the site of crossing during the cold season appears to be 1,306 feet, whilst half a mile below it was only 900, and three quarters of a mile above only 738 feet. The fall in the country is only 2·20 feet in one and a quarter mile. But the fall between the surfaces of the stream at the upper and lower Stations is 5·82 feet, and the fall of the bed 5·72. It is a remarkable fact that the bed of the nullah at site of bridge is 6·08 feet lower than at the Station half a mile further down the river.

8. In the western channel, called in Mr. Nuthall's Map the Kylas Nuddee, the lowest section shews an area of about five-sixth less than the one taken half a mile above it. There is absolutely a rise in the bed of the stream of 0·20 feet between the upper and centre sections, and a fall from the upper to the lower of 4·04 feet. In fact, nothing can be determined about these rivers until the embanked road through the country is made.

9. The style of the bridge adopted on the Singarun River at Toposi, in the First Division, Grand Trunk Road, would be very suitable for these shallow streams.

REPORT.

THE present project is to complete an embanked road from Gowhatty to Choygong, about twenty-three and a half miles, across a portion of the country so heavily inundated during the floods of the Berhampooter that it is at present quite impassable, except during the dry season, except by boat. Of this twenty-three and a half miles the first six and a half miles have been already surveyed and estimated for, and progress has been made during the last three seasons in the portion known as four miles west of Gowhatty: an intermediate portion between this and Gowhatty having also been estimated for, but work not yet commenced in consequence of the Estimate not having yet received sanction. The seventeen miles included in the present project will complete the road thus far. There is but little to be said in this report on the work now proposed. The line has been selected with care and was determined by the fact of the banks of the Berhampooter being the highest part of the country, the general surface of the country sloping inwards from them towards the hills, under which, and at irregular intermediate distances, exist large marshes at all times of the year, which in the rainy season become perfect lakes. These it was necessary to avoid, and the road was thus run passing the villages bordering the Berhampooter. The above applies as far as the fourteenth mile from Gowhatty, where a break occurs in this general style of formation, and the banks of the Berhampooter become irregular, and in many places so low as to be overtopped by the floods. A backbone as

it were, or ridge running across diagonally in a south-west direction, only broken in one place where the floods have apparently forced their way through at the Bagmara Bheel between the sixteenth and seventeenth miles, has here been taken advantage of and followed up to the twenty-second mile, where it merges into the low lands of the Churre Nuddee. Beyond this to Choygong the road has to be forced through heavily inundated land, which there is no avoiding. A portion of this from the twenty-third towards the twenty-fourth mile was formerly partially embanked, but never sufficiently high to overtop the floods which have thus gradually broken into it. In the present Estimate, however, no allowance has been made for this old work, as its ditches are so close to the foot of the embankment that they will require to be re-filled, which will entail as much labor as will be saved by the embankment previously formed from them.

As regards bridging no project is yet offered. Between the ninth and ten miles exists an overflow of the floods from the Berhampooter. It remains to be proved whether it will be advisable to bridge to allow this to cross the road, or to leave it to drain itself off after the floods subside. The embankment has been completed through this season, so that a finite result will be arrived at before next working season.

Beyond this merely small culverts will be required at intervals to pass off the surface drainage of the villages and lands between the road and river. The necessity of these can be more fully and satisfactorily determined by examination than calculation on grounds so continuously inundated as is this at certain seasons. The above remarks apply to all culverts for surface drainage alone throughout the line. Besides these, however, are three actual water-courses, which will require bridges of larger dimensions. The first, the Kulbagjun, is an inlet from the Berhampooter, having the same character as the Khuna Nuddee in the fourth mile west of Gowhatty, for the bridging of which so many references have been made. Whatever is eventually decided regarding the Khuna Bridge, will necessarily form the rule for the design for that over the Kulbag, pending which, I imagine, it would be unadvisable to submit any design.

The other two are branches of the Burapani, which flows from the Cossyah Hills and bifurcates after leaving the hills. I have provided all the usual data for the calculations of the necessary waterway of these bridges; but would offer my opinion that it is improbable, considering the small section these actual streams have, in comparison with the enormous extent of inundation around them, that any of the usual calculations would give an accurate result. Though my sections have a considerable fall in the beds of these rivers, yet such falls are merely local, as may be seen from the general run of the country in longitudinal section.

The cross sections also vary greatly, and frequently the course of the rivers is altogether lost in the adjoining swamps. I believe that more certain data, than shewn in present cross sections, &c., will be obtained in the completion of the embankments next season.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. BEADLE, R. E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department,—(No. 3603, dated the 21st July 1864.)

REFERRING to the orders marginally noted, on the subject of the Assam Trunk Road, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, the accompanying Estimate* as revised in this Office, which provides for the earthwork of that portion of the Trunk Road from a point six and a half miles west of Gowhatty to Choygong, a Thannah Station of some importance seventeen miles further on, at a cost of Rupees 56,490; the road for the first portion out of Gowhatty being nearly completed under a sanctioned Estimate.

No. 465 of 30th January 1864, from Government of India in the Public Works Department.

* No. 111 of 1864-65, B. S.

2. The nature of the work proposed, and the description of the country through which the road will pass, is described in the Report attached to the Estimate.

3. I am to explain, however, that the greater part of the inundations referred to in the opening of the Report is the spill flood of the Berhampooter River, which will be shut out from the country by the proposed road which will be raised to a height of two feet above the flood level of that river. But it is impossible at present to state, with any pretence of accuracy, the waterway that will be required to pass off the drainage of the country to the south of the road. The Superintendent states, in submitting the Estimate for this portion of road, that the floods in the Assam Valley follow the flood level of the Berhampooter as it rises and falls, so that a raised embanked road, more or less parallel to the river, will serve to restrain the volume of water otherwise thrown over the country, and the return flow will be correspondingly diminished.

4. In doubtful places, where it appears probable that waterway may be required, only half the width of embankment will be formed in the first instance, with a view to testing practically the extent of bridging required.

5. I am to add that the Chief Engineer, in recommending that sanction should be given to the Estimate, as now submitted, is aware that the project is far from being as complete as it should be. But there is no prospect of obtaining at present a more complete and reliable Estimate or project, and funds and labor for the work are available. The working season is so short in Assam that advantage must be taken of it from the commencement. There is no doubt of the necessity for the work forming, as it does, a portion of the Assam Trunk Road; and it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be in every way desirable that the Estimate, which is only for earthwork, should be accepted, the work having been placed in progress, as shewn in item No. 103 of the Budget of the year.

6. The Survey received from the Superintendent of Works in Assam, and a copy of a Map of the country on a small scale as prepared in this Office, are herewith forwarded.

From COLONEL R. STRACHEY, R. E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department,—(No. $\frac{116C}{4087}$, dated Simla, the 27th August 1864.)

IN reply to your letter No. 3603, dated the 21st July 1864, I am directed to communicate the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the Estimate, therewith submitted, amounting to Rupees 56,490, for the earthwork of seventeen miles of the Assam Trunk Road, from a point eight and a half miles west of Gowhatty to Choygong Thannah. I am to request, however, that, in sending up the complete Estimates for this portion of the road, attention may be drawn to this Estimate, or to the expenditure actually incurred on the earthwork, so that the Government of India may have before it a complete view of the cost of the works.

From MAJOR D. BRIGGS, Superintendent of Works in Assam, to the Chief Engineer, Bengal,—(No. 252, dated the 20th May 1864.)

As directed in the last paragraph of your letter No. 5891 of the 9th October 1863, I have the honor to forward an Abstract Estimate, by Captain Davies, Executive Engineer, Fourth Class, for opening the Gowhatty and Shillong Road to a width of ten feet, amounting to Rupees 69,464.

2. This is nearly double the amount which I anticipated being necessary for a ten feet road in my No. 762 of the 21st September last, and it is necessary that I explain the causes of difference.

3. First, as reported in my letter No. 1702 of the 18th February last, the length of road has increased on opening it from seventy miles (my first Estimate) to eighty-six, which hereafter may be reduced to eighty-one by cutting off salients and filling in re-entering angles. I can offer no other explanation of this difference than the difficulty, in a mountainous country covered with heavy jungle, of judging the length to which the adoption of a fixed maximum gradient may carry a road.

4. Second, in my first Sketch Estimate I did not contemplate spending Rupees 10,000 on embankments in the plains, which rather came into the grander project of a twenty-four feet road. However, it was found that without these embankments over inundated ground travellers would have to make detours off the selected line, and their construction is so much to the credit of the future twenty-four feet road.

5. Third, my Sketch Estimate did not include Rupees 1,800 for Overseers' Bungalows, which I have since seen the necessity of building. In a wild country, subject to much bad weather, huts are not safe residences for European Officers or Overseers.

6. Fourth, since my Estimate went in, it has been necessary to raise laborers' wages from three to four annas per idem, adding one-fourth to the probable cost of the works.

7. The last of these causes adds 4) $\frac{35,000}{}$, or Rupees 8,750 to the first Sketch Estimate. The third adds Rupees 1,800; the second adds Rupees 10,000; the first adds Rupees $\frac{35,000 \times 8,750}{70} \times 16$, or Rupees 10,032. In all Rupees 30,582.

This, added to the amount of first Sketch Estimate, gives a total of Rupees 65,582, which is nearly the sum now asked for.

8. Up to date the work has cost Rupees 23,000, and it is generally passable for a laden mule. Rupees 40,000 are granted in the present year's Budget, but Rupees 46,000 are required.

9. The survey has progressed sixty miles, and the longitudinal and cross section seven miles. It is expected that the Estimates for a twenty-four feet road will be ready for submission by October next.

From CAPTAIN F. J. DAVIES, Executive Engineer, Shillong Division, to MAJOR D. BRIGGS, Superintendent of Works in Assam,—(No. 18, dated the 18th May 1864.)

IN accordance with instructions contained in your Memorandum No. 162, dated 13th instant, I have the honor to forward an abstract Estimate for the ten feet road sanctioned, and now under construction between Gowhatty and Shillong, which I solicit you will recommend for sanction, pending the submission of the Estimate for the twenty-four feet road, for which surveys and sections are now being made. Sixty miles have already been surveyed by my Assistant, Lieutenant Tomkins, and he is now proceeding to finish the survey and take a line of levels and cross sections along the whole line.

2. The line has proved somewhat longer than was anticipated, eighty-seven miles to the junction of Rowlatt's Road (one branch of which, six miles long, leads to Shillong, another of three miles to Moflong.) Of this the first two miles is opened out to the full width for a ten feet road, and I hope to reduce the remainder by shortening the inflections, where the gradient will admit of it, about four miles more, leaving eighty-one miles to open out.

3. It is proposed to erect, in accordance with your orders, Bungalows at the Oomer Nuddee, twenty-third mile, (nearly completed); at Palliar, forty-seventh mile; and at Nongrum Chilla, seventieth mile, out of the amount sanctioned. The two former to be erected on posts, with raised muchan floors, mat or reed walls, and grass roofs; the latter, being at a much higher elevation, to be built of kutcha-pucka masonry, with fire-places.

4. This Estimate does not include the expenditure of Rupees 6,000 for which sanction was given in Secretary to Government's letter No. 5891, dated 9th October 1863, for preliminary expenditure in surveying and tracing line.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. BEADLE, R. E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department,—(No. 2946, dated the 10th June 1864.)

IN continuation of my letter No. 2502 of the 16th ultimo, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit the accompanying Estimate, together with a copy of a letter* from Captain Davies, Executive Engineer at Shillong, to the address of the Superintendent of Works in Assam, on the subject of the road now under construction between Gowhatty and Shillong.

* No. 18 of 18th ultimo.

2. In the letter from this Office No. 3413, dated the 10th June 1863, sanction was solicited to an expenditure of Rupees (1,000) one thousand per mile for opening out this line of communication as a "serviceable track in the first instance," and the Government of India was informed by a

subsequent communication, No. 5892 of the 9th October last, that the Lieutenant-Governor had authorized the commencement of work; the road to have a width of ten feet, with a gradient not exceeding one in twenty-five, to be provided with rough timber bridges, and the jungle to be cleared for fifty feet on both sides; and that the sum of Rupees (35,000) thirty-five thousand had been appropriated for the work to be expended during 1863-64.

3. The Government of India, in orders No. 465 of the 30th January last, was pleased to confirm the authority thus given by the Lieutenant-Governor to the expenditure of Rupees 35,000 on the work in the past year; and my late letter, No. 2502 of the 16th ultimo, with enclosure, will have shewn the progress made up to February last.

4. The Estimate now submitted amounts to Rupees 69,464, and shews that, whilst a sum of Rupees 23,000 was expended on the work to the close of last year, a further sum of Rupees 40,000 has been provided in the Budget Estimate for this year.

5. The Estimate includes all the work and expenditure necessary for opening out the road for a width of ten feet, with timber bridges. It has been prepared by Captain Davies, who has been recently appointed to the charge of this road, and the work is in active progress. Under these circumstances, and with advertence to the detailed Inspection Report of Major Briggs previously submitted, I am to request that the sanction of the Government of India may be given to the amount of this Estimate, on the understanding that nothing further will be attempted than is provided for in the Estimate, pending the orders of the Government of India on the detailed surveys, sections, and complete Estimate, for the formation of a carriage road, twenty-four feet wide, which the Superintendent of Works reports, under date the 20th ultimo, will be ready for submission by October next.

6. I am to add that the road is reported to be at present "generally passable for laden mules."

Memorandum from MAJOR D. BRIGGS, Superintendent of Works in Assam, to the Chief Engineer, Bengal,—(No. 342, dated the 30th May 1864.)

WITH reference to the 7th paragraph of the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department letter No. 5891 of the 9th October last, forwards the accompanying letter, No. 162 of 23rd instant, from Lieutenant Heywood, Executive Engineer, Sylhet Division, in which he gives an approximate Estimate, amounting to Rupees 9,500, for constructing the bridle path from Shillong to Sylhet Plains, for which a sum of Rupees 5,000 was sanctioned by Government in the letter above quoted. The undersigned begs to state that the amount sanctioned is found inadequate to cover the expense which would be incurred in constructing a useful mule track, and therefore requests that the Chief Engineer will urge upon Government the sanctioning of the full amount of the Executive Engineer's Estimate. The Superintendent will take care that, in the event of the cost being likely to be exceeded, prompt measures will be taken.

From LIEUTENANT J. M. HEYWOOD, B. E., Officiating Executive Engineer, Sylhet Division, to MAJOR D. BRIGGS, Superintendent of Works, Assam Circle,—(No. 162, dated the 23rd May 1864.)

WITH reference to your Memorandum, No. 161 of the 13th instant, calling for an abstract estimate for a bridle path from Shillong to the Sylhet Plains. I have the honor to forward the same, made out as well as I can calculate. As several portions of the line are not even laid out, though the whole has been traversed, it is impossible to give an absolutely correct estimate. Comparing the height of Tanganath, as determined by you, with the Aneroid Barometer 4,260 feet above Lacat, with the trigonometrical height 4448·39, it would appear that Lacat is 188·39 above the level of the sea.

The following Table will therefore give the height of the various fixed points above the level of the sea.—

Name of Place.	Height above level of Sea.	Height above Lacat.	Probable length of road between.
Lacat	188		
1st fixed point	810	630	3 miles.
2nd fixed point	1,278	1,090	2½ „
Point opposite Koondir ...	2,518	2,330	5½ „
Neck at the head of the Sawalullung River	3,028	2,840	3 „
Fixed point near Sowah ...	3,768	3,580	4 „
Point at the head of a stream ...	4,268	4,080	4 „
Edge of cliff to west of Nonkraden	4,888	4,700	3 „
Ditto ditto east of Nonkraden	5,058	4,870	1½ „
Point called Killor ...	5,308	5,120	2 „
Lailangkote	5,868	5,680	5 „
Total ...	.....	.....	33 miles.

The height of Lailangkote above the level of the sea, according to Professor Oldham, is 5,703, so that the heights as given in the Table are not far from the truth. The gradient ordered to be adopted being one in twenty-five; the length of the road from Lailangkote to Lacat would be nearly twenty-seven miles, but in many places the fixed points are such that a slighter gradient is necessary. Between Lacat and the neck at the head of the Sawalullung River every inch of ground has to be taken advantage of, and the full gradient is given. Beyond this part, the Village of Sowah, up to the point noted as at the head of a stream near the Nonkraden and Lacat road, the gradient must be in many places much more gradual, and I have accordingly allowed for a slope of one in thirty-four. From this last point to the edge of the cliff to the east of Nonkraden the gradient of one in twenty-five almost exactly strikes the fixed points. The rest of the road into Lailangkote will be considerably under the full gradient in most places. The cost of the road will vary so much in different parts, that it is hardly possible to do any thing else than give an approximation.

Work is being carried on at four different places—

Near Lailangkote at 5,308 feet above the level of the sea.

Near Nonkraden at 4,888 feet above the level of the sea.

Near Sowah at 3,768 feet above the level of the sea.

Near Koondir, at 2,518 feet above the level of the sea.

The cost of opening out the road to six feet at the four places is per mile as follows:—

On the Lailangkote Section	...	Rs.	286
Ditto Nonkraden	,, ...	,,	275
Ditto Sowah	,, ...	,,	201
Ditto Koondir	,, ...	,,	177
Mean	...	Rs.	235 nearly.

This is taken from some of the daily reports, but the expense incurred up to the end of April shews an average of 345 Rupees per mile, owing to the extreme difficulty experienced in the Lailangkote Section, where the average per mile was in March 468 Rupees.

I therefore calculate the cost of the entire road as follows:—

Lacat to the edge of cliff to west of Nonkraden (4,888) 24½ miles at 250 Rupees.

From point (4,888) to a point about 2½ miles from Lailangkote, 6 miles, at 500 Rupees per mile.

The last 2½ miles at 150 Rupees.

This gives a sum total of 9,500 Rupees for opening up the path to a breadth of six feet.

Abstract of Expenses.

Items of Work.	Rate.	Quantity.	Amount
			Rs.
Lacat to the edge of cliff to west of Nonkraden at ...	Rs. 250 per mile	24½	6,125
From point (4,888) to a point about 2½ miles from Lailangkote ...	,, 500 ,,	6	3,000
The last 2½ miles at ...	,, 150 ,,	2½	375
Total Rupees ...	.....	.....	9,500

From MAJOR D. BRIGGS, Superintendent of Works in Assam, to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. BEADLE, R. E., Chief Engineer, Bengal,—(No. 557, dated the 22nd June 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (Secretary to Government) No. 2501 of the 16th ultimo, respecting the Gowhatty and Sylhet Road.

* * * * *

3. With reference to the 3rd and 5th paragraphs of your letter, I beg to represent that I have just completed an inspection of the line, carrying my baggage on mules, and that, with the exception of a few places, where projecting stumps of trees had been carelessly left, they had not to be unloaded at any point. Further, on my return to Gowhatty, I breakfasted one morning at 5,500 feet of elevation with a temperature of 34°, and dined the following day at Gowhatty with a temperature of 84°. The mules arrived the day following Until within the twelve miles of Gowhatty, when the last descent to the Assam Valley commences, the road is never lower than 1,500 feet above level of sea. No member of my Establishment, nor that of Captain Davies', suffered from fever, although the rains had well set in; whereas I returned to Gowhatty to see one favorite old servant, whom I had left at home, die within two days of my return, and Captain Davies to find nearly all the servants whom he had brought from Calcutta ill.

About the same time persons who had come by the old Nunklow Road, employed in the Survey Department, arrived all, more or less, suffering from fever. These facts prove the general salubrity of the line occupied by the new road, and the easy journey which it will eventually be from Gowhatty to Shillong.

4. The work at present going on is making the road wide enough for the safe passage of beasts of burthen, so as to enable us to move our tools and stores without the help of coolies, so difficult to procure. Also the correction of parts of the line unnecessarily long by reason of entering deep inflections, which the removal of the heavy jungle now permit us to see and to avoid, and which will very materially shorten the distance from Gowhatty to Shillong.

5. Under the above circumstances I beg a reconsideration of that part of your 3rd paragraph where you say: "It were better not to expend any more money in opening out the line." I would desire, for the present, that the sum already sanctioned by the Government of India be at least worked up to.

6. With reference to your 6th paragraph, it is not that there has been discovered any more formidable work than was anticipated between Gowhatty and Shillong that increases the rough Estimate. But it is, that the distance is found to be greater in consequence of the low limit of 4 in 100 fixed as the maximum gradient. Then again, my first Estimate of Rupees 4,500 per mile was held by you to be too low. In my second Estimate, therefore, I assumed Rupees 6,000 per mile, giving masonry culverts where I would otherwise have had dry stone walls. On the basis of my first Estimate the road from Gowhatty to Shillong would only *now* cost 3½ lakhs, whereas on the basis of my second Estimate it will cost 5 lakhs. I assert that nowhere could an easier line of country for a hill road be found than that I have selected between Gowhatty and Shillong. I am confident that an excellent 24 feet road might be excavated, and dry rubble walls and culverts built at Rupees 4,000 per mile. But the Estimates now under preparation will lay all doubts on this head at rest.

7. The Bungalows for shelter will be put in hand at once and the Estimates submitted for sanction.

8. In regard to the 8th and 9th paragraphs of your letter, I regret that the continuation of the road to the Plains of Sylhet is not to be considered as part of the whole project, as without such communication to the south Shillong will not be well supplied with necessaries, and the state of immobility, which exists at Cherra Poonjee at present for want of carriage, will only be intensified at Shillong. A safe carriage road through Shillong, connecting Assam and Sylhet, would perhaps be of more immediate benefit to Assam than its projected Trunk Road, and could be far more speedily constructed.

9. I think I must have failed in my report to make myself thoroughly understood as to the terminal point of the road in the Sylhet Plain. Although I advocated the extension of the road

to the Station of Sylhet as a convenient case for supplies to Shillong, yet I had in no way shut out easy communication by water to Chattuck. The enclosed Sketch shews how the Shillong road is lined out to reach the Sylhet Plains; and I beg His Honor's attention to the fact that it strikes the Companygunge River, by means of which there is boat communication to Chattuck all the year round, and probably depth of water for steamers for six months of the year. This I will have an opportunity of testing during the autumn. The main difference between my first and second projects of descent to the Sylhet Plains is, that in the first I kept to the Valley of the Dooblee. In the second, to avoid the deep inflections and precipitous character of a portion of the first, I kept to the water-shed line. It is the line of the main traffic between the Plains and the interior of the hills, and in January I found that where it reaches the Plains at Lacat, there were hundreds of boats loading for Chattuck and Sylhet. A road from Lacat to Chattuck is also quite possible.

10 At present I am opening out a good bridle road from the new Hill Station to the Sylhet Plains, and I am confident that a reference to the Civil Authorities will prove that, putting aside the interests of Shillong, even such a path will be of the greatest service to the opening out of the whole of the Khyrim Rajah's country.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Beadle, R. E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, to the Superintendent of Works in Assam,—(No. 3445, dated the 12th July 1864.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters No. 342 of the 30th May last and No. 557 and of the 22nd ultimo, to the address of the Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces, on the subject of the proposed lines of road to connect Gowhatty with the Plains of Sylhet.

2. In reply, I am to inform you, as regards the road from Gowhatty to Shillong, that Captain Davies' Estimate for opening out a road 10 feet wide, with timber bridges, at a cost of Rupees 69,464, which was received with your previous letter No. 252 of 20th May last, has been submitted for sanction to the Government of India, on the understanding that nothing further will be attempted than is provided for in the Estimate, pending orders on the detailed Surveys, Sections, and complete Estimates for the formation of a carriage road (20) twenty feet wide.

3. As regards the continuation of the line from Shillong to the south, I am directed to state that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your proceeding to open out a bridle road from the Hill Station to the Plains of Sylhet; but His Honor requests, at the same time, that the expenditure on it may be confined strictly to the sum of Rupees (5,000) five thousand authorized in the orders No. 5891 of the 9th October last. The approximate Estimate for this bridle road, amounting to Rupees 9,500, is therefore returned.

4. The direction in which the continuation of the road has been lined out as shewn by the Sketch now submitted does not accord with the Sketch first received; and in regard to this part of the subject, I am to state that, owing to the present insufficiency of the Budget funds of this Government, the Lieutenant-Governor has not the means of carrying out so extensive a work as that of the formation of the proposed carriage road south of Shillong. His Honor is of opinion that it would be advisable to improve, as far as may be practicable, the old line of road south of Moflung, and the pathway already opened out from Moflung to Shillong. On this latter point you are requested to submit a report after consideration.

From Colonel R. Strachey, R. E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department,—(No. $\frac{1150}{1161}$, dated Simla, the 13th July 1864.)

In reply to your letter No. 2946, dated the 10th June 1864, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council sanctions, on the conditions named in paragraph 5 of your letter, the Estimate, amounting to Rupees 69,464, for opening out and roughly constructing a 10 feet road from Gowhatty to Shillong.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Beadle, R. E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, to the Superintendent of Works in Assam,—(No. 3646, dated the 25th July 1864.)

In continuation of paragraph 2 of my letter No. 3445 of the 12th instant, I am directed to forward to you a copy of a letter from the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. $\frac{1150}{1161}$ of the 13th instant, conveying sanction to the Estimate* submitted with your letter No. 252, dated the 20th May last, for opening out a road from Gowhatty to Shillong, 10 feet wide, with timber bridges, at a cost of Rupees (69,464) sixty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-four.

* No. 51 of 1864-65, Bengal Secretariat.
No. 38C of 1864-65, Government of India Office.

2. This sanction has been accorded on the understanding indicated in my letter of the 12th instant already cited, and I am therefore to point out that nothing further must now be attempted than is provided for in the above Estimate.

3. I am further to request the submission of the complete Estimate, with detailed Surveys and Sections, for the formation of a carriage road, 20 feet wide, which you have stated will be ready by October next; the object being to secure its transmission to the Government of India prior to the preparation of the Budget for 1865-66.

From Major D. Briggs, Superintendent of Works in Assam, to the Chief Engineer, Bengal,—(No. 618, dated the 29th June 1864.)

Previous to the receipt of your letter No. 1011 of the 29th February, I had proceeded to examine a line for the extension of the Assam Trunk Road from Goalparah down the left bank of the Berhampooter to Kuri Bari, with a view to the adoption of what I considered the best route between Assam and Calcutta.

2. A former project supposed the line of the Trunk Road to cross the Berhampooter at Doobree, and continue onwards to Rungpore and Dinagepore: to this I was always opposed in consequence of the inundated condition of the country and the crossing of the large Rivers, Gudadur, Durlah

and Teesta, between Doobree and Rungpore. The 5th paragraph of your letter under reply settles the question, and records the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion in favor of the Kuri Bari route.

3. To avoid any misconception as to the route after it has left Assam and entered the Mymensingh District, I will here state that I propose it should, after crossing the old bed of the Berhampooter (now the bed of the Jijeram) at Jumalpore, pass southwards between the Rivers Attae and Bunsee, and either cross the true Berhampooter to Serajgunge by the Soobunkolly Ferry, or proceed onwards till it meets the proposed Railway to Dacca, should that undertaking ever be carried into effect.

4. In my first report on the Assam Trunk Road, I stated that the probable distance from Dibrooghur to Luckeepore, (Metchparah,) southwest of Goalparah, would be 344½ miles. At Luckeepore we take up the line to Kuri Bari, now to be reported on.

Section I. Luckeepore to Tikree Killah, nine miles; or 353½ from Dibrooghur.

5. Luckeepore occupies a slightly elevated ridge in the midst of a plain subject to inundation. As it is the chief village in Metchparah, I think it is of importance that the Trunk Road should pass along this ridge as I have projected. This ridge continues towards the southwest, until, crossing a tributary of the Jijeram, it meets a low range of hills, thrown out from the Garrow Hills, near Garrow Khatta. This low range is cultivated by the Garrows and produces cotton, hill rice, &c. It is of small elevation, of clay formation, and presents no difficulties to the formation of a road. These hills occupy a width of about two miles in the direction of the road, until the cultivated fields of Bamundoobee are met, below which some inundated ground lining the Azaghur Nullah is crossed. Cultivation then extends to a branch of the Gagooah stream, near Tikree Killah, which is one of the outposts guarding the Garrow frontier.

The bridges required throughout this section are—

1 Wrought iron girder, of 60 feet span, for the tributary of the Jijeram,

1 Wrought iron girder, of 40 feet, for the Azaghur,

1 Masonry arch, of 25 feet, for the branch of Gagooah, and 10 culverts of various spans of from 5 to 10 feet.

The earthwork must be taken at a general average of 5 feet in height for seven miles, as the general line of the country is low. Through the spur of the Garrow Hills (two miles) it may be assumed at an average of 3 feet excavation. An abstract of the propositions, and probable cost for each section, will be shewn at end of report.

Section II. Tikree Killah to Bengal Khatta, 14½ miles; or 368 miles from Dibrooghur.

6. For the first five miles the line lies through a wild country covered with heavy grass jungle with few villages. There are not many places subject to inundation, and the soil being of a rich alluvial character, population is all that is wanted to change the existing sea of grass into a sheet of cultivation. At present wild elephants and rhinoceros are numerous. Under Tikree Killah the Gagooah is crossed, and several smaller streams, up to near Alugdia. From that to Nowpotah there is more cultivation and the country is higher. Two small streams occur. From Nowpotah to the Rongai River pretty high ground is met with, lying between a mass of swamps lining the foot of the hills and the banks of the Jijeram ramifications. This is partially cultivated, but still there is a great deal of waste grass land. The Rongai River coming fresh from the Garrow Hills has a gravelly bed and a considerable current. It is 100 feet wide. Two miles farther west is Bengal Khatta, another outpost on the Garrow frontier. These two miles are just above the line of inundation.

The bridges required throughout this section are—

1 Of two openings of wrought iron girders, 40 feet each, over the Gagooah.

1 Ditto ditto, of 60 feet each, over the Rongai.

2 Masonry bridges of 20 feet each.

4 Ditto ditto of 16 ditto.

3 Culverts from 5 to 10 feet.

The earthwork may be taken at a general average of 4 feet in height for the whole distance.

Section III. Bengal Khatta to Singamaree, 16 miles; or 384 miles from Dibrooghur.

7. After rounding the Shamnuggur Hill an inundation nullah, 60 feet wide, is crossed: deep, muddy, and stagnant like the most of the Assam Rivers in the Plain: tidal in its flux and reflux as the Berhampooter rises and falls. After this crossing, the line of road passes between a range of hills and the Jijeram River on ground well above inundation level, having all the appearance of a bund road, which probably it was, leading to the mass of ruins buried in rank grass and cane where formerly stood the palace and fort of Rajah Bissun Dey. Along this lie the last tea plantations met with in Assam. They belong to the Gowripore Zemindar. After passing the site of the old ruins, an extensive plain, intersected with large lakes, affords pasture to vast herds of buffaloes and cattle. These are sent long distances from Bengal to fatten on the rich pastures of Metchparah and Jumeerah. Passing between the Bhoronee Bheel and the Jijeram, a fair line above inundation level is obtained up to the Kolungkinee River flowing under some low hills, at the extremity of which lies Singamaree. The track usually travelled at present from Bengal Khatta to Singamaree is marked in dotted red through Salmara and Boaleear Haut, but the Map shews what a mass of rivers it crosses. Indeed, during the rains, the whole journey is done by boat. I am well satisfied with the line I obtained, and the opinion of the people of the country was in favor of it. The line crosses only one stream of any magnitude, the Kolungkinee, 180 feet wide, with sandy bottom and moderate current. Immediately after crossing this a low range of hills is reached, through a gorge of which we come down to the south of the great Garrow Haut, or market place of Singamaree. Some low land and affluents of the Jijeram require four bridges of moderate size.

The bridges required throughout the section are—
1 Wrought iron girder, of 60 feet span, near Bengal Khatta.
1 Ditto ditto, of three openings, of 60 feet each, over the Kolungkinee.
1 Ditto ditto of 40 feet.
1 Masonry arch of 25 feet } Between the Ko-
1 Ditto ditto of 20 „ } lungkinee and
2 Ditto ditto of 16 „ } Singamaree.
12 Culverts from 5 to 10 feet span.

For the earthwork I estimate three miles at an average of 5 feet raising, six miles at 4 feet, and seven at 3 feet, which will also cover the expense of the slight cutting along the base of hills.

Section IV. Singamaree to Kukreeparah, 15 miles; or 399 from Dibrooghur.

8. For nearly nine miles to Jowdangah the present path skirts the high bank of the Jijeram through numerous villages and rich cultivation. No difficulties whatever occur, and only a few culverts to carry of the surface water are required. At Jowdangah the present path crosses a channel of the Jijeram and passes on to Mankurchur Hant. This is quite unnecessary; and I found a good line, as shewn on the Map, crossing a small inundation cut, which may be filled in; and crossing the Kaloh River near to some low hills, where it is less than 200 feet wide. The line will generally be above inundation level and run through high cultivation. On skirting the low hills to the east of the Khassbee Bheel three small streams are met with; but the line is high and removed from all fear of inundation.

Rounding the spur north of Kukreeparah Haut we enter a rich cultivated plain well above inundation level.

The bridges required for this section are—
1 Wrought iron girder, of three openings, each of 60 feet span, over the Kaloh River.
2 Masonry bridges of 20 feet span.
8 Culverts of spans varying from 6 to 10 feet.

The entries in my field book give for earthwork an average of 3 feet raising for the whole distance.

Section V. Kukreeparah to Kuri Bari, 16 miles: or 415 miles from Dibrooghur.

9. For 2½ miles the same favorable cultivated ground above noted extends. Here the Dunee Nullah crosses to west a deep muddy ditch with slack current, where, in consequence of the treacherous nature of the clay bed, a good size single span on low abutments is preferable to intermediate piers. Sixty feet span will be sufficient. At this nullah the present path divides into two; the more direct following the bed of the Jijeram used by the country people as long as it is not in flood, and the other passing through the Garrów hills. I examined both routes and have adopted the safest one with reference to the encroachments of the Jijeram, which is during the rains a channel of the Berhampooter. The mass of low hills into which the Garrow range sinks at its western extremity are generally of clay formation, and, except in causing some sharpish curves, in no way interfere with the construction of a first class road; even these curves need not be of a less radius than 1,000 feet. At only one place will it be requisite to employ a gradient of one in fifty. No streams of any magnitude occur, but a good many culverts will be necessary. The greater portion of the road will lie through scant cultivation, partly in the hands of tributary Garrows and partly in that of various Hindoo castes. At three miles from Kuri Bari the line emerges on the high bank of the river and passes on over two nullahs to the cultivated plain in which Kuri Bari is situate, the distance from which to Jumalpore on the old bed of the Berhampooter is about 30 miles.

The bridges required for this section are—
1 Wrought iron girder, of 60 feet span, over the Dunee River.
1 Ditto ditto over the Nokaye.
1 Masonry bridge of 25 feet span.
3 Ditto of 20 ditto.
25 Culverts from 5 to 10 feet in span.

The earthwork required appears to be a general average of 3 feet raising for 14½ miles, and 3 feet excavation for 1½ miles. In addition, 300 running feet have to be cut down an average of 10 feet; 800 running feet to be cut down 7·5 feet, and 220 running feet to be cut down 3·5 feet, all in stiff clay.

For 7½ miles the jungle is dense and ought to be cut down to a width of 200 feet, leaving all the finer trees for shelter.

10. The Abstract attached gives the total cost of the above requirements for all the earthwork and bridges throughout the above five sections as Rupees 3,79,233, or a mileage rate of Rupees 5,379 for 70½ miles. This sum, added to that reported as requisite for the Trunk Road from Dibrooghur to Doobree in my No. 43 of the 7th May 1863, gives a total Rupees 26,09,889, from which has to be deducted the cost of the eleven miles of road from Luckeepore to the banks of the Berhampooter opposite Doobree, or Rupees 69,300, leaving Rupees 25,40 589 as the cost of the Assam Trunk Road from Dibrooghur to Kuri Bari, with bridges over every stream, except the Diheen and Dhunseree Rivers.

11. What I learnt of the country between Kuri Bari and Jumalpore was that there were no difficulties to the construction of a road and that the present path is travelled all the year round Also, that the country is well cultivated and that villages abound.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. BEADLE, R. E, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, to the Superintendent of Works in Assam,—(No. 3860, dated the 5th August 1864.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 618, dated the 29th June last, to the address of the Chief Engineer of Bengal, and of its enclosures, containing your Report, after an inspection of the country, on the best route to connect Assam with Calcutta from Luckeepore on the Assam Trunk Road.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to express his thanks to you for this detailed Report, which has been perused with interest: it will doubtless be found useful hereafter when the upper portions of the Assam Trunk line are completed, and when the Bengal Government may be in a position to carry out the prolongation of the Trunk line to a southern termination in connexion with the system of Railways in Bengal.

No. 3861.

COPY of the above letter, and of the report to which it is a reply, as well as a copy of an Index Map prepared in this Office to illustrate the proposed route, forwarded for the information of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, with reference to the Resolution received from that Department under cover of Memorandum No. 465 of 30th January last.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. STRACHEY, R. E., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department,—(No. [illegible], dated Simla, the 15th August 1864.)

IN reply to your letter No. 2502, dated the 16th May 1864, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council agrees generally with the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor in the opinions expressed by him as to the construction of the hill portion of the Assam Roads, and observes, with satisfaction, that Major Briggs has been instructed to lose no time in furnishing Plans and Estimate for the Gowhatty and Shillong Road. If necessary, additional aid should be given to Major Briggs to enable him to complete the project in reasonable time.

2. The orders contained in Public Works Department Resolution No. 465, dated the 30th January 1864, as to the width of the roads, will be adhered to, and the gradients should nowhere be greater than one in twenty-five. The Estimate should be framed for a road twenty feet wide in the hills (including drains and parapet, so as to give *bonâ fide* sixteen feet roadway, or eighteen feet where there is no parapet) and twenty-four feet in the Plains. As already arranged, however, the hill portion of the road between Shillong and the Plains of Sylhet may be opened out to a width of ten feet only at first.

3. The formation of a separate Executive Division in connection with these roads has been recommended to the Financial Department, and as soon as the necessary sanction has been obtained, Captain Davies may be gazetted to the charge.

4. In conclusion, I am directed to state that the progress which has been made on the Shillong road is considered very satisfactory; and I am to request that the commendations of the Government of India may be conveyed to Major Briggs, both for the work he has done and for the very clear Report submitted by him. All necessary aid in tools and Overseers should be given to Major Briggs, as, without proper provision on both heads, time and money are wasted.

Orders of Government of Bengal,—(No. 4256, dated 29th August 1864.)

COPY forwarded to the Superintendent of Works in Assam for guidance, in continuation of my letter No. 3646, dated the 25th ultimo, and with reference to my previous letter No. 2501 of 16th May last.

From COLONEL R. STRACHEY, R. E., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department,—(No. [illegible], dated the 14th September 1864.)

THE Report by Major D Briggs, Superintendent of Works in Assam, of the best route for continuing the Assam Trunk Road from Luckeepore towards Calcutta, forwarded under cover of your docket No. 3861, dated the 5th August 1864, having been laid before the Governor General in Council, I am directed to remark that the line indicated by Major Briggs may, no doubt, be useful for a road hereafter. But it seems probable that, after the opening of the Upper Assam line, or simultaneously with it, communication with Rungpore and Darjeeling by the route which Major Briggs has rejected will be of more importance than a second line towards Calcutta. Assam will, the Governor General in Council is of opinion, have a better communication with Calcutta by the Shillong Road, when it is completed, than by any other.

Orders of Government of Bengal,—(No. 5019, dated 21st October 1864.)

COPY forwarded to the Superintendent of Works in Assam, in continuation of letter No. 3860, dated the 5th August last.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion, with reference to the last remark of the Government of India, that every endeavor should be made to push on the works on the Shillong Road to the full extent of the grants provided for it in the current year.

Memorandum No. 1678, by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. BEADLE, R. E., Chief Engineer of Bengal,—(dated the 25th November 1864.)

THE following Report on the upper portion of the Assam Trunk Road, between Debrooghur and Jorhaut, 80 miles, based upon information derived from the Superintendent of Works in Assam, is submitted for the information of Government, and with a view to sanction being accorded to the detailed Estimates, which are accompanied with a general map* of the district and an index map† of the road.

* No. 80 of 1864-65.
† „ 663 of „

2. As regards EARTHWORK.

An Estimate for the first 4 miles from Debrooghur was sanctioned in 1862; it provided for 26 lakhs of cubic feet at a cost of Rupees 9,001. Of this about 20 lakhs of cubic feet have been completed. From the fourth mile to the Sessa River, a distance of 10¾ miles, the old road requires repairs at the rate of 60 cubic feet per foot forward. From the Sessa River to 1 mile east of the Dehing River, 4¾ miles, the road requires raising and to be widened at the rate of 120 cubic feet per foot forward.

For 1 mile east and west of the Dehing River nothing can at present be done to the road until the site for the bridge shall have been fixed.

From 1 mile west of the Dehing River to 4 miles east of Seebsaugor, a distance of 19 miles, the road requires to be made of uniform section and repaired at about 80 cubic feet per foot forward.

An Estimate was sanctioned in 1862 for the 4 miles of road east and west of Seebsaugor, but owing to the scarcity of labor only about 27 lakhs of cubic feet have been completed out of a total of upwards of 70 lakhs.

Four miles west of Seebsaugor the road joins the "Bor Allee," an ancient embanked road of great section, 30 feet wide on the crest, requiring repairs at the rate of 50 cubic feet per foot forward. The Trunk Road follows this "Allee" from Zalsaghur to the Meetang Seegha, a distance of 3¾ miles, and then to the Jhazee River, 7¼ miles: the line follows another of the old Allees, named the Maskoghur Allee, which also requires mere repair at the rate of 40 cubic feet per foot forward. This road is from 27 to 30 feet wide.

From the Jhazee River to Jorhaut, 20¾ miles, there is an existing road about 12 feet in width, and about 2½ feet above the level of the country, which is but very slightly inundated. The road requires to be raised about 1 foot and widened to 24 feet, which will take on an average 75 cubic feet of earthwork per foot forward.

3. There is one portion of the road between Borboorwah and the Deesang River, about 22

miles in length, which passes through a dense forest jungle, which, it is necessary, should be cleared for at least 100 feet on each side of the road to admit light and air and for the safety of travellers. A few of the large trees may be left for shade, but the under-growth should be entirely cleared away.

4. The total quantity of earth raising required for this 80 miles of road, including the 12 miles which have been separately sanctioned out of the Stations of Seebsaugor and Debrooghur, will be as follows:—

	Length in feet.	Cubic feet per foot forward.	Total cubic feet.
EARTHWORK.			
For 4 miles west of Debrooghur ...	21,120	...	26,00,000
Thence to the Sessa River ...	56,100	60	33,66,000
Thence to the Dehing	25,100	120	30,12,000
Thence to east of Seebsaugor ...	84,480	80	67,58,400
For 8 miles through Seebsaugor ...	42,240	...	70,00,000
Repair of Bor Allee..	20,000	50	10,00,000
Repair of Maskoghur Allee ...	37,740	40	15,09,600
From the Jhazee River to Jorhaut..	1,10,000	70	77,00,000
Total ...	3,96,780	...	3,29,46,000
JUNGLE CLEARING.			
Clearing forest jungle	1,16,160	170	1,97,50,000

5. There is therefore about 380 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork and 200 lakhs of square feet of jungle clearing required for this section of the road, of which about 47 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork have been completed in two working seasons.

6. As regards BRIDGING.

A Report was submitted to the Government of India in October 1863, shewing what had been done and was still required between Debrooghur and Golaghat, a distance of 107½ miles, which includes the 80 miles now under consideration. It was shewn that on the portion of road between Debrooghur and Seebsaugor, 45 miles, there were—

8	small Bridges	completed,
8	ditto	nearly completed,
2	ditto	in progress,
1	ditto	not commenced,
Total 19;		

and it was also shewn that 49 small bridges are required on the road between Seebsaugor and Golaghat, which were subsequently sanctioned by the Government of India at an outlay of Rupees 59,082.

7. Of the above 49 bridges progress on those between Jorhaut and Seebsaugor is reported as follows:—

In approach to Deekoo...	10 feet span, completed.
Joomtollee Nullah ...	22 feet span, within 4 feet of spring.
Kagootee Nullah ...	22 feet span, within 3 feet of spring.
Halwa Shigha ...	24 feet span, up to spring.
Jameegooree ...	Not commenced.
Koliapanee ...	Ditto.
Laloonjan ...	Up to spring.
Nyebassa ...	Ditto.
Kurtobee Jan ...	Ditto.
Badlee ...	10 feet span, up to spring.
Leepurjai ...	10 feet span, up to spring.
Karkeekowar ...	10 feet span, up to spring.
Goseah ...	8 feet, not commenced.

8. In addition to the foregoing it appears that the Meetang Nullah has been bridged with one span of 24 feet, and is completed as regards masonry, though the approaches are still wanting. This is one of the nullahs mentioned in the Report of October 1863 as being classed with the larger streams as noted in the margin, for which no provision has as yet been made for bridges.

1. Sessa.
2. Dehing.
3. Deemah.
4. Dersang.
5. Dehkha.
6. Dokhoo.
7. Meetang.
8. Sarungha.
9. Phoolpanee.
10. Jhazee.
11. Jhogdoe.
12. Teeok.
13. Boodaijan.
14. Khakoo.
15. Jhendeah.
16. Moree.
17. Meelang.
18. Bhogdoi.
19. Dheekea.
20. Dhollee.
21. Kucha.
22. Dhoorserai.
23. Kaka.

9. Estimates are now submitted for bridging the following nine streams:—

1.	The Phoolpanee	...	3	spans of	16	feet, to cost ...	Rupees	5,325
2.	„ Jhogdoe	...	2	„	16	„ „ ...	„	4,156
3.	„ Teok	.	2	„	16	„ „ ...	„	4,156
4.	„ Bhoodun Jan	...	3	„	22	„ „ ...	„	5,358
5.	„ Khaka Jan	...	3	„	22	„ „ ...	„	5,358
6.	„ Jhendeah	...	3	„	16	„ „ ...	„	5,325
7.	„ Moorcedeah	...	2	„	16	„ „ ...	„	4,156
8.	„ Meetang.	...	2	„	16	„ „ ...	„	4,156
9.	„ Bhogdoi	...	2	„	16	„ „ ...	„	4,156

The bridges to be of masonry superstructure, supporting iron beams topped with a platform of timber; the roadway to be 16 feet wide.

10. This still leaves five rivers between Debrooghur and Seebsaugor, (Nos. 1 to 5,) and three rivers between Seebsaugor and Jorhaut, (Nos. 6, 8 and 10,) also five rivers on the road between Jorhaut and Golahghat, for which no provision has yet been made.

11. The amount of the Estimates to which sanction is now solicited is—

Earthwork	... Rupees	2,02,352
Bridges	... „	48,146

This will absorb the sanction given in 1862 to an Estimate amounting to Rupees 9,001 for the earthwork for 4 miles west of Debrooghur, and will make the total amount of Estimates sanctioned for the Assam Trunk Road in the Upper Assam Division—

Earthwork	... Rupees	2,02,352
Bridge-work	... „	1,48,146

12. Whilst submitting these Estimates, which may be trusted as shewing the quantity of work required, the Chief Engineer feels it necessary to warn Government that, under present circumstances, very little reliance can be placed upon any Estimate of the outlay to be incurred on works in Assam, which must necessarily, under existing

circumstances, be spread over several years. In the absence of local labor it will be necessary, if works are to be proceeded with in a manner commensurate with the requirements and claims of the Province, to make arrangements for a supply of laborers and artizans from other parts of Bengal. About 300 coolies and a score of artizans were sent up to Assam in 1862-63, and although the result has not been so satisfactory as could have been wished, it affords promise that the scheme would answer if properly undertaken.

13. The difficulties to be overcome are of two kinds. The difficulty in accounting for the expenditure in accordance with the sanctioned outlay; and the difficulties in obtaining the number of laborers required and in maintaining them in the Province of Assam.

In regard to the *first*, it may be explained that the Estimate for works in the usual form provides for a certain number of units of work being completed at certain rates and within a certain total amount: but the expenditure would actually take a totally different form not comparable in any way, for some years, with the sanctioned Estimate. For instance, a considerable amount would be expended in collecting laborers, probably in Behar and Chota Nagpore, in bringing them down to Calcutta and in sending them to Assam, which amount would be recovered gradually during the three or four years the laborers would be employed in Assam. In fact, the actual payments to laborers whilst employed in Assam would not be more than two-thirds of the total outlay on their account.

14. The proper form, therefore, in which sanction should be accorded to any such work as the Assam Trunk Road would be to the raising and maintenance of a body of work-people from year to year; of course, the ultimate rate and cost of work could be ascertained, but in the meantime the monthly expenditure would be comparable with the Estimate, which it is not in the case of imported labor into Assam under the present system of Estimate based on rates and the cost of a work.

15. Heretofore we have debited all expenses incurred in sending coolies and artificers to Assam to a suspense account, which has been credited with the value of their labor at a fixed rate sufficient to cover the payments for wages and the preliminary expenses incurred. On a limited scale there is no objection to this practice, as the Budget grant for works has been sufficient to cover the debits to the suspense account; but on a large scale there would be this objection, that there would be no particular grant in the Budget against which the preliminary expenses could be charged. For instance, to carry on works in a manner to make a visible impression, at least 2,000 laborers and artizans should be sent up to Assam without delay; this would entail a preliminary outlay of about 70 Rupees per head, or 1,40,000 Rupees, which would be gradually worked off, or covered during the following three years.

16. The practical difficulties arise owing to the want of means for enforcing any specific contract for labor which might be entered into. This is a subject for the Government to consider in the Legislative Department, and which, it is probable, will shortly be overcome. It is therefore unnecessary for the Chief Engineer to enter more fully upon this question.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. BEADLE, R. E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department,—(No. 223, dated the 14th January 1865.)

WITH reference to the previous correspondence noted on the margin, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, a Memorandum, No. 1678, dated the 25th November 1864, from the Chief Engineer, with the Drawings and Estimates which accompanied it for the earthwork and for certain bridges on that portion of the Assam Trunk Road which is in the Upper Assam Division.

No. 3428 of 6th June 1863, to Government of India.
No. 5981 of 14th October 1863, to Government of India.
No. 465 of 30th January 1864, from Government of India.

2. Of these two Estimates, No. 321 of 1864-65 provides for placing the whole line of road between Debrooghur and Jorhaut, 80 miles, in a thoroughly efficient state, as regards the earthwork formation only, at a cost of Rupees 2,02,352. The Estimate No. 322 of 1864-65 provides for the construction of nine bridges, affording 372 running feet of waterway, on the same portion of road, at a cost of Rupees 48,146, or nearly Rupees 130 per foot forward.

3. Estimates have already been sanctioned for all the smaller bridges on this portion of the Trunk Road, but there will still remain thirteen* large streams unprovided for when the nine bridges included in the present Estimate shall be built.

* 1. Sessa.	8. Jhagee.
2. Dehing.	9. Dheekea.
3. Deomah.	10. Doolee.
4. Deesang.	11. Kucha.
5. Dekha.	12. Bhorsarai.
6. Deekhoo.	13. Kaka.
7. Sarungha.	

4. Including the Estimates now submitted, the aggregate amount of the sanctioned Estimates for work on the Trunk Road in the Upper Assam Division will be—

For earthwork	...	... Rs. 2,02,352
„ bridges	...	... „ 1,48,146
		Total Rupees 3,50,498,

and Estimates have still to be submitted for the earthwork on the portion of road west of Jorhaut, and for bridges over the thirteen streams above-named.

5. In soliciting sanction to the Estimates now submitted, the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of drawing special attention to the 12th and following paragraphs of the Chief Engineer's Memorandum, and to the necessity which exists for adopting such special measures as will effectually tend to remove the difficulty experienced in obtaining laborers and in maintaining them in Assam.

6. Considering these difficulties, and concurring in the opinions expressed by the Chief Engineer, the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of making provision in the Budget of 1865-66 for sending up 800 laborers for carrying on work on the Assam Trunk Road; but as this measure is one which would bind the Government to a certain fixed outlay for the next three years, it appears necessary to obtain the special sanction of the Government of India to the measure.

7. Adopting the data afforded in the Report on the Estimate for earthwork, it would appear that the outlay necessary for sending up one

hundred men and maintaining them in the Province would be (omitting fractions)—

1st year	...	...	Rs. 12,000
2nd „	...	...	„ 6,000
3rd „	...	...	„ 4,500
4th „	(4 months)	...	„ 1,500
		Total, Rupees	24,000

And the outturn of earthwork would probably be—

1st year	(8 months)	...	12,00,000 cubic feet.
2nd „	...	...	16,50,000 „
3rd „	...	...	14,50,000 „
4th „	(4 months)	...	5,00,000 „
		Total ...	48,00,000 cubic feet.

8. The number of men which it is proposed to send up in 1865-66, *viz.* 800, with the small amount of local labor available, would probably complete the whole of the work provided in the Estimate for earthwork now submitted, by the rains of 1868, and the annual Budget grants required would be, including a provision for local labor,—

1865-66	..	...	Rs. 1,00,000
1866-67	...	...	„ 50,000
1867-68	...	...	„ 38,000
1868-69	...	...	„ 14,352
Total amount of the Estimate, Rs.			2,02,352

As this course of sending up labor must be adopted in the case of all works in the Province of Assam, which are to be proceeded with in a measure commensurate with the requirements and claims of the Province, it is necessary to obtain the approval of the Government of India to the scheme, as the liability incurred will extend over at least three years, and the expenditure of funds is not, as pointed out by the Chief Engineer, directly comparable by the Central Office with the Estimate for work.

From Colonel R Strachey, R. E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department,—(No. $\frac{141 C}{784}$, dated the 13th February 1865.)

In reply to your letter No. 223, dated the 14th January 1865, I am directed to communicate the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the Estimate therewith submitted, amounting to Rs. 2,02,352, for the earthwork of 80 miles of the Upper Assam Division of the Assam Trunk Road.

2. In regard to the nine bridges, for which an Estimate, amounting to Rs. 48,146, is also submitted with your letter, I am to state that, looking to the heavy outlay that will be required on the Assam Roads, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that for such moderate spans as are proposed, it will be preferable to construct these, and generally all bridges of small span, with timber girders, which, according to the rates entered in the Estimate, may be expected to come to only one-fourth or one-fifth the cost of iron. In the present Estimate it is considered that at least Rs. 10,000 may be struck out under this head, and the Estimates for the bridges are accordingly sanctioned for only Rs. 38,146.

3. With reference to paragraphs 5 to 8 of your letter regarding the formation of a Labor Corps for the works on this Road, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council is of opinion that such a measure should be looked upon as a last resource. Whenever recourse has been had to such a mode of procuring labor, the result, so far as the experience of the Government of India exhibits, has not come up to the expectation. Should the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor consider that in the present instance it is expedient, any outlay incurred must be charged to the road work and be met from the General Budget grant.

Services under local Acts not permitted to count for Pension.

From the Right Hon'ble Sir Charles Wood, *Bart.*, M. P. and G. C. B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(No. 302, dated London, the 16th December 1864.)

Para. 1.—I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 13th September last, No. 127, relative to a proposition made by the Government of Bombay to permit service on the Establishments employed under Act No. XIX. of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council (Cotton Frauds Act) to count for pension under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules.

2. To this proposition you object on the ground that the Cotton Frauds Act is not a general but a local Act based on local Fund the income of which is connected with the operation of the Act. You state that the Government of Bombay had, without consulting our Government, appointed an Establishment under the Cotton Frauds Act, consisting of a Chief Inspector, at Rupees 1,800 a month, a Sub-Inspector at Bombay, whose salary is not stated, and six European Inspectors, at Rupees 700 each; and you observe that, if the Local Governments are allowed to exercise the power of binding the Government of India to expenditure out of the general revenue under these local Acts, the full control over that revenue hitherto possessed by the Government of India must obviously cease.

3. It appears to Her Majesty's Government that the proposition made by the Government of Bombay ought not to be sanctioned. If it were admitted that servants appointed under local Acts, whose salaries are paid from fees levied under the provisions of those Acts, were to be granted superannuation pensions out of the general revenue, the charge to the State for those pensions would be largely and indefinitely increased. The correct principle in regard to superannuation appears to be that pensions should be granted out of the same funds from which the salaries have been paid.

4. In order to bring the Cotton Frauds Act, which was exceptional in its character, into speedy

and effective operation it was deemed expedient by the Government of Bombay to sanction the employment under that Act of some of their servants, their salaries while so employed being paid from the local Fund. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case Her Majesty's Government will not require that the time so occupied shall be excluded from the period calculating as service for pensions from the public revenues.

5. I have, however, requested the Bombay Government to take the earliest opportunity of restoring the Officers referred to to their proper position in the regular service, and I should hope that any necessity for a similar employment of Government servants will be very rare. It must be garded as a fixed rule that Officers of Establishments employed under local Acts will not be entitled to any pension or allowance from the State.

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No. 10.] [325]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1865.

An Act relating to the rights and liabilities of Common Carriers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient not only to enable Common Carriers to limit their liability for loss of, or damage to, property delivered to them to be carried, but also to declare their liability for loss of, or damage to, such property occasioned by the negligence or criminal acts of themselves, their servants or agents; It is enacted as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Carriers' Act, 1865."

Interpretation Clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Common Carrier."

"Common Carrier" denotes a person, other than the Government, engaged in the business of transporting for hire property from place to place by land or inland navigation for all persons indiscriminately.

"Person."

"Person" includes any association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

Number.

Words in the singular number include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.

Carriers not to be liable for loss of certain goods above 100 Rupees in value unless delivered as such.

3. No Common Carrier shall be liable for the loss of, or damage to, property delivered to him to be carried exceeding in value one hundred rupees and of the description contained in the Schedule to this Act, unless the person delivering such property to be carried, or some person duly authorized in that behalf, shall have expressly declared to such Carrier or his agent the value and description thereof.

For carrying such property payment may be required at rates fixed by Carrier.

4. Every such Carrier may require payment for the risk undertaken in carrying property exceeding in value one hundred rupees and of the description aforesaid at such rate of charge as he may fix; Provided that, to entitle such Carrier to payment at a rate higher than his ordinary rate of charge, he shall have caused to be exhibited in the place where he carries on the business of receiving property to be carried notice of the higher rate of charge required, printed or written, in English and in the vernacular language of the country wherein he carries on such business.

Proviso.

The person entitled to recover in respect of property lost or damaged may also recover money paid for its carriage.

5. In case of the loss of, or damage to, property exceeding in value one hundred rupees and of the description aforesaid, delivered to such Carrier to be carried, when the value and description thereof shall have been declared and payment shall have been required in manner provided for by this Act, the person entitled to recover in respect of such loss or damage shall also be entitled to recover any money actually paid to such Carrier in consideration of such risk as aforesaid.

In respect of what property liability of Carrier not limited or affected by public notice.

6. The liability of any Common Carrier for the loss of, or damage to, any property delivered to him to be carried, not being of the description contained in the Schedule to this Act, shall not be deemed to be limited or affected by any public notice; but any such Carrier, not being the owner of a railroad or tramroad constructed under the provisions of Act XXII of 1863 *(to provide for taking land for works of public utility to be constructed by private persons or Companies, and for regulating the construction and use of works on land so taken)* may, by special contract, signed by the owner of such property so delivered as last aforesaid, or by some person duly authorized in that behalf by such owner, limit his liability in respect of the same.

Carriers, with certain exceptions, may limit liability by special contract.

7. The liability of the owner of any railroad or tramroad constructed under the provisions of the said Act XXII of 1863 for the loss of, or damage to, any property delivered to him to be carried, not being of the description contained in the Schedule to this Act, shall not be deemed to be limited or affected by any special contract; but the owner of such railroad or tramroad shall be liable for the loss of, or damage to, property delivered to him to be carried only when such loss or damage shall have been caused by negligence or a criminal act on his part or on that of his agents or servants.

Liability of owner of railroad or tramroad constructed under Act XXII of 1863 not limited by special contract.

In what case owner of railroad or tramroad answerable for loss or damage.

8. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, every Common Carrier shall be liable to the owner for loss of, or damage to, any property delivered to such Carrier to be carried where such loss or damage shall have arisen from the negligence or criminal act of the Carrier or of any of his agents or servants.

Common Carrier liable for loss or damage caused by neglect or fraud of himself or his agent.

9. In any suit brought against a Common Carrier for the loss, damage, or non-delivery of goods entrusted to him for carriage, it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to prove that such loss, damage, or non-delivery was owing to the negligence or criminal act of the Carrier, his servants, or agents.

Plaintiffs in suits against Common Carriers for loss, damage, or non-delivery not required to prove negligence or criminal act.

10. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions contained in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh Sections of Act No. XVIII of 1854 *(relating to Railways in India.)*

Saving of provisions of Sections 9, 10, and 11 of Act XVIII of 1854.

SCHEDULE.

Gold and Silver Coin.
Gold and Silver in a manufactured or unmanufactured state.
Precious Stones and Pearls.
Jewellery.
Time Pieces of any description.
Trinkets.
Bills and Hundis.
Currency Notes of the Government of India or Notes of any Banks, or Securities for payment of money, English or Foreign.
Stamps and Stamped paper.
Maps, Prints, and Works of Art.
Writings.
Title Deeds.
Gold or Silver Plate or Plated articles.
Glass.
China.
Silk in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials.
Shawls and Lace.
Cloths and tissues embroidered with the precious metals or of which such metals form part.
Articles of ivory, ebony, or sandal-wood.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1865.

An Act to exempt the Estates of deceased Officers and Soldiers delivered over to the Administrator-General of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay from the operation of the twenty-sixth Section of Act No. VIII. of 1855.

WHEREAS under or by virtue of the twenty-sixth Section of Act No. VIII of 1855 *(to amend the law relating to the Office and Duties of Administrator-General)*, the Administrator-General of each of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay is entitled to receive a commission at the rates respectively therein mentioned upon the amount or value of the assets which he shall collect and distribute in due course of administration; And whereas by the twenty-first Section of "The Regimental Debts Act, 1863," it is declared that an Administrator-General shall not be entitled to take, and it shall not be lawful for him to take, a percentage on the property of an Officer or Soldier dying on service exceeding three *per centum* on the gross amount coming to his hands if preferential charges have been previously paid, or on the gross amount remaining in his hands after payment by him of preferential charges, as the case may be; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. In this Act—
The term "Officer" means a Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Army or of Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Interpretation Clause. "Officer."

The term "Soldier" means a Soldier of Her Majesty's Army or European Soldier of Her Majesty's Indian Army, including a Warrant and a Non-Commissioned Officer.

"Soldier."

2. From and after the passing of this Act the twenty-sixth Section of Act No. VIII of 1855 shall not apply to cases in which the property of an Officer or Soldier dying on service shall come to the hands of the Administrator-General of any of the said Presidencies, under the ninth or the twelfth Section of "The Regimental Debts Act, 1863"; and such Administrator-General shall not be entitled to take, and it shall not be lawful for him to take, a percentage on any such property exceeding three *per centum* on the gross amount coming to his hands after the passing of this Act if preferential charges, as defined by the fourth Section of the said Statute, have been previously paid, or on the gross amount remaining in his hands after payment by him of such charges, as the case may be.

Act VIII of 1855, Section 26, not to apply to property of Officers and Soldiers dying on service which shall come to hands of Administrator-General.

Administrator-General only entitled to a commission of three per cent. on gross amount of such property.

3. This Act shall be called "The Administrator-General's Act, 1865."

Short Title.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1865.

An Act to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide further for the solemnization of marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion; It is enacted as follows :— Preamble.

Preliminary.

Short Title. 1. This Act may be cited as "The Indian Marriage Act, 1865."

Extent and commencement of Act. 2. This Act shall extend to all the territories that are or shall become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," and shall commence and come into operation on the first day of May 1865.

Act XXV. of 1864 repealed. 3. From and after the commencement of this Act, Act No. XXV. of 1864 is repealed except as to the recovery and application of any penalty for any offence which shall have been committed before such commencement.

Interpretation Clause. 4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Church of England" and "Anglican" mean and apply to the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established. "Church of England." "Anglican."

"Church of Scotland" mean the Church of Scotland as by law established. "Church of Scotland."

"Church of Rome" and "Roman Cathlic" mean and apply to the Church which regards the Pope of Rome as its spiritual head. "Church of Rome." "Roman Catholic."

"Church" shall include any Chapel or other building generally used for public Christian worship. "Church."

"Minor" means a person who has not completed the age of twenty-one years. "Minor."

"Native Christians" includes the Christian descendants of Natives of India converted to Christianity as well as such converts. "Native Christians."

"Section" means a Section of this Act. "Section."

"Month" and "Year" respectively mean month and year reckoned according to the British calendar. "Month" and "Year."

And, in any part of British India in which this Act shall operate, "Local Government" shall mean the person authorized to administer Executive Government in such part. "Local Government."

PART I.

As to the persons by whom marriage may be solemnized

Marriage between persons professing the Christian Religion to be solemnized according to the provisions of this Act. 5. From and after the commencement of this Act no marriage between persons one or both of whom shall profess the Christian Religion shall be solemnized unless in accordance with the provisions of the next following Section.

By whom to be solemnized. 6. Marriages may be solemnized in India—

(1.) By any person who has received episcopal ordination, provided that the marriage be solemnized according to the rules, rites, ceremonies, and customs of the Church of which such person is a Minister.

(2.) By any Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, provided that such marriage be solemnized according to the rules, rites, ceremonies, and customs of the Church of Scotland.

(3.) By, or in the presence of, a Marriage Registrar under the provisions of the Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, or of Act V. of 1852 (*for giving effect to the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her present Majesty entituled an Act for Marriages in India*) of the Governor General of India in Council.

(4.) By any Minister of Religion who, under the provisions of this Act, has obtained a license to solemnize marriages.

(5.) By any person who, with respect to marriages between Native Christians, shall have received, under the provisions of Part V of this Act, a license to grant certificates of marriage.

Declaration and certificate no longer required. 7. From and after the commencement of this Act the declaration and certificate required by the Statute 58 Geo. III, cap. 84, and Act XXIV. of 1860 (*for the solemnization of marriages in India by ordained Ministers of the Church of Scotland*) of the Governor General of India in Council, shall be no longer required.

Licenses to solemnize marriage by whom to be granted. 8. From and after commencement of this Act the Governor General of India in Council, the Governors of Madras and Bombay in Council, the Governor of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Mulacca, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab shall have authority to grant licenses to Ministers of Religion, to solemnize marriages within the territories under the immediate administration of such Governor General, or subject to such Governors and Lieutenant-Governors respectively, and to revoke such licenses, whether they shall have been granted before or shall be granted after the passing of this Act.

Marriages solemnized otherwise than according to this Act to be void. 9. From and after the commencement of this Act all marriages which shall be solemnized in India otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the fifth and sixth Sections shall be null and void.

Marriages solemnized before 1st May 1865 by certain persons to be deemed valid. 10. All marriages which shall have been solemnized in India before the commencement of this Act by persons who have not received episcopal ordination, or who have not otherwise received

express authority to solemnize such marriages under Acts of Parliament or Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, shall, if not otherwise invalid, be deemed valid to all intents and purposes.

Part II.

As to the mode of solemnizing Marriages under this Act.

Notice of intended marriage.

11. In every case of intended marriage between persons one or both of whom shall profess the Christian Religion otherwise than—

1.—Under the provisions of the Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, or of the said Act V of 1852 : or

2.—By a Clergyman who has received episcopal ordination according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of the Church to which he belongs : or

3.—By a Clegyman of the Church of Scotland according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of that Church : or

4.—By a person who has received a license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians under the provisions of Part V of this Act—

One of the persons intending marriage shall give notice in writing according to the form contained in the Schedule A to this Act annexed or to the like effect, to the Minister of Religion whom he or she shall desire to solemnize the marriage, and shall state therein the name or names, and the profession or condition, of each of the persons intending marriage, the dwelling place of each of them, and the time (not being less than four days) during which each has dwelt there, and the Church or private dwelling in which the marriage is to be solemnized. Provided that if either of such persons shall have dwelt in the place stated in the notice during more than one month, it may be stated therein that he or she has dwelt there one month and upwards. Provided also that at any place or Station where there is a Church no Clergyman of the Church of England shall solemnize a marriage in a private dwelling or in any place except in such Church, unless he shall have received a special license authorizing him to do so from and under the hand and seal of the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese, or from the Commissary of such Bishop. For such special license the Registrar of the Diocese shall be entitled to charge such additional fee as the same Bishop may sanction.

Proviso.

Publication of such notice.

12. The Minister of Religion to whom such notice shall have been delivered, if he shall be entitled to officiate in the Church in which it is intended to solemnize the said marriage, shall publish every notice of marriage received by him by causing the same to be published and affixed in some conspicuous part of the same Church. If such Minister of Religion shall not be entitled to officiate as a Minister in such Church, he shall at his option either return the said notice to the person delivering the same to him, or shall deliver the same to some other Minister entitled to officiate therein, who shall thereupon cause the same to be so published and affixed as aforesaid.

Notice of intended marriage in private dwelling.

13. If it be intended that the marriage shall be solemnized in a private dwelling, the Minister of Religion on receiving the notice prescribed in the eleventh Section shall forward it to the Marriage Registrar of the District, who shall affix the same to some conspicuous place in his own Office.

Notice when one of the persons intending marriage is a minor.

14. When one of the persons intending marriage (not being a widow or widower) is a minor, every such Minister as aforesaid who shall receive such notice, and who shall not forthwith return it to the person delivering the same under the twelfth Section, shall, within twenty-four hours after the receipt by him thereof, send, or cause to be sent by the Post, or otherwise, a copy of such notice to the Marriage Registrar of the District.

Publication of such notice.

15. The Marriage Registrar of the District on receiving any such notice shall affix the same to some conspicuous place in his own Office.

Appointment of Senior Marriage Registrar.

16. If there be more Marriage Registrars than one in any District, the local Government shall appoint one of such Registrars to be Senior Marriage Registrar, and such notice as aforesaid shall be sent to such Senior Marriage Registrar, who, on receiving the same, shall, besides affixing it in the manner laid down in the last preceding Section, cause a copy thereof to be sent to each of the other Marriage Registrars in the same District, who shall likewise affix the same in their own Offices or Churches, as aforesaid.

Issue of certificate of notice given and declaration made.

17. Any Minister of Religion who shall consent or intend to solemnize any such marriage as aforesaid, on being required so to do by or on behalf of the person by whom the notice was given, and upon one of the persons intending marriage making such declaration as is hereinafter required, shall issue under his hand a certificate of such notice having been given and of such declaration having been made : Provided that no lawful impediment according to the law of England be shewn to the satisfaction of such Minister why such certificate should not issue, and the issue of such certificate shall not have been sooner forbidden in the manner hereinafter mentioned by any person authorized in that behalf.

Proviso.

In case of minority certificate not to issue until fourteen days after receipt of notice.

18. When by such declaration it appears, or when it is otherwise known to such Minister of Religion that either of the persons intending marriage, not being a widower or widow, is a minor, such Minister shall not issue such certificate until the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt by him of such notice of marriage.

Declaration to be made before issue of certificate.

19. Before any such certificate as aforesaid shall be issued by any such Minister, one of the persons intending marriage shall appear personally before such Minister and shall make a solemn declaration that he or she believes that there is not any impediment of kindred or affinity or other lawful hindrance to the said marriage, and when either or both of the parties, not being a widower or widow, is or are a minor

or minors, that the consent of the person or persons whose consent to such marriage is required by law has been obtained thereto, or that there is or are no person or persons resident in India having authority to give such consent, as the case may be.

Consent of parent or guardian when necessary.

20. The father, if living, of any minor not being a widower or widow, or, if the father be dead, the guardian of the person of such minor, and, in case there be no such guardian, then the mother of such minor, shall have authority to give consent to the minor's marriage, and such consent is hereby required for the same marriage, unless no person authorized to give such consent be resident in India.

What persons may prohibit issue of certificate by notice.

21. Every person whose consent to a marriage is required as aforesaid, is hereby authorized to prohibit the issue of the certificate by any Minister as aforesaid, at any time before the issue of such certificate, by notice in writing to such Minister, subscribed by the person so authorized with his name and place of abode, and his or her position with respect to either of the persons intending marriage, by reason of which he or she is so authorized as aforesaid.

Procedure of Minister on receipt of such notice.

22. If any such notice prohibiting the marriage shall be received by such Minister as aforesaid, he shall not issue his certificate, and shall not solemnize the said marriage until he shall have examined into the matter of the said prohibition, and shall be satisfied that the person prohibiting the marriage is not authorized by law so to do, or until the said notice be withdrawn by the person who gave it.

Proceedings before issue of certificate in the case of Native Christians.

23. When any Native Christian about to be married shall take a notice of marriage to a Minister of Religion, or shall apply for a certificate from such Minister under the seventeenth Section, such Minister shall, before issuing such certificate, ascertain whether such Native Christian is cognizant of the purport and effect of the said notice or certificate, as the case may be, and if not, shall translate or cause to be translated such notice or certificate to such Native Christian into his language, or into some language which he understands.

Form of certificate.

24. The certificate to be issued by such Minister as aforesaid may be in the form contained in the Schedule B to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

After issue of certificate, marriage may be solemnized.

25. After the issue of the certificate by such Minister of Religion, marriage may be solemnized between the persons therein described according to such form or ceremony as the Minister shall think fit to adopt: Provided that the marriage be solemnized in the presence of at least two witnesses.

Certificate to be void if marriage be not solemnized within two months.

26. Whenever a marriage is not solemnized within two months after the date of the certificate which shall have been issued by such Minister as aforesaid, such certificate and all other proceedings thereon shall be void, and no person shall proceed to solemnize the said marriage until new notice shall have been given and a certificate thereof issued in the manner aforesaid.

Proof of marriage in accordance with the provisions of Part I of this Act.

27. Provided that whenever any marriage has been solemnized by a Minister of Religion in accordance with the provisions of Part I of this Act, it shall not be necessary, in support of such marriage, to give any proof in respect of the dwelling of the persons married, or of the consent of any person whose consent to such marriage is required by law, or of the notice of marriage, or of the certificate or the translation thereof respectively, or in respect of the hours between which the same may have been solemnized; nor shall any evidence be given to prove the contrary in any suit touching the validity of such marriage.

Part III.

As to the time for solemnizing Marriages.

Hours between which marriages to be solemnized.

28. Every marriage solemnized in India from and after the commencement of this Act by any person who has received episcopal ordination, or by any Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, or by any Minister licensed under this Act to solemnize marriages, shall be solemnized between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening: Provided that this Section shall not apply to a Clergyman of the Church of England solemnizing a marriage under a special license permitting him to do so at any hour other than between six in the morning and seven in the evening, from and under the hand and seal of the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or his Commissary; and it is hereby declared that for such special license the Registrar of the Diocese shall be entitled to charge such additional fee as such Bishop may sanction: Provided also that this Section shall not apply to a Clergyman of the Church of Rome solemnizing a marriage between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning, when he shall have received a general or special license in that behalf from the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese or Vicariate in which such marriage shall be so solemnized, or from such person as the same Bishop shall have authorized to grant such license.

Proviso.

Part IV.

As to the Registration of Marriages in India.

Marriages, with certain exceptions, to be registered as hereinafter prescribed.

29. All marriages solemnized in India from and after the commencement of this Act between persons both or one of whom shall profess the Christian Religion, except marriages solemnized under the said Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, and the said Act V of 1852, shall be registered in the manner hereinafter prescribed: Provided that no omission or defect in such registration shall invalidate any marriage not otherwise invalid.

Proviso.

Registration of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of England.

30. Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of England shall be registered by the Clergyman solemnizing the same in the Register of Marriages of the Station or District in which the marriage shall be solemnized according to the form contained in the Schedule C to this Act annexed.

Quarterly Returns to Archdeaconry.

31. Every Clergyman of the Church of England shall send four times in every year Returns in duplicate, authenticated by the signature of such Clergyman, of the entries in the Register of Marriages solemnized at or in any Station or District at which such Clergyman shall have any spiritual charge, to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry to which he shall be subject or within the limits of which such Station or District shall be situated. Such Quarterly Returns shall contain all the entries of marriages contained in the said Register from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of March, from the first day of April to the thirtieth day of June, from the first day of July to the thirtieth day of September, and from the first day of October to the thirty-first day of December of each year respectively, and shall be transmitted by such Clergyman within two weeks from the expiration of each of the quarters above specified. The said Registrar, upon receiving the same, shall transmit one duplicate to the Secretary to the Local Government.

Registration and Returns of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of Rome.

32. Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome shall be registered by the person and according to form directed in that behalf by the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese or Vicariate in which such marriage shall be solemnized; and such person shall forward quarterly to the Secretary to the Local Government Returns of the entries of all marriages registered by him during the three months next preceding.

Registration and Returns of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of Scotland.

33. Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland shall be registered by the Clergyman solemnizing the same in a Register of marriages to be kept by him for the Station or District in which the marriage shall be solemnized in the form prescribed in the thirtieth Section for marriages solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of England, and such Clergyman shall forward quarterly to the Secretary to Government, through the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in the territory subject to the Local Government, Returns, similar of those prescribed in the thirty-first Section for Clergymen of the Church of England, of all marriages solemnized by him.

Marriages solemnized by certain persons to be entered in a Register Book and also in a certificate.

34. After the solemnization of any marriage under this Act by any person who has received episcopal ordination, but who is not a Clergyman of the Church of England nor of the Church of Rome, or by any Minister of Religion licensed under this Act to solemnize marriages, the person solemnizing the same shall forthwith register such marriage in duplicate—that is to say, in a Marriage Register Book to be kept by him for that purpose, according to the form contained in the Schedule D to this Act annexed, and also in a certificate attached to the Marriage Register Book as a counterfoil.

Such entries to be signed and attested.

35. The entry of such marriage in both the certificate and Marriage Register Book shall be signed by the person by whom the said marriage has been solemnized and also by the persons married, and shall be attested by two credible witnesses who were present at the solemnization of the marriage, and every such entry shall be made in order from the beginning to the end of the book, and the number of the certificate shall correspond with that of the entry in the Marriage Register Book.

Such certificate to be forwarded to Marriage Registrar, copied, and transmitted to Government.

36. The person solemnizing the said marriage shall forthwith separate the certificate from the Marriage Register Book and transmit it, within one month from the time of the solemnization of such marriage, to the Marriage Registrar of the District in which the marriage was solemnized, or, if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar, who shall cause such certificate to be copied into a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and shall transmit all the certificates which he shall have received during the month, with such number and signature or initials added thereto as are hereinafter required, to the Secretary to the Local Government, together with the certificates from his own Marriage Register Book which he shall transmit under the twelfth Section of the said Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, but distinct therefrom.

Copies of certificates to be entered and numbered.

37. Such copies shall be entered in order from beginning to the end of the said book, and shall bear both the number of the certificate as copied, and also a number to be entered by the Marriage Registrar, indicating the the number of the entry of the said copy in the said book according to the order in which each certificate was received by the said marriage Registrar.

Registrar to add number of entry of copy to the certificate and send same to Government.

38. The Marriage Registrar shall also add such last mentioned number of the entry of the copy in the book to the certificate, with his signature or initials, and shall at the end of every month transmit the same to the Secretary to the Local Government.

Custody and disposal of Register Book of Marriages solemnized under Part V of this Act.

39. The person solemnizing any such marriage as is provided for in Part V of this Act shall keep safely the said Register Book until the same shall be filled, or if he shall leave the District in which he solemnized the marriage before the said book is filled, shall make over the same to the person who shall succeed to his duties in the said district, who shall keep safely the same, and shall make therein the entries by this Act required to be made in respect of any marriage solemnized by him within the said district; and the person having the control of the book at the time when it shall be filled, shall send the same to the Marriage Registrar of the district, or, if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar, who shall send it to the Secretary to the Local Government to be kept by him with the records of his Office.

Transmission of certificates of certain marriages to Secretary of State for India.

40. The Secretary to the Local Government shall, at the end of every every quarter in each year, select from the certificates of marriages forwarded to him during such quarter the certificates of the marriages of which the Governor General of India in Council may desire that evidence shall be transmitted to England, and forward the same certificates signed by him to the Secretary of State for India, for the purpose of being delivered to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

41. Any person charged with the duty of registering any marriage who shall discover any error to have been committed in the form or substance of any such entry may, within one month next after the discovery of such error, in the presence of the persons married, or, in case of their death or absence, in the presence of two other credible witnesses, who shall respectively attest the same, correct the erroneous entry according to the truth of the case by entry in the margin without any alteration of the original entry, and shall sign the marginal entry, and add thereunto the day of the month and year when such correction shall be made, and such person shall make the like marginal entry, attested in the like manner, in the certificate thereof; and in case such certificate shall have been already transmitted to the Secretary to the Local Government, such person shall make and transmit in like manner a separate certificate of the original erroneous entry, and of the marginal correction therein made.

Correction of errors.

42. Every person solemnizing a marriage under this Act and hereby required to register the same, and every Marriage Registrar or Secretary to a Local Government who shall have the custody for the time being of any Register of Marriages, or of any certificate or copies of certificate under this Act, shall at all reasonable times allow searches to be made of any Marriage Register Book, or of any certificate, or duplicate, or copies of certificate in his custody, and shall give a copy under his hand of any entry or entries in the same on the payment of the fees hereinafter mentioned: that is, for every search extending over a period of not more than one year the sum of one Rupee, and four annas additional for every additional year, and the sum of one Rupee for every single certificate.

Searches may be made and copies of certificates given.

43. All fees received under the provisions of this Act by a Marriage Registrar or Secretary shall be accounted for and paid over by him to Government, and all fees received by a person solemnizing a marriage not being a Marriage Registrar may be retained by such person.

Appropriation of fees.

44. Every certified copy, purporting to be signed by the person entrusted under this Act with the custody of any Marriage Register or certificate or duplicate certificate required to be kept or delivered under this Act of any entry of a marriage in such Register, or of any such certificate or duplicate certificate, shall be received as evidence of the marriage purporting to be so entered, or of the facts purporting to be so certified therein, without further proof of such Register or certificate, or duplicate copy, or of any entry therein respectively, or of such copy.

Certified copy of entry in Marriage Register, &c., to be received as evidence of marriage without further proof.

45. Nothing contained in this Part shall apply to the Register or certificate of any marriage solemnized under the said Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, or the said Act V of 1852.

These provisions not to apply to Registers or certificates of certain marriages solemnized by Marriage Registrars.

46. Every Marriage Registrar hereafter appointed under the provisions of Act V of 1852 shall be a Christian, and may be so appointed either by name or as holding any office for the time being.

Marriage Registrars to be Christians and may be appointed *ex-officio*

PART V.

As to the Marriage of Native Christians

47. And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the marriage of Native Christians to whom the provisions of the said Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, and the said Act V of 1852 are found not to be suitable, it is further enacted that it shall be lawful for the Local Government or the Chief Commissioner of any Province to issue a license to any person being a Christian, either by name or as holding any office for the time being, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians. Any such license may be revoked by the Government or Chief Commissioner by whom it was granted; and every such grant or revocation shall be notified in the Official Gazette.

Power to license persons to grant certificates of Marriage between Native Christians.

48. It shall not be a necessary preliminary to the grant of a certificate by any person licensed under the last preceding Section that any notice of marriage should have been given by either of the parties to such marriage, or that any certificate should have been issued of any notice having been given under the provisions of the said Act V of 1852 or otherwise; and every marriage between Native Christians as aforesaid applying for a certificate under this Part of this Act shall be certified under this part of this Act if the following conditions be fulfilled, and not otherwise —

Certificate may be given without previous notice of marriage.

Conditions.

(1.) The age of the man intending to be married shall exceed sixteen years, and the age of the woman intending to be married shall exceed thirteen years:

(2.) The man and the woman shall not stand to each other within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity:

(3.) Neither of the persons intending to be married shall have a wife or husband still living:

(4.) In the presence of the person so licensed, and of at least two credible witnesses, each of the parties shall say to the other —

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., in the presence of Almighty God and in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife *(or husband)*," or words to the like effect:

(5.) Such declaration shall be made between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening.

49. When in respect to any marriage falling under this Part of this Act the conditions prescribed in the last preceding Section shall have been fulfilled, it shall be the duty of the person licensed as aforesaid, in whose presence the said declaration shall have been made, to grant a certificate of such marriage on the application of either of the parties to such marriage on the payment of a fee of four annas. Such certificate shall be signed by

On marriage (the conditions having been fulfilled) licensed person to grant a certificate thereof.

such licensed person, and shall be received in any suit touching the validity of such marriage as conclusive evidence of the same marriage having been performed, and no evidence to the contrary shall be received in any such suit.

Marriages performed under the provisions of Section 48 to be valid.

50. All marriages performed between Native Christians as aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the forty-eighth Section, shall be valid.

Register Book to be kept.

51. A Register Book of all marriages of which certificates shall be granted under the forty-eighth Section shall be kept by the person granting such certificates in his own vernacular language. Such Register Book shall be kept according to such form as the Local Government or Chief Commissioner shall from time to time prescribe, and true extracts thereform, duly authenticated, shall be deposited at such places and at such times as the Local Government or Chief Commissioner shall direct.

Searches to be allowed in the Register Book.

52. Every person licensed under this Act to grant certificates of marriage, and who shall have the custody of a Marriage Register Book under the last preceding Section, shall, at all reasonable times, allow search to be made in such book in his custody, and shall give a copy, certified under his hand, of any entry or entries in the same on the payment of the fees hereinafter mentioned: that is to say—for every search extending over a period not exceeding two years the sum of eight annas, and two annas additional for every additional year.

Part V not to apply to Roman Catholics

53. This Part of this Act shall not apply to marriages between Roman Catholics. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate any marriage contracted between Roman Catholics under the provisions of Part V of the said Act No. XXV of 1864.

Part VI.

As to Penalties.

Punishment for false oath, declaration, notice or certificate, for procuring marriage.

54. Whoever intentionally makes any false oath or declaration, or signs any false notice or certificate required by the said Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, or the said Act V. of 1852 or by this Act, for the purpose of procuring any marriage, shall be guilty of the offence described in the hundred and ninety-third Section of the Indian Penal Code, and on conviction shall be liable to the punishment prescribed in that Section.

Punishment for forbidding the issue by a Marriage Registrar of a certificate by false representation.

55. Whoever forbids the issue by a Marriage Registrar of a certificate by falsely representing himself or herself to be a person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, knowing such representation to be false, shall be guilty of the offence described in the hundred and fifth Section of the Indian Penal Code, and shall on conviction be liable to the punishment prescribed in that Section.

Punishment for a person not duly authorized solemnizing a marriage.

56. Whoever, not being authorized under the sixth Section to solemnize a marriage, shall, from and after the commencement of this Act, in the absence of a Marriage Registrar of the District in which such marriage is solemnized, knowingly and wilfully solemnize a marriage between persons one or both of whom shall profess the Christian Religion, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; or in lieu of a sentence of imprisonment for seven years or upwards, to transportation for a term of not less than seven years and not exceeding ten years; or if the offender be an European or American, to penal servitude according to the provisions of Act XXIV of 1855 *(to substitute penal servitude for the punishment of transportation in respect of European and American Convicts, and to amend the law relating to the removal of such Convicts.)*

Punishment for solemnizing a marriage otherwise than between six A. M. and seven P. M. or without witnesses.

57. Whoever shall, from and after the commencement of this Act knowingly and wilfully solemnize a marriage between persons, one or both of whom shall be a person or persons professing the Christian Religion, at any time other than between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening, or in the absence of at least two credible witnesses, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 57 not to apply to marriages solemnized under licenses.

58. The provisions of the last preceding Section shall not apply to marriages solemnized under special licenses granted by the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or by his Commissary, nor to marriages performed between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome, when he shall have received the general or special license in that behalf mentioned in the twenty-eighth Section.

Punishment for solemnizing marriage when either party is a minor within a certain time after notice.

59. Any Minister of Religion licensed to solemnize marriages under this Act who shall, within fourteen days after the receipt by him of notice of such marriage, knowingly and wilfully solemnize a marriage when one of the parties to such marriage, not being a widower or widow, is a minor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine. But the provisions of this Section shall not apply to marriages solemnized between Native Christians under the provisions of Part V of this Act.

Punishment for Registrars issuing certificates, or solemnizing marriages, without publication of notice, &c.

60. Whoever, being a Marriage Registrar appointed under the provisions of the said Act V of 1852, shall knowingly and wilfully issue any certificate for marriage, or solemnize any marriage under the same Act without publishing or affixing in some conspicuous place the notice of such marriage as directed by such Act; or after expiration of two months after a certificate in respect of a marriage shall have been issued by him shall solemnize such marriage, or shall, without an order of a competent Court authorizing him to do so, solemnize any marriage when one of the persons intending marriage (not being a widow or widower) is a minor, before the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt of such notice as is required by the same Act, or without sending, or causing to be sent by the Post, or otherwise, a copy of such notice of marriage to the Senior Marriage Registrar of the district if there be more Marriage Registrars of the district than one, and if he himself be not the Senior Marriage Registrar, or shall issue any certificate the issue of which shall have been prohibited as in this Act provided by any person authorized to prohibit the issue thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for persons authorized under this Act, but not being Clergymen of the Churches of England, Scotland, or Rome solemnizing marriages without publication of notices, &c.

61. Whoever, being a person authorized under the provisions of this Act to solemnize a marriage, and not being a Cleryman of the Church of England solemnizing a marriage after due publication of Banns or under a license from the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or a Surrogate duly authorized in that behalf, or not being a Clergyman of the Chnrch of Scotland solemnizing a marriage according to the rules, rites, ceremonies, and customs of that Church, or not being a Clergyman of the Church of Rome solemnizing a marriage according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of that Church, shall knowingly and wilfully issue any certificate for marriage under this Act, or solemnize any marrige between such persons as aforesaid, without publishing or causing to be affixed the notice of such marriage as directed in Part II of this Act, or after the expiration of two months after the certificate shall have been issued by him; or shall knowingly and wilfully issue any certificate for marriage, or solemnize a marriage between such persons, when one of the persons intending marriage, not being a widower or widow, is a minor, before the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt of notice of such marriage, or without sending, or causing to be sent by the Post, or otherwise, a copy of such notice to the Marriage Registrar, or if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar of the District; or shall knowingly and wilfully issue any certificate the issue of which shall have been forbidden under this Act by any person authorized to forbid the issue; or shall knowingly and wilfully solemnize any marriage which shall have been forbidden by any person authorized to forbid the same, shall be punished with imprisonment of either descrip ion, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to four years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for unlicensed person pretending to grant certificate of marriage under Part V.

62. Whoever not being licensed to grant a certificate of marriage under Part V of this Act shall grant such certificate, intending thereby to make it appear that he is so licensed, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for destroying or falsifying Register Books.

63. Whoever shall wilfully destroy or injure, or cause to be destroyed or injured, any such Register Book, or any part thereof, or any such authenticated extract therefrom as aforesaid, or shall wilfully insert or cause to be inserted any false entry in any such Register Book or authenticated extract, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indial Penal Code, for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Jurisdiction to try persons for offences punishable under this Act.

64. Persons tried for offences punishable under this Act shall be tried under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session as defined in the same Code: Provided that no European British subject shall be liable to be tried for any offence punishable under this Act except before a Judge of the High Court. In every case in which an European British subject shall be charged before a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate at any place beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court with any offence under this Act, such charge shall be investigated, and the committal and trial for such offence shall be made and held according to the rules by which the Criminal Procedure of the High Court may from time to time be regulated.

Code of Criminal Procedure applicable to investigations and committals under this Act.

65. Except as provided in the last preceding Section, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the investigation and committal in all cases of charges under this Act: Provided that a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and that all offences punishable under this Act shall be bailable.

Supreme Court of Straits' Settlement to try and punish offences under this Act.

66. The Supreme Court of Judicature in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca shall have power to try offences punishable under this Act and committed within the limits of such Settlement. The charge for any such offence shall be investigated and the committals shall be made under the procedure by which such Court shall from time to time be regulated. The penalties (if any) imposed on persons charged as aforesaid shall correspond as nearly as may be with the penalties which might have been imposed on such persons had the Indian Penal Code been then in force in the said Settlement.

SCHEDULE A—(See Section 11.)

Notice of Marriage.

To *the Reverend John Brown*, a Minister of the *Free Church of Scotland, at Calcutta.*

I hereby give you notice that a marriage is intended to be had, within three calender months from the date hereof, between me and the other party herein named and described (that is to say)—

Names.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Dwelling Place.	Length of Residence.	Church, Chapel or place of worship in which the marriage is to be solemnized.	District in which the other party resides when the parties dwell in different districts.
James Smith.	*Widower.*	*Carpenter.*	*Of full age.*	*16, Clive Street.*	*23 Days.*	*Free Church of Scotland Church, Calcutta.*	
Martha Green.	*Spinster.*	.....	*Minor.*	*20, Hastings' Street.*	*More than a month.*		

Witness my hand, this *sixth* day of *July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.*

(Signed) JAMES SMITH.

(The *Italics* in this Schedule are to be filled up as the case may be, and the blank division thereof is only to be filled up when one of the parties lives in another district.)

SCHEDULE B—(See Section 24.)

Registrar's Certificate.

I, *the Reverend John Brown, Minister of the Free Church of Scotland at Calcutta in Bengal*, do hereby certify, that on the *sixth* day of *July* 1865 notice was duly entered in my Marriage Notice Book of the marriage intended between the parties therein named and described, delivered under the hand of *James Smith*, one of the parties (that is to say)—

Names.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Dwelling Place.	Length of Residence.	Church, Chapel or place of worship in which the marriage is to be solemnized.	District in which the other party resides when the parties dwell in different districts.
James Smith.	*Widower.*	*Carpenter.*	*Of full age.*	*16, Clive Street.*	*23 Days.*	*Free Church of Scotland Church, Calcutta.*	
Martha Green.	*Spinster.*	.....	*Minor.*	*20, Hastings' Street.*	*More than a month.*		

and that the declaration required by Section 19 of "The Indian Marriage Act, 1865," has been duly made by the said *(James Smith)*.

Date of notice entered *sixth July* 1865. } The issue of this Certificate has not been prohibited
Date of certificate given *twentieth July* 1865. } by any person authorized to forbid the issue thereof.

Witness my hand, this *Twentieth* day of *July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.*

(Signed) JOHN BROWN,
Minister of the Free Church of Scotland.

This Certificate will be void unless the marriage is solemnized on or before the *twentieth* day of *September* 1865.

(The *Italics* in the Schedule are to be filled up as the case may be, and the blank division thereof is only to be filled up when one of the parties lives in another District.)

SCHEDULE C.—(See Section 30.)

Form of Register of Marriages.

Quarterly Returns
of
MARRIAGES
for
The Archdeaconry of .. { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay.*

I Registrar of the Archdeaconry of ... { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay,* do hereby certify that the annexed are correct copies of the original and official Quarterly Returns of Marriages within the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay,* as made and transmitted to me for the Quarter commencing the *First* day of *October* ending the *Thirty-first* day of *December*, in the Year of Our Lord *One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five.*

Signature of Registrar.

Registrar of the Archdeaconry of ... { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay.*

MARRIAGES solemnized at { *Allahabad,* / *Barrackpore,* / *Bareilly,* / *Calcutta, &c., &c.*

When married.			Names of Parties.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	By Banns or License.	Signatures of the Parties.	Signatures of two or more Witnesses present	Signature by whom married
Year	Month.	Day.	Christian.	Surname.									

SCHEDULE D.—(See Section 34.)

MARRIAGE REGISTER BOOK.

No.	When married. Day.	Month.	Year.	Names of Parties. Christian.	Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's name and surname.
1	26th	July	1865	James ...	White	26years	Widower	Carpenter	Agra	Wm. White
				Martha ..	Duncan ..	17years	Spinster	.....	Agra	John Duncan

Married in the Free Church of Scotland Church, Agra.
John Young, Minister of the Free Church of Scotland.

This Marriage was solemnized between us { *James White* / *Martha Duncan* } In the presence of us { *John Smith.* / *John Green.* }

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

No.	When married. Day.	Month.	Year.	Names of Parties. Christain.	Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's name and surname.
1	26th	July	1865	James ..	White ...	26years	Widower	Carpenter	Agra	Wm. White
				Martha...	Duncan ..	17years	Spinster	.....	Agra	John Duncan

Married in the Free Church of Scotland Church, Agra.
John Young, Minister of the Free Church of Scotland.

This Marriage was solemnized between us { *James White* / *Martha Duncan* } In the presence of us { *John Smith.* / *John Green.* }

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1865.

An Act to continue Act No. XXXI. of 1860.

WHEREAS Act No. XXXI. of 1860 *(relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases)* is limited to expire on the first day of October 1865 ; and whereas it is expedient to continue such Act for a limited period ; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. Act No. XXXI of 1860 shall continue in force until the first day of October 1866.

Act XXXI of 1860 continued.

2. This Act may be cited as "The Arms Act Continuance Act, 1865."

Short Title.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Legislative)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1865.

An Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government Forests.

WHEREAS it is expedient that Rules having the force of law should be made from time to time for the better management and preservation of Forests wherein rights are vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the Government of India ; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation clause.

"Government Forests" shall mean such land covered with trees, brushwood, or jungle as shall be declared, in accordance with the second Section of this Act, to be subject to its provisions.

"Government Forests."

"Magistrate" shall mean the Chief Officer charged with the Executive administration of a district or place in criminal matters by whatever designation such Officer is called, and shall include any person invested by the Local Government with the powers of a Magistrate or of a subordinate Magistrate as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure with a view to the exercise by him of such powers under this Act.

"Magistrate."

And in every part of British India in which this Act operates "Local Government" denotes the persons authrized to administer Executive Government in such part, and includes the Chief Commissioner of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Governor General of India in Council whenever such Chief Commissioner is authorized by the Governor General in Council to exercise the powers of a Local Government under this Act.

"Local Government."

2. The Governor General of India in Council within the Provinces under his immediate administration, and the Local Governments within the Territories under their control, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, render subject to the provisions of this Act such land covered with trees, brushwood, or jungle as they may define for the purpose by such notification : Provided that such notification shall not abridge or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities.

Governor General in Council and the Local Governments may render certain lands subject to the provisions of this Act.

3. For the management and preservation of any Government Forests or any part thereof in the Territories under their control, the Local Governments may, subject to the confirmation hereinafter mentioned, make Rules in respect of the matters hereinafter declared, and from time to time may, subject to the like confirmation, repeal, alter, and amend the same. Such Rules shall not be repugnant to any law in force.

Local Government may make Rules for management and preservation of Forests, and for regulating the conduct of persons employed on them.

4. Rules made in pursuance of this Act may provide for the following matters :—

What may be provided for by Rules made in pursuance of this Act.

First.—The preservation of all growing trees, shrubs, and plants within Government Forests or of certain kinds only—by prohibiting the marking, girdling, felling, and lopping thereof, and all kinds of injury thereto ; by prohibiting the kindling of fires so as to endanger such trees, shrubs, and plants ; by prohibiting the collecting and removing of leaves, fruits, grass, wood-oil, resin, wax, honey, elephant's tusks, horns, skins and hides, stones, lime, or any natural produce of such Forests ; by prohibiting the ingress into and the passage through such Forests, except on authorized roads and paths ; by prohibiting cultivation and the burning of lime and charcoal and the grazing of cattle within such Forests.

Second.—The regulation of the use of streams and canals passing through or coming from Government Forests or used for the transport of timber or other the produce of such Forests—by prohibiting the closing or blocking up for any purposes whatsoever of streams or canals used or required for the transport of timber or Forest produce ; by prohibiting the poisoning of or otherwise interfering with streams and waters in Government Forests in such a manner as to render the water unfit for use ; by regulating and restricting the mode by which timber shall be permitted to be floated down rivers flowing through or from Government Forests and removed from the same ; by authorizing the stoppage of all floating timber at certain Stations on such rivers within or without the limits of Government Forests for the purpose of levying the dues or revenues lawfully payable thereon ; by authorizing the collecting of all timber adrift on such rivers, and the disposal of the same belonging to the Government.

Third.—The safe custody of timber the produce of Government Forests—by regulating the manner in which timber, being the produce of Government Forests, shall be felled or converted ; by prohibiting the converting or cutting into pieces or burning of any timber, or the disposal of such

timber by sale or otherwise by any person not the lawful owner of such timber, or not acting on behalf of the owner; by regulating the manner in which property-marks shall be affixed to timber and other Forest produce in Government Forests; by prohibiting the affixing of property-marks to timber by any person not the owner of the timber or acting on behalf of the owner so long as such timber shall be within certain territorial limits, or shall be in transit on certain rivers; by prohibiting, within certain territorial limits, the effacing or alteration of property-marks on timber; by prohibiting, within such limits, the use of the property-marks employed by the Government, or the fraudulent use of the property-marks of private persons; by requiring the registry, within certain territorial limits, of implements for affixing property-marks on timber; by directing the levying of fees for the registration of such implements.

Fourth.—The regulation of the duties of the Government Officers and Establishments charged with the management and conservancy of Government Forests and with the levy of Forest dues and revenues—by prohibiting their engaging in any employment or office other than their duties as public servants; by fixing penalties for the wilful neglect of the Rules laid down for the guidance of such persons in all matters connected with the guarding of the boundaries of the Forests, the marking, girdling or felling of trees, the marking and passing of timber, the reporting and preventing of offences against the Rules made in pursuance of this Act and the collecting of Forest dues or revenues.

Power to Local Government to prescribe punishments for infringement of Rules.

5. In cases where the penalty of confiscation is not provided by this Act, the Local Government may prescribe punishments for the infringement of Rules made in pursuance thereof by fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and in default of payment of such fine may provide for the imprisonment of the offender for such term as is mentioned in the sixty-seventh Section of the Indian Penal Code.

Rules when confirmed and published to have the force of law.

6. Such Rules when confirmed by the Governor General in Council and published in the Official Gazette shall have the force of law.

Confiscation in case of infringement of Rules.

7. All implements used in infringing any of the Rules made in pursuance of this Act, and all timber or other Forest produce removed, or attempted to be removed or marked, converted, or cut up contrary to such Rules shall be confiscated.

Arrest and seizure in case of infringement of Rules.

8. Any Police Officer or person employed as an Officer of Government to prevent infringement of the Rules made in pursuance of this Act may arrest any person infringing any of such Rules, and may seize any implements used in such infringement, and any timber liable to confiscation under this Act.

Procedure in case of arrest.

9. Any person arrested on the ground that he has committed an infringement of such Rules shall forthwith be taken before a Magistrate, who may, if he see reasonable cause, order such person to be detained in custody until the case shall have been disposed of.

The causing or procuring a punishable act to be done is punishable in the same manner as the doing of the act.

10. Where the doing of any act is made punishable by this Act, or by any of the Rules to be made in pursuance thereof, with any penalty, the causing or procuring such act to be done shall be punishable in like manner

Procedure in respect of property seized as liable to confiscation.

11. When any timber or other property shall be seized as liable to confiscation under this Act any Magistrate or Officer empowered to enforce penalties under this Act within the district, or division of a district, wherein the same may be seized, may, upon information, summon the person in possession of such timber or other property, and upon his appearance, or in default thereof, may examine into the cause of the seizure of such timber or other property, and may adjudge the same to be confiscated and sold on account of the Government.

Penalty for vexatious seizures and arrests.

12. Any Police Officer or Officer of Government who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person under the pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation, or who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess beyond what is required for the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term not exceeding three months.

Enforcement of confiscations and penalties under Rules.

13. All fines and penalties under the Rules made in pursuance of this Act shall be enforced by a Magistrate in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Rules therein contained for the trial of cases and for appeals shall be applicable to confiscations adjudged under this Act.

Property on confiscation to vest in Her Majesty.

14. When the confiscation of any property shall be adjudged under the last preceding Section, the same shall thereupon belong to and vest in Her Majesty, and a Warrant shall be issued by the Court to a Police Officer directing him to hold the property confiscated at the disposal of the Local Government.

Remission of penalties.

15. When any confiscation or penalty shall be adjudged under this Act, the local Governments may, within three months after final judgment; call for the proceedings of the case, and, if they shall see cause, may direct that the seizure, or any part thereof, be restored, and may remit the penalty, or part thereof, and direct that the offender be discharged.

Limitation of suits under this Act.

16. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended suit or other proceeding and of the cause thereof; nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of suit or other proceeding.

Period within which charges to be brought.

17. No charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted except within six months after the commission of such offence.

Extent of Act.

18. This Act shall extend to all the Territories under the immediate administration of the Government of India and under the Governments of

Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab; and it shall be lawful for the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively, by notification in the Official Gazette, to extend this Act to the Territories under their respective Governments.

Commencement of Act. Short Title.

19. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of May 1865, and may be cited as "The Government Forests' Act, 1865."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of his Excellency the Governor General on the 24th February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1865.

An Act to make valid the imprisonment of certain persons arrested under the process of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make valid the imprisonment of certain persons arrested under the process of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and to indemnify the Sheriff of the said High Court and others in respect of such imprisonment; It is enacted as follows:—

Arrests, &c., heretofore made to be deemed good, though not in accordance with the Civil Procedure Code.

1. All arrests made subsequently to the establishment of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and before the passing of this Act, in execution of any process issued by the said Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and the detention and imprisonment of all persons so arrested, shall for all purposes be deemed to be, and always to have been, as valid and effectual as if such arrests, detentions, and imprisonments had been in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

No suit to lie against the Sheriff for any such illegal arrest, &c.

2. No suit or proceeding shall be maintained in any Court on the ground that any such arrest, detention or imprisonment, as referred to in the preceding Section, and thereby made vaild and effectual, was illegal or invalid by reason of its not having been in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure or of the omission of the Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff of the said High Court to conform to any of the provisions of the said Code.

Extension of the Act to the High Courts of Madras and Bombay.

3. The Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, and the Governor in Council of Bombay, may, by an order to be published in the Official Gazettes of Madras and Bombay respectively, extend this Act so as to apply to arrests, imprisonments, and detentions under process issued by the High Court of Judicature at Madras, and the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, respectively, on or before the first day of March 1865. When so extended this Act shall in all respects apply to each of the said High Courts in the same manner as if the names of such Courts had appeared in this Act wherever the name of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal appears.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one week:—

No. 6 OF 1865.

A Bill to amend Act No. XVI of 1864 (to provide for the Registration of Assurances.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. XVI of 1864 *(to provide for the Registration of Assurances)*; It is enacted as follows:—

Act XVI of 1864, Sec. 40, repealed.

1. Section 40 of Act No. XVI. of 1864 is hereby repealed.

Abstracts of instruments affecting immoveable property registered by Deputy Registrars to be forwarded, through District Registrars, to General Register Office.

2. An Abstract of every original instrument affecting immoveable property registered in the Office of any Deputy Registrar shall, with an endorsement shewing the date on which it was registered and its number in the Register Book of such Deputy Registrar, be forwarded, in duplicate, within seven days from such date, to the District Registrar, who shall forthwith forward one of such duplicates to the General Register Office, and shall retain the other in his own office, and enter it in a Book corresponding with the Book No. 1, 2, 3, or 4, as described in Section 56 of the said Act XVI of 1864.

Appointment of Deputy Registrar-General to perform duties of Registrar-General under Secs. 26 and 27 of Act XVI of 1864 during his absence on duty.

3. During the absence on duty of the Registrar-General from the place where the General Register Office is established, it shall be lawful for him to appoint the District Registrar of such place, or, with the sanction of the Local Government, such other person as he shall think fit, to perform the duties of the Registrar-General under the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh Sections of the said Act. A District Registrar so appointed as aforesaid shall perform such duties in addition to his own duties as District Registrar. During such absence as aforesaid such District Registrar or other person so appointed as aforesaid shall be styled the Deputy Registrar-General, and may, in registering any instrument under the said twenty-sixth Section, use the Seal of the Registrar-General.

This Act to be construed with Act XVI of 1864.

4. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act No. XVI of 1864.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is intended to remedy a defect in Section 40 of Act XVI of 1864, *(to provide for the Registration of Assurances,)* which omits to provide what is to be done with the duplicate abstracts forwarded to the General Register Office; and to enable the Registrar-General to appoint a Deputy to perform the duties of the former under Sections 26 and 27 of Act XVI of 1864 during his absence on duty.

G. N. TAYLOR.

The 22nd February 1865.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th February 1865 and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report in five weeks :—

No. 7 OF 1865.

A Bill to define and amend the Law relating to Intestate Succession among the Parsees.

WHEREAS is is expedient to define and amend the Law relating to Intestate Succession among the Parsees; It is enacted as follows :— Preamble.

1. Where the Intestate has left a widow, if he has also left any children, the property shall be divided among the widow and children, so that the share of each son shall be double the share of the widow, and that her share shall be double the share of each daughter. Division of property among widow and children of Intestate.

2. Where the Intestate has left a widower, if she has also left any children, the property shall be divided among the widower and children, so that his share shall be double the share of each of the children. Division of property among widower and children of Intestate.

3. If the Intestate has left children, but no widow, the property shall be divided amongst the children, so that the share of each son shall be four times the share of each daughter. Divison of property amongst the children of male Intestate who leaves no widow.

4. When a female Intestate has left children, but no widower, the property shall be divided amongst the children in equal shares. Division of property amongst the children of female Intestate who leaves no widower.

5. If any child of the Intestate shall have died in his or her life-time, the widow or widower and issue of such child shall take the share which such child would have taken if living at the Intestate's death in such manner as if such deceased child had died immediatly after the Intestate's death, but so that the issue of a deceased child or grandchild shall take only the share which such child or grandchild would have taken if living. Provided that the issue of a grandchild living at the Intestate's death shall not, nor shall such widow or widower, if he or she shall have re-married during the Intestate's life-time, be entitled to take under the provisions of this Section. Division of pre-deceased child's share of Intestate's property among the widow or widower and issue of such child.

6. If the Intestate die leaving a widow or widower, but without leaving any lineal descendants, his or her father and mother, if both are living, or one of them if the other is dead, shall take one moiety of the property, and the Intestate's widow or widower shall take the other moiety. Where both the father and the mother of the Intestate survive him or her, the father's share shall be double the share of the mother; Where neither the father nor the mother of the intestate survives him or her, the Intestate's relatives on the father's side, in the order specified in the first Schedule hereto annexed, shall take the moiety which the father and the mother would have taken if they had survived the Intestate. The next of kin standing first in the same Schedule shall be preferred to those standing second, the second to the third, and so on in succession, provided that the property shall be so distributed as that each male shall take double the share of each female, standing in the same degree of propinquity. If there be no relatives on the father's side, the Intestate's widow or widower shall take the whole. Division of property when the Intestate leaves a widow or widower, but no lineal descendants.

7. If the Intestate die leaving neither lineal descendants nor a widow or widower, his or her next of kin, in the order set forth in the second Schedule hereto annexed, shall be entitled to succeed to the whole of his or her property. The next of kin standing first in the same Schedule shall always be perferred to those standing second, the second to the third, and so on in succession, provided that the property shall be so distributed as that each male shall take double the share of each female standing in the same degree of propinquity. Division of property when the Intestate leaves neither widow or widower nor lineal descendants.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(1.) Brothers and sisters and the children or lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(2.) Grandfather and grandmother.

(3.) Grandfather's sons and daughters and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(4.) Great-Grandfather and great-grandmother.

(5.) Great-Grandfather's sons and daughters, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(1.) Father and mother.

(2.) Brothers and sisters and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(3.) Paternal grandfather and paternal grandmother.

(4.) Children of the paternal grandfather and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(5.) Paternal grandfather's father and mother.

(6. Paternal grandfather's father's children and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(7.) Brothers and sisters by the mother's side, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(8.) Maternal grandfather and maternal grandmother.

(9) Children of the maternal grandfather, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(10.) Son's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(11.) Brother's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(12) Paternal grandfather's son's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(13. Maternal grandfather's son's widow, if she have not re-married at before the death of the Intestate.

(14) Widowers of the Intestate's deceased daughters, if they have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(15.) Maternal grandfather's father and mother.

(16.) Children of the maternal grandfather's father and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(17.) Paternal grandmother's father and mother.

(18.) Children of the paternal grandmother's father and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to relieve the Parsees from the operation of the English Law, which prescribes the share which females shall take in succession to intestate property. It will provide what shall be the proportion of the shares of females in such inheritances among Parsees, and also, in the event of there being no lineal descendants of a person deceased, the order in which his relatives shall succeed to his property.

The Bill has, in substance, been prepared by the Parsees themselves.

H. L. ANDERSON.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1865.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February 1865 and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in two weeks:—

No. 26 OF 1864.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the custody of Prisoners within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that, within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, persons should, for the purpose of being received and detained in prison, be committed to the custody of Officers appointed by the Government of Bengal, instead of to the custody of the Sheriff of Calcutta; It is enacted as follows:—

1. In this Act—

"High Court." "High Court" denotes Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

"Justice of the Peace." "Justice of the Peace" includes any person duly appointed under the Statute 33 Geo. III., cap. 52, Section 151, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and also any person duly appointed under the Statute 2 and 3 William IV., cap. 117, Section 1, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the town of Calcutta.

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" denotes a Magistrate of Police appointed under Act XIII of 1856.

"Superintendent of the Presidency Jail." "Superintendent of the Presidency Jail" denotes any Officer appointed under this Act to receive and keep prisoners.

Enactments repealed. 2. Sections 47, 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52 of Act XVIII. of 1862 *(to repeal Act XVI of* 1852 *in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof, with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature)*, and Act XXV of 1863 *(to empower Judges of the High Court and other Authorities at Fort William in Bengal to direct convicts to be imprisoned either in the House of Correction or the Great Jail of Calcutta, and to authorize the transfer of prisoners in certain cases from the House of Correction to the Great Jail and from the Great Jail to the House of Correction)* are hereby repealed.

After commencement of Act no one to be committed to Sheriff. 3. After the commencement of this Act no person shall be committed to the Sheriff of Calcutta to be received and detained in prison; and the Judges of the High Court in the exercise of their original Criminal jurisdiction shall not award and issue writs to the Sheriff of Calcutta commanding him to arrest and seize the bodies of offenders, and bring them to such place and them to keep until they shall be delivered by due course of law.

And High Court not to issue writs to Sheriff.

Government of Bengal may appoint Superintendent of Presidency Jail. 4. It shall be lawful for the Government of Bengal to appoint an Officer who shall, under the name of Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, have authority to receive and keep prisoners committed to his custody under the provisions of this Act.

Persons sentenced by High Court to imprisonment or death to be delivered to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail. 5. Whenever any person shall be sentenced by the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction to imprisonment, simple or rigorous, or to death, such person shall be delivered to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail together with the warrant of the said Court, and such warrant shall be executed by such Officer, and returned by him to the High Court when executed.

Persons sentenced by High Court to transportation or penal servitude to be delivered for intermediate custody to Superintendent. 6. Whenever any person shall be sentenced by the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction to transportation or penal servitude, such person shall be delivered for intermediate custody to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail; and from such delivery the imprisonment of such person shall have effect in accordance with the provisions of Act XXXV of 1860 *(relating to the transportation of convicts.)*

7. Whenever any person shall be sentenced by a Magistrate of Police for the town of Calcutta to imprisonment with or without hard labour, and whenever any person shall be imprisoned for default of payment of any fine imposed by any such Magistrate, such person shall be delivered to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail together with a warant of the Court.

Person sentenced by Magistrate to imprisonment or imprisoned for non-payment of fine to be delivered to Superintendent with a warrant.

8. The Superintendent of the Presidency Jail shall detain the person so delivered to him according to the exigency of such warrant and shall return such warrant when executed to the Court whence it issued.

Superintendent to detain such persons according to exigency of warrant, and to return same when executed.

9. Persons committed by a Justice of the Peace for trial by the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction shall be delivered to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, together with warant of commitment, directing him to to have the bodies of such persons before the Court for trial at the Sessions of the Court next ensuing after the date of such commitment.

Persons committed by Justice for trial by High Court to be delivered to Superintendent with warrant.

10. Every person arrested in pursuance of a warrant of the High Court in the exercise of its original Civil jurisdiction, or in pursuance of a warrant of any Court established in Calcutta under Act IX of 1850 (*for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay*), shall be delivered by the proper Officer of the Court executing such warrant, together with a copy of such warrant, to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail; and the Officer executing such warrant shall thenceforward be absolved from responsibility for the custody of the person so delivered.

Persons arrested in pursuance of warrant of High Court or Small Cause Court to be delivered to Superintendent.

11. The Superintendent of the Presidency Jail shall detain the person delivered to him by the Officer of the Court in manner aforesaid according to the exigency of the warrant and return the same to the said Officer of the Court as soon as the terms of the said warrant shall have been complied with.

Superintendent to detain such persons according to exigency of warrant.

12. From and after the passing of this Act all persons confined in the House of Correction, or the Great Jail of Calcutta, whether under the sentence of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of the High Court, or of any Police Magistrate, shall be considered to be and shall remain in the custody of the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail according to the terms of the warrants under which they have been respectively committee to custody.

Persons confined in House of Correction or Great Jail of Calcutta shall be deemed to be in custody of Superintendent.

13. Any warrant of commitment under Regulation III, 1818, of the Bengal Code, may be directed to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail in the same manner as the same night have been directed to the Sheriff under Act XXXIV of 1850 (*for the better custody of State Prisoners*) and Act III of 1858 (*to amend the Law relating to the arrest and detention of State Prisoners.*)

Warrant under Regulation III, 1818, Bengal code, may be directed to Superintendent.

14. The provisions contained in the Statute 11 Vic., cap. 21 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*) relating to persons in prison or liable to be arrested or detained in or remanded or recommitted to or entitled to be discharged from prison within the limits of the town of Calcutta, shall apply to all persons in the custody of the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail or liable to be delivered to, or entitled to be discharged from, his custody.

Provisions of Statue 11 Vic., cap. 21, as to prisoners, to extend to persons in custody of Superintendent.

15. This Act shall come into operation on the day of 1865.

Commencement of Act.

16. The provisions of this Act may be extended to the local jurisdictions of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Madras and Bombay respectively by notification in the *Gazette of India*: such provisions when so extended shall, *mutatis mutandis*, relate to the custody of prisoners in such jurisdictions; and so much of the Regulations or Acts for the time being in force in such jurisdictions respectively as is in any way inconsistent with or repugnant to any of the provisions of this Act shall thenceforward cease to have effect in such jurisdictions.

Act may be extended to Madras and Bombay.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of the present Bill is to remove the Great Jail of Calcutta from the control of the Sheriff and to transfer it to that of the Government of Bengal.

The Sheriff of Calcutta, who has at present the exclusive control of the whole Jail, except the House of Correction, is not responsible to Government for the proper discharge of his duties. Much inconvenience has hence resulted. The Commissioner of Police, who manages the House of Correction, does not reside within the limits of the Jail, and cannot, therefore, give it the requisite personal attention. It is, moreover, desirable to provide that the Jail should be inspected more scientifically and regularly than can be done by the Visiting Justices, on whom that duty now devolves. The present Bill proposes to supply these defects by relieving the Sheriff and the Commissioner of Police from all concern with the Jail, and by placing the Officer in charge of it, as in the case of Jails in the Mofussil, under the authority of the Inspector-General, and through him of the Government of Bengal.

Power is given to the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively to deal in like manner with the Jails of Madras and Bombay.

CECIL BEADON

The 4th February 1865.

WHITLEY STOKES

Offg Asst. Secy. to the Govt of India,
Home. Dept. (*Legislative.*)

THE following Report of the Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February 1865:—

REPORT.

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to whom the Bill to amend the Procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature, in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction was referred, have considered the papers noted in the margin, and have the honor to submit the following Report:—

Minute by the Acting Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay, dated 12th September 1864.
From Mr. Justice Forbes, No. 1003, dated 20th September 1864.
Minute by Mr. Justice Couch, dated 21st September 1864.
Remarks by Mr. Justice Levinge, dated 20th September 1864.
Minute by Mr. Justice Bayley, dated 21st September 1864.
Presentment by the Grand Jury, Calcutta, dated 27th September 1864.
From Advocate-General, dated 19th February 1859.
From Advocate-General, No. 27, dated 13th April 1860.
From Assistant Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 19th October 1864.
Note by Mr. Justice Norman, dated 17th November 1864.
Additional Minute by Mr. Justice Levinge, dated 18th November 1864.
From Mr. Justice Westropp, High Court, Bombay, dated 9th November 1864.
From Acting Registrar, High Court, Madras, dated 15th November 1864.
Observations of the Chief Justice, High Court, Madras.
Presentment by Grand Jury, Madras, dated 3rd November 1864.
From Clerk of the Crown, No. 1784, dated 3rd December 1864.
Presentment of majority of Grand Jury, Calcutta.
Note by the Hon'ble the Mahárája of Burdwan.
Petition of British Indian Association, dated 31st December 1864.

2. The abolition in India of the institution of the Grand Jury, though not the most important feature of the Bill, is that which has attracted the greatest share of public attention: we therefore deem it our duty, in the first instance, to notice that part of the proposed measure.

3. By the 8th Section of the 24th and 25th of Victoria, Cap. 104, the Supreme and Sudder Courts in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay were abolished. By the 9th Section of the same Act, it was provided that the High Courts of the three Presidencies, established in the places of such Supreme and Sudder Courts, "should have and exercise all such powers and authority in relation to the Administration of Justice as Her Majesty by Letters Patent should grant and direct."

4. In forwarding the Letters Patent of the High Court in Calcutta, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India stated, in the 25th paragraph of his letter of the 14th of May 1862, that, under certain Clauses, no change would, for the present, be effected by the Charter in the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Presidency Town, or in respect of persons subject to the Criminal Jurisdiction of the High Court residing in the interior of the country; but that it appeared to him some modification of the existing practice both in the Capital and the Mofussil was necessary, and that, on those points, he would address the Government of India in a separate Despatch.

5. Her Majesty's Secretary of State, accordingly, in a Despatch dated 29th February 1864, expressed his opinion that, as the most obvious reform in the mode of dealing with Criminal charges in the Presidency Towns, Grand Juries should be abolished, and he requested "that steps might be taken for the early introduction into His Excellency the Viceroy's Council of the necessary measure."

6. In support of the conclusion stated in this letter, Her Majesty's Secretary of State referred to two documents, 1st, a Presentment of the Grand Jury in Calcutta in December 1862; 2nd, the first Report of the Indian Law Commissioners.

7. The Grand Jury of Calcutta, in the Presentment to which the Secretary of State alluded, stated, with reference to certain cases of minor importance in the Calendar, "that such cases should not occupy the time of the Grand Jury, but be summarily dealt with by the Bench of Magistrates," and they presented, for the consideration of the Court, a recommendation for legislative enactment that may, "while preserving the institution of the Grand Jury in all its integrity, relieve it from the investigation of such petty charges as constitute the majority of cases in the Calendar of the Criminal Sessions."

8. The other document to which Her Majesty's Secretary of State referred was the first Report of the Indian Law Commissioners. In the 151st page of that Report the following remarks appear:—

"The provisions proposed by us on the subject of Juries commence with a rule to the effect that Grand Juries shall be abolished. This institution has never existed in India out of the Presidency Towns, is not adapted to the country, and as coming between the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, so as to control in any way the proceedings of the former, would not be understood or appreciated by the great mass of the community. The retention of the Grand Juries in Calcutta would involve a very wide, and, as we think, an unnecessary diversity from the practice of the Mofussil in the mode of dealing with Criminal charges."

9. In accordance with the foregoing view, the Bill submitted to the Council was prepared. Its provisions have been generally approved by Her Majesty's Government in a Despatch dated 7th November 1864, received since the introduction of the measure, but a few modifications on points of detail, not material to the present discussion, have been suggested.

10. The abolition of Grand Juries has been expressly approved by the High Court and the Grand Jury of Madras. In Bombay, it has been approved by all the Judges excepting the Chief Justice. We have also strong reason for believing that the communities of Madras and Bombay, European as well as Native, are favorable to the measure. In Calcutta, a former Grand Jury, as has been stated, considered that a majority of the cases generally found in the Calendar should be removed from the cognizance of Grand Juries.

11. Considering, then, that the abolition of Grand Juries in India has been recommended by the Royal Commissioners and also by Her Majesty's Government, invested, as it has been, by Act of Parliament, with special power in that behalf; considering also, that the proposal to abolish them is supported by the communities of Madras and Bombay, we think that, even apart from the question whether a Grand Jury is in itself and in other countries an useful institution, it would be difficult to find reasons for preserving it in India, much more for extending it to the Mofussil. Such extension, indeed, we believe to be almost impracticable. The information laid before us leads us to think that the materials for Juries beyond the Presidency Towns is not more than sufficient to supply a satisfactory list of Common Jurymen. We desire, moreover, to call attention to

the fact that unless the Legislature should re-establish that restriction of the right to serve on Juries which was expressly repealed by Statute 2 and 3, Will. 4, Cap. 117, Section 2, a Grand Jury over a large part of India would be chiefly composed of Native Gentlemen, as may be collected from the subjoined extract from the Jury Rules.* Whether this result would, in practice, be beneficial it is unnecessary to consider since it is not desired by the Europeans, and the documents expressive of Native opinion, which are before us, lead us to believe that the system of Grand Juries is not regarded with favor by the Natives.

12. Our Hon'ble Colleague, Mr. Bullen, while he admits that the establishment of the Grand Jury system in the Mofussil is impracticable, and while he acknowledges the difficulty of retaining it for Calcutta so long as Madras and Bombay are desirous of dispensing with it, is nevertheless of opinion that if it had not been for the view which appears to be taken of the subject in Madras and Bombay, Grand Juries might have been retained in the Presidency Towns though not extended to the Mofussil.

13. The portion of the proposed measure to which we have given our most serious attention is that which provides facilities for the trial of European British subjects at or near the place at which they are alleged to have committed offences. The Bill, as originally framed, continued in effect for the Mofussil the system which has been established by Act of Parliament in the Presidency Towns, and under which much of the procedure in criminal trials is regulated by rules of the High Court. But Her Majesty's Government, and nearly all the Judges who have adverted to the subject, have expressed the opinion that many matters, which, in the Presidency Towns, depend upon rules of Court, should, in the Mofussil at all events, be governed by express legislation. In accordance with this opinion the Committee have made large additions to the Bill.

14. In order to explain the modifications which this measure will effect in the mode of trying European British subjects, it may be convenient to describe the course which, if the Bill becomes law, will be followed whenever a European British subject is charged in the Mofussil with an offence for which he would now be committed to the Presidency Town. As soon as the Magistrate has determined to commit the accused person, he will send to the High Court a copy of the charge and of the depositions and other documents connected therewith. The High Court, after communicating with Government—a communication of which the object is to inform the Court whether there is any intention of issuing a Commission within a reasonable time—will decide whether the person charged shall be tried at any place specified in such Commission, or shall be sent for trial, as at the present, to a Presidency Town. The Magistrate will then commit him or hold him to bail in conformity with the direction of the High Court.

15. Some such system as that described in the last paragraph is for the present necessary to prevent the detention of accused peasons during periods of unreasonable length. It is probable that, until proper accommodation for European prisoners has been provided in the Jails, and until further facilities of communication exist between the Presidency Towns and the large Mofussil Cities, the Government will only be able to depute Judges under Commission at irregular and uncertain intervals. We do not think that Europeans should be committed as of course for local trial until a system of regular Jail deliveries at fixed and not too long intervals can be established. But, in anticipation of the complete or partial establishment of such a system hereafter, we have provided that the High Court may, by a general order, direct that all Europeans who may be charged with offences within certain districts and within certain parts of the year shall be commited for trial at some particular place. When such an order has been given, the Magistrate will not be under the necessity of waiting for any special direction from the High Court before committing or bailing the accused person for trial at such place.

16. When a European British subject is tried by a Judge of the High Court in the Mofussil, the proceedings will be governed in general by the Code of Criminal Procedure. It appears to us that the provisions of the Code, when applied to trials before a Judge of such authority and rank, may be conveniently modified in several particulars. Sections 37 to 41 of the Bill as amended by us contain the modifications in question. Their effect is to bring a trial before a Judge of the High Court in the Mofussil into close harmony with similar trials in the Presidency Towns.

17. All trials before a Judge sitting under Commission will be by Jury. The composition of the Jury is a matter which has engaged our anxious attention, and has been much discussed by us.

The Jury recommended for the Presidency Towns by the Royal Commissioners—which is a Jury of *nine* deciding by a majority of two-thirds if the Judge concur—appears to us preferable to the Jury system of the Code of Criminal Procedure. But we have finally decided to retain the familiar number of twelve, the verdict to be carried either by unanimity among the Jurors, or by a majority consisting of nine in the event of the Judge concurring. Absolute unanimity, which might entail the frequent discharge of Juries, we consider to be excluded by the largeness of the Jury we have determined upon, and by the scantiness of good Jury material in the Mofussil.

18. We have followed the principle which the Code of Criminal Procedure applies to the trials of Americans and of Europeans who are not British subjects in providing that the majority of the Jury empanelled for the trial of a European British subject shall, if he so require, consist of Europeans or Americans. To secure a sufficient number of European Jurors, we have partially repealed the exemption of Military men from Juries under the Code, and we have permitted Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers to be summoned. We have, however, provided that no summons shall issue until after communication

* "All covenanted servants of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, all persons who, according to the usage of England, are entitled to the style and addition of Esquire, or of any higher degree, or who shall be described in the lists hereinafter mentioned as Merchants or Bankers, all persons whose claims to the title of Rajah, or to have about them any insignia of equivalent rank, have been formally acknowledged by the Government, or whose rank or superiority of caste, according to the usage of their tribe or religion, would prevent them from sitting on Common Juries, or whose property, or interest in lands, tenements, or goods, would be worth two hundred thousand Rupees after the payment of their just debts, shall be exempted from serving on any other than Special or Grand Juries; provided always that if any person, who is entitled to this exemption, shall be willing to waive the same and to serve on Common Juries, an entry to that effect shall be made in a separate column upon the lists and book hereinafter mentioned, and the party shall be deemed to be qualified and liable to serve, both on Special and on Common Juries."

with the Commanding Officer, and that no Military man shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent Military duty.

19. As it is scarcely probable that the trials of European British subjects will occupy the whole time of the Judge during his sittings under Commission at a particular place, we have provided that he shall try such other persons committed to the Sessions Court of the place as he shall think proper. We have also made provision for including in the Commission any Barrister-at-Law of five years' standing or Sessions Judge who, under the name of Associate Judge, may try any person not being a European British subject whom the High Court Judge may direct him to try; but such last-mentioned trials will be regulated exclusively by the Code of Criminal Procedure. If the Judge of the High Court and an Associate Judge sit together, the former will exclusively conduct the trial.

20. We desire to add that the 30th Section of the Letters Patent of the Bengal High Court, and the corresponding Sections of the Letters Patent of the Madras and Bombay High Courts, which are repeated in Sections 22, 23, and 24 of the Bill, empower a Judge or Judges of the High Court, sitting under Commission, to exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as might be exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court at the Presidency Towns. Section 25 of the present Bill, which is in harmony with the Letters Patent, enables the High Court to allot such part of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, civil and criminal appellate jurisdiction, and jurisdiction as a Court of revision or reference as the High Court may consider can be more conveniently exercised at the places mentioned in the Commission than at its usual place of sitting.

21. The changes we propose to effect in the Criminal Procedure of the High Court exercising jurisdiction at the Presidency Towns are not, apart from the abolition of the Grand Jury, of great importance. We have provided that all charges of capital crimes, and all the cases which the High Court may, on account of their difficulty, or for any other reason, direct to be so tried, shall be tried by Special Jury, a mode of trial now only in use for misdemeanors and of uncertain application since the enactment of the Indian Penal Code. The Special Jurrors will be exempt from service on Common or Petty Juries, and the Special Jury list will, in the first instance, comprise all gentlemen now entitled to the privilege of serving on Grand Juries. But as we trust that, when the machinery of the Bill is in full operation, it will not exhaust the Petty Jury list to the extent to which it is now exhausted by the Grand Jury, we have provided that no addition shall be made to the Special Jury list until by death, departure from India, or other loss of qualification the Special Jurors shall be reduced to two hundred, which number we think sufficient for the Special Jury cases likely to be tried in the Presidency Towns. When the number of Special Jurors is below two hundred, we provide that the full number shall be completed by selection on the part of some Officer nominated by the Chief Justice, regard being had to property, education, character, and intelligence. It may be remarked that, as we prescribe a maximum number of Special Jurors, no fixed qualification can be assigned, and the power vested in the selecting Officer must be entirely discretionary.

22. Finally, we desire to observe that, whether a trial under this Bill takes place in the Presidency Towns or in the Mofussil, a Judge of the High Court, if upon perusal of the depositions he considers any charge to be clearly unsustainable, will have the power to make an entry to that effect. Such an entry will operate in the Presidency Towns as a *nolle prosequi*, and will have practically the same result in the Mofussil. Moreover, if no further charge against the same person on the same grounds be preferred in three years, he will be placed in the same position as if he had been actually acquitted. The power of making such an entry we regard as an unobjectionable substitute for the functions of a Grand Jury.

23. Mr. Bullen individually prefers, for the trial of European British subjects in the Mofussil, an unanimous Jury of seven, consisting wholly of Europeans or Americans, to the Jury which the Committee has agreed to recommend.

24. We recommend that the Bill as amended by us be passed, but that it be previously republished with this Report in the *Official Gazette*.

H. S. Maine.
C. Beadon.
R. Napier.
H. B. Harington.
W. Grey.
H. L. Anderson.
J. N. Bullen.
W. Muir.
R. N. Cust.
D. Cowie.

The 15th February 1865.

AMENDED BILL.

No. 19 of 1865.

A Bill to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency Towns.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the procedure of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at Madras, and at Bombay in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and also to provide for the exercise by such Courts of original criminal jurisdiction under the Commission of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of either of the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay, in places other than the Presidency Towns, or at several such places by way of circuit; It is enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865."

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"High Court."

"High Court" denotes Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at Madras, and at Bombay, respectively.

"Chief Justice."

"Chief Justice" shall include an Officiating Chief Justice.

"Magistrate" denotes any person exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and includes Police Magistrates in any Presidency Town.

"Magistrate."

"Clerk of the Crown" includes, besides such Officer, a Crown Prosecutor and any Officer specially appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council or the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay to discharge the functions given by this Act to the Clerk of the Crown in respect of any sittings of a Judge or Judges of the High Court in a place other than the usual place of sitting, or in respect of any sittings of a Barrister under the forty-fourth Section of this Act.

"Clerk of the Crown."

"British India" denotes the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty under the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

"British India."

Words importing the masculine gender include females: words in the singular number include the plural, and words in the plural number include the singular.

Gender and Number.

Of Charges where the accused is committed in a Presidency Town.

3. Any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate who shall commit to custody or hold to bail any person for trial before the High Court for an offence committed, or which according to law may be dealt with as if it had been committed within the local limits of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, shall, together with all examinations, informations, bailments, and recognizances now required to be delivered to such Court before the trial, deliver to the Clerk of the Crown a written instrument of charge signed by him stating for what offence such person is so committed or held to bail.

Charge to be delivered to Clerk of the Crown with commitment within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction.

4. The Clerk of the Crown shall peruse and consider the charge, and may, if he consider it necessary or expedient so to do, amend, alter or add to the same. The charge, with such amendments, alterations or additions, if any, shall be recorded in the High Court, and the person charged shall be entitled to have a copy of such charge, with such amendments, alterations or additions (if any) gratis.

Clerk of the Crown to consider and, if he will, to amend, alter or add to the charge.

Charge, with amendments, alterations or additions (if any) to be recorded

5. The person charged shall also be entitled to copies of the examinations of the witnesses upon whose depositions he has been so committed or held to bail on payment of a reasonable sum for the same not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words.

Accused to have copies of examinations.

6. Upon charges recorded as aforesaid, persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions contained in the eighth Section of this Act) shall be arraigned at suit of the Crown, and the verdict shall shall be recorded thereupon.

Effect of charge.

7. In Act XVIII of 1862 *(to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal justice in her Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature)*, the word "indictment" shall be understood to include the word "charge," and all the provisions of the said Act shall apply to charges recorded as aforesaid and the trial of such charges.

Provision of Act XVIII of 1862 as to indictments to apply to charges preferred under this Act.

8. When any such charge shall have been recorded in the High Court as aforesaid and shall, at any time before the person charged is arraigned, appear to the Judge of the High Court who would in ordinary course try the same to be clearly unsustainable, an entry to that effect may be made on the charge by such Judge. Such entry may be made without the fiat of the Advocate-General, and shall have the effect of a *nolle prosequi* upon the charge; but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged unless and until three years from the time of making the entry shall have elapsed, at the expiration of which period, if no fresh charge have been brought on the same matter, he shall be considered as having been acquitted.

Nolle prosequi on unsustainable charge.

Of Grand Juries.

9. From and after the date on which this Act shall come into operation no warrant or precept shall be issued to the Sheriff or other Officer directing him to summon any persons to attend and serve as Grand Jurors. All persons who, but for this Act, would have been exempt from serving on Common Juries shall be liable, except as hereinafter provided, to serve on such Juries.

After commencement of this Act, Grand Jury not to be summoned.

10. No person shall be brought before the High Court on the presentment or inquisition of Grand Jurors unless such presentment or inquisition shall have been made by Grand Jurors who shall have been duly summoned before this Act comes into force: Provided that if any precept for summoning a Grand Jury shall have been issued for the then next coming Sessions of the High Court, such Grand Jury shall proceed at such Sessions as if this Act had not passed.

No one to be charged on the presentment or inquisition of Grand Jurors unless they have been summoned before the commencement of this Act.

Of Juries in the Presidency Towns.

11. Every person tried in a Presidency Town upon a charge of having committed an offence which is punishable with death, or upon any other charge if a Judge of the High Court shall so order, shall be tried before a Special Jury.

Certain trials to be held before Special Jurors.

12. The Juror's Book for the year current when this Act comes into force shall be taken as containing a correct general list of persons qualified and liable to serve as Jurors under this Act: and those persons whose names are entered in the said Jurors' Book as being privileged to serve on Grand or Special Juries only, shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as Special Jurors under this Act: and a list of such

The Juror's Book for the current year to be taken as giving the first list of Jurors and Special Jurors.

last mentioned persons, to be called the "Special Jurors' List," shall forthwith, and subject to such rules as shall be prescribed by the High Court, be prepared by the Clerk of the Crown or such other Officer as the Chief Justice of the High Court shall direct.

The number of Special Jurors in the first list to be allowed to die down to two hundred.

13. The number of persons included in the "Special Jurors' List" prepared as in the last preceding Section is provided shall be permitted gradually from year to year to diminish until the whole number of names remaining on such list shall not exceed two hundred: and no new name shall be added to such list until the number shall have been so diminished by the death or change of residence of the persons orginally included in the list, or by other loss of such qualification as gave them the privilege of serving only as Grand or Special Jurors. After the number shall once have been reduced as aforeseid, the names of not more than two hundred persons shall ever at any one time be entered in the Special Jurors' List.

After which the number of Special Jurors not to exceed two hundred.

Special Jurors exempted from serving in Common Juries.

14. All persons whose names are entered in the "Special Jurors' List" shall be exempted ftom serving on any other than Special Juries.

Preparation of lists of Jurors and Special Jurors.

15. The Clerk of the Crown, or such other Officer as the Chief Justice of the High Court shall direct, shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject in all respects to such rules as the High Court shall from time to time prescribe, prepare a list of all persons qualified and liable to serve as Jurors: and shall, before the fifteenth day of April, which shall first occur after the reduction of the number of names in the "Special Jurors' List" as aforesaid, and before every subsequent 15th day of April, but subject always to such rules as aforesaid, take from the general list of Jurors the names of such persons as he may think fit, regard being had to their property, character, and education, and shall enter the same in the "Special Juror's List."

Officer preparing the lists to have full discretion: no appeal from his decision

16. The Clerk of the Crown or other Officer appointed by the Chief Justice shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full and entire discretion to prepare the said lists as shall seem to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Lists of Jurors to be published in the Gazette.

17. The list of persons qualified or liable to serve as Jurors, and the "Special Jurors' List," respectively, signed by the Officer by whom the same shall have been prepared, shall be published once in the Official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation, and copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court House.

Jurors and Special Jurors to be numbered for each Sessions.

18. Out of the names contained in the lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each Sessions thirty-six of those who are qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries, and seventy-two of those who are qualified and liable to serve on Common Juries.

Of Challenges of Jurors in the Presidency Towns.

Challenges.

19. A peremptory challenge to the number of twenty in Common Juries and ten in Special Juries, shall be allowed, but there shall be no challenge to the array; and save as aforesaid the following and no others shall be good causes of challenge, whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person charged:—

(1.) Some personal objection, such as alienage infancy, old age or deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force.

(2.) Some presumed or actual partiality in the juror.

(3.) A previous conviction of the juror under the Indian Penal Code, or the criminal law administered in the Supreme Courts of Judicature or the Courts of the East India Company previously to the enactment of such Code.

Judge to try challenge.

20. The Judge before whom the person charged is about to be tried shall try any challenge, other than a peremptory challenge, and if he allow the challenge the juror shall be set aside.

High Court to retain its present jurisdiction as to jurors in Presidency Towns except as altered by this Act.

21. Save as hereinbefore provided, the High Court shall retain all its present powers respecting the summoning, empanelling, qualification, challenging, and service of jurors in the Presidency Towns: and shall have power to make such rules on these subjects (not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act) as shall seem to it to be proper. All rules relating thereto now in force in the High Court shall (so far as they are not inconsistent with this Act) remain in full force until repealed or altered by new Rules made under this Section.

Of Sittings under a Commission.

Jurisdiction of Judge acting under Commission from Governor General of India in Council.

22. From and after the commencement of this Act, whenever it shall appear to the Governor-General of India in Council convenient that the jurisdiction and power vested in the High Court at Fort William in Bengal should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the said High Court, whether within or without the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, and the Governor-General of India in Council shall by his Commission for that purpose, authorize and direct any of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings at such place or places accordingly, at or within such times as by such Commission may be authorized or directed, the Judge or Judges acting under such Commission in the places and manner therein directed shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its ordinary place of sitting, but subject, as respects the exercise of original criminal jurisdiction in any place other than the ordinary place of sitting of such High Court to the provisions contained in the twenty-eighth and following Sections of this Act.

Jurisdiction of Judge acting under Commission of Governor in Council of Madras.

23. From and after the commencement of this Act, whenever it shall appear to the Governor in Council of Madras convenient that the jurisdiction and power vested in the High Court of Judicature at Madras should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the same High Court, whether within or without the Presidency of Madras, other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, and such Governor in Council shall, by his Commission for that purpose, authorize and direct any of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings in such place or places accordingly at or within such times as by such Commission may be authorized or directed, the Judge or Judges acting under such Commission in the place and manner therein directed shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court at Madras in its ordinary place of sitting, but subject, as respects the exercise of original criminal jurisdiction in any place other than the ordinary place of sitting of the same Court, to the provisions contained in the twenty-eighth and following Sections of this Act.

Jurisdiction of Judge acting under Commission of Governor in Council of Bombay.

24. From and after the commencement of this Act, whenever it shall appear to the Governor in Council of Bombay convenient that the jurisdiction and power vested in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the same Court, whether within or without the Presidency of Bombay, other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, and such Governor in Council shall, by his Commission for that purpose, authorize and direct any of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings in such place or places accordingly at or within such times as by such Commission may be authorized or directed, the Judge or Judges acting under such Commission in the places and manner therein directed shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges of the High Court at Bombay in its ordinary place of sitting, but subject, as respects the exercise of original criminal jurisdiction in any place other than the ordinary place of sitting of the same Court, to the provisions contained in the twenty-eighth and following Sections of this Act.

High Court may allot jurisdiction to Judge acting under Commission.

25. The High Court may allot to a Judge or Judges acting under a Commission as aforesaid such part of the extraordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and of the Civil and Criminal Appellate jurisdiction, and of the jurisdiction as a Court of revision or reference which it is competent to exercise at its usual place of sitting as the High Court may consider can be more conveniently exercised at any place or places mentioned in such Commission.

Commission to specify time and place during and in which it shall travel.

26. Every Commission issued as aforesaid under any of the preceding Sections shall specify the time during which, and the districts or places within which, such Commission shall remain in force; and the limits of such districts or places shall be defined by notification in the Official Gazette.

Power to appoint an Associate Judge.

27. The Governor General of India in Council or the Governor of Madras or of Bombay in Council, as the case may be, may, by such Commission as aforesaid, associate with such Judge of the High Court any Barrister-at-law of not less than five years' standing or any Sessions Judge. The person so associated shall be called the Associate Judge, and, unless directed to try persons separately as hereinafter provided, may sit with the Judge of the High Court during the trials of persons tried under such Commission. Whenever any Associate Judge sits with the Judge of the High Court, the latter shall preside, conduct the case, and pronounce judgment.

Charge to be delivered with record of preliminary inquiry without the local limits of the original criminal jurisdiction.

28. Any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate without the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court before whom any European British subject shall be brought for an offence committed without those limits shall, immediately after the conclusion of the preliminary enquiry, and if he shall determine to commit or hold to bail such person for trial, give notice thereof to the High Court to which the commitment or bailment would ordinarily be made, and shall send to the Clerk of the Crown, together with the record of the preliminary enquiry, and translations into English of any writings not in that language, a written instrument of charge signed by him stating for what offence such person is committed or held to bail. On receipt of these documents the Clerk of the Crown shall proceed as directed in the like case in the fourth Section, and the person charged shall be entitled to copies in like manner as he would be entitled to copies under the fifth Section of this Act. If a Commission under which the person charged might be tried shall have been issued, the High Court shall consider at what place the person charged can be most conveniently tried, and shall give directions accordingly: if no such Commission shall have been issued, the High Court shall request information from the Government as to whether such Commission is about to issue, and shall then give such directions as last aforesaid. Provided always that if the commitment or bailment have been made after the issue and during the running of a Commission under which the person charged might be tried, the notice by this Section directed to be given to the Clerk of the Crown shall be given, and the documents directed to be sent, to the Clerk of the Crown, shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown with the Judge of the High Court acting under the Commission. Such Judge shall have all the powers given to the High Court by this and the next succeeding Section.

The charge shall be deemed a charge under the Criminal Procedure Code.

29. The charge, whether it shall or shall not have been amended, altered, added to under the last preceding Section shall, if the person charged be directed to be tried at a place other than the usual place of sitting of the Court, have the same effect as a charge under the thirteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the person charged shall be tried thereon before a Judge of the High Court whether sitting by himself or with an

Associate Judge. But if, at any time before the High Court shall have directed where the trial of the person charged shall take place, the charge appear to the High Court to be clearly unsustainable, an entry to that effect may be made by the proper Officer of the Court at any time before the commencement of the trial. Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings on the charge; but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged unless and until three years from the time of making the entry shall have elapsed, at the expiration of which period, if no fresh charge have been brought on the same matter, he shall be considered as having been acquitted. If the person charged be directed to be tried at the usual place of sitting of the Court, the charge, whether amended, altered, or added to, as last aforesaid or not, shall have the same effect as, and be deemed to be, a charge under the sixth, seventh, and eighth Sections of this Act.

If unsustainable, the proceedings may be stayed.

30. Pending the directions of the High Court as to the place of trial, every such British subject as is referred to in the twenty-eighth Section shall (if not out on bail) be committed by the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate for intermediate custody to the nearest Criminal Jail in which he can be most conveniently confined. If the trial shall be directed to take place in the usual place of sitting of the Court, the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such usual place of sitting, or shall commit him to the jail of the High Court in such usual place. If the High Court shall direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than in its usual place of sitting, the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and take his trial in the place directed, or (as the case may be) shall, if necessary, cause him to be removed to the Criminal Jail of or nearest to the place at which such person is directed to be tried, and the Officer in charge of such Criminal Jail shall keep such person in safe custody until discharged in due course of law.

Procedure pending directions of High Court.

31. It shall be lawful for the High Court to direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial within certain specified districts, or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the usual place of sitting of the Court or to direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named; and also to order that such European British subjects shall if not bailed be committed for intermediate custody to a particular jail being one of the jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners. In any such case the High Court may direct further that the notice required by the twenty-eighth Section to be given, and the papers required by that Section to be sent to the Clerk of the Crown, shall be given and sent to a particular Clerk of the Crown named by the High Court in that behalf. Every person bailed or committed to take his trial at any particular place in compliance with a general direction under the provisions of this Section shall be dealt with in all respects as if he had been bailed or committed in compliance with a special direction under the twenty-eighth Section.

High Court may order European British subjects committed in certain districts in certain seasons of the year to be tried at a particular place and confined in a particular jail.

32. When the High Court shall have directed that any European British subject shall be tried at any place other than its usual place of sitting, the Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid in the place and manner therein mentioned shall, whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, have and exercise, in respect of such European British subject, the same jurisdiction, power, and authority which would be had and exercised by the High Court at its ordinary place of sitting if the said European British subject had been committed or bailed to the said High Court at its ordinary place of sitting for the offence with which he is charged. But the trial of the said European British subject before such Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid, and whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, shall, subject to the exceptions hereinafter declared, be conducted in accordance with the rules and provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure and thereby made applicable to trials of persons committed or bailed for trial before the Court of Session for offences triable by such Court.

Jurisdiction over European British subjects tried under Commission.

Code of Criminal Procedure to apply to such subjects except as hereinafter declared.

33. The Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission in the place and manner therein mentioned, and whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, shall, if he shall think fit, have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority in respect of any person committed or bailed for trial under the Code of Criminal Procedure before the Court of Session at the place and within the time in such Commission mentioned as might be had and exercised by the Court of Session to which such person was committed or bailed. The trial of such person shall be conducted, subject to the exceptions hereinafter declared, in accordance with the rules and provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure and thereby made applicable to trials before a Court of Session of persons committed or bailed to such Court for offences triable by the same.

Jurisdiction over persons not European British subjects tried under Commission.

34. All trials before a Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid, and whether sitting by himself or with the Associate Judge, shall be by Jury.

Trials under Commission to be by Jury.

35. Whenever the Governor General of India in Council, or the Governor of Madras or of Bombay in Council, as the case may be, shall have signified to the High Court that it is intended to issue a Commission as aforesaid to any Judge or Judges of the High Court authorizing and directing sittings of the said Judge or Judges in any place, the High Court shall give notice of such intention to the Court of Session at such place, and thereupon the said Court of Session shall take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by Sections three hundred and thirty-six to three hundred and forty, both inclusive, of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the summoning of Jurors; and, in addition to the persons so summoned as

Summoning of Jurors to serve on trials under Commission.

Jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it shall think needful, after communication with the Commanding Officer, cause to be summoned such number of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers in the Military service resident within ten miles of its place of sitting as the Court shall consider to be necessary to make up the Juries required for the trial of persons charged with offences before the Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid. All Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such Juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, but no Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer shall desire to have excused on the ground of urgent Military duty or for any other special Military reason. The Juries for the trial of persons triable by such Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and by this Act from the persons summoned under the said Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and from the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers summoned as aforesaid, or, if no such Officers have been summoned, then solely from the persons summoned under the same Sections.

Military men not exempt.

36. If the person charged shall be a European British subject and shall so require before the Jury shall be empannelled, the majority of the jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans If such a jury cannot be procured, the person so charged shall be sent for trial by the High Court in its usual place of sitting.

Jury for trial of European British subject.

37. On every trial mentioned in the thirty-fourth Section of this Act the Jury shall consist of twelve persons, and unanimity, or a majority of not less than nine, with the concurrence of the presiding Judge, shall be necessary for a verdict of guilty. In default of such unanimity, or of such majority and concurrence, the prisoner shall be acquitted.

Number of Jury requisite to verdict of guilty.

38. During the trial of any person before a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid, or by a Judge of the High Court and an Associate Judge sitting together, any act, not of a judicial nature, which the Code of Criminal Procedure requires to be done by the Court of Session, may be done by the Clerk of the Crown or by any Officer of the Court directed by such Judge to perform such act.

Acts not of a judicial nature may be done by Clerk of the Crown.

39. So much of the three hundred and eightieth Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure as requires the confirmation by the Sudder Court of sentences of death passed by a Court of Session, and so much of the said Section as requires from the Court a statement of the grounds on which a person convicted of an offence made punishable by death by the Indian Penal Code has been sentenced to a punishment other than death, shall not apply to sentences by a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid.

Portions of Section 380 of Criminal Procedure Code not to apply to sentences by High Court Judge.

40. So much of the twenty-sixth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure as requires judgment to be passed by a Criminal Court in any particular form, and as requires that the sentence or finding shall be recorded in any particular form shall not apply to judgments, sentences, or findings in trials before a Judge of the High Court acting under such Commission as aforesaid, whether sitting by himself or with an Associate Judge; but the Judge shall pass judgment and shall record or cause to be recorded the sentence and finding in such form as he shall think proper.

Portion of twenty-sixth Chapter of Criminal Procedure Code not to apply to sentences of High Court Judge.

41. When any person has been convicted of an offence before a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid, the Judge, if he think proper, may reserve for the decision of the High Court any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person. If the Judge reserve no such question, he shall forward the prisoner, with a copy of his sentence and a warrant for the execution of the same, to the Magistrate or other Officer in charge of the Jail of the District at which the trial was held, and such Magistrate or other Officer shall proceed thereupon in like manner as he is directed by the Code of Criminal Procedure to proceed in respect of sentences by a Court of Session not requiring confirmation. If the Judge reserve any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence, the person convicted shall, pending the decision of the High Court thereon, be dealt with in like manner as persons sentenced by a Court of Session in cases where the sentence requires the confirmation of the Sudder Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure. If the decision of the High Court be adverse to the person convicted, such decision shall be forwarded to the Court of Session of the district in which the trial took place, in like manner as is directed by the three hundred and eighty-third Section of the said Code with reference to orders of confirmation of sentences, and thereupon the said Court of Session and all other persons shall proceed as if the person convicted had been sentenced by such Court of Session and as if such sentence had been confirmed by the Sudder Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Power to reserve for High Court any question of law or evidence.

Procedure where no such question reserved.

42. Save as is hereinbefore otherwise provided, the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the constitution and formation of Juries for the purpose of trials before a Judge of the High Court acting under Commission as aforesaid, or before such Judge and an Associate Judge, and to trials before such Judge of the High Court or before such Judge and an Associate Judge, and to sentences by such Judge of the High Court and to the carrying into execution of such sentences.

Save as aforesaid Criminal Procedure Code to apply to Juries under Commission.

43. If the Judge of the High Court think fit, he may direct the Associate Judge to try any person, other than a European British subject who, under this Act, is triable by such Judge of the High Court. The trial of such person shall be regulated without exception by the rules

High Court Judge may direct Associate Judge to try any one triable under Commission not an European British subject.

of the Code of Criminal Procedure applicable to trials of persons committed or bailed for trial before a Court of Session, and such person, if convicted, shall be dealt with as if he had been convicted before the Court of Session of the district in which the trial was held. Any person other than a European British subject who has been committed or bailed for trial before the Court of Session of any place mentioned in such Commission as aforesaid, but who has not been tried under this Act during the time for which the Commission remains in force, shall be tried by the Court of Session to which he was committed or bailed as if this Act had not passed.

Power to Governor-General of India in Council to appoint a Barrister to hold sittings under Commission at places not hereinbefore referred to.

44. From and after the commencement of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council by his Commission to authorize and direct any Barrister-at-law of not less than five years' standing, although not a Judge of any High Court, to hold sittings at any place in British India, other than the usual place of sitting of such Court, and other than any place referred to in the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth Sections of this Act, or at several such places by way of circuit. The Barrister acting under such Commission, in the places and manner therein directed, shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as (subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained) would be had and exercised by a Judge of the High Court acting under any such Commission as aforesaid.

Commencement of Act.

45. This Act shall commence and come into operation on such date as the Governor-General of India in Council shall appoint by notification in the *Gazette of India*.

Act not to extend to Straits' Settlement.

46. This Act shall not extend to the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report thereon within a week :—

No. 1 of 1865.

A Bill for the prohibition of the practice of Inoculation in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Towns to which Act III of 1864 *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council has been or shall hereafter be extended.*

Preamble.

Whereas it is found that Small Pox is spread by Inoculators who infect persons living in Towns without adopting any precaution against contagion; and whereas proper and sufficient arrangements have been made in the Town of Calcutta and in its Suburbs, and in certain other Towns in the Province of Bengal, for the Vaccination or Inoculation with the Cow Pox of the inhabitants thereof respectively; and it is desirable to prohibit by law the practice of Inoculation with the Small Pox in such Towns and places; It is enacted as follows :—

Penalty for inoculating or otherwise producing Small Pox.

I. Any person who shall hereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by Inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of Small Pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Penalty for entering into any place subject to this Act, before twenty days from date of Inoculation.

II. Any person, who, having been inoculated with the Small Pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the Town of Calcutta, or any other Town or place to which such provisions shall then be applicable, before the lapse of twenty days from the date of such Inoculation, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

Act where to take effect.

III. This Act shall take effect in the Town of Calcutta and in the Station of Howrah and Suburbs of Calcutta, as the same are defined in the Schedule appended to Act XXI of 1857, from the date of the passing of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at any time after such date, by Notification published in the Calcutta Gazette, to extend this Act to any Town to which Act III of 1864 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, shall then apply, or in which there shall then be any Military Cantonment.

Mode of procedure.

IV. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relative to the trial of cases and to the recovery of fines, shall apply to the case of any offence committed against this Act beyond the Town of Calcutta; and the provisions of Act XIII of 1856 (*for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay*), and of Act XLVIII of 1860 (*to amend Act XIII of* 1856), or any other Act for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta for the time being in force, shall apply to the case of any such offence committed within the said Town.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The object of this Bill is to put a stop to the very objectionable practice of inoculating persons with Small Pox in densely populated Towns, without adopting any sort of precaution against the spread of contagion.

The propriety of such a law was considered by Government some twelve years ago. It was then proposed to make it applicable to the country generally. Considerable discussion arose on the subject, and it was held by some eminent professional men that, with the inefficient

arrangements which then existed for protection by Vaccination, it was not expedient to prohibit the only prophylactic available to the people generally, and the question was allowed to drop.

This Bill has a very much more limited scope. It merely provides that within the limits of Calcutta and its Suburbs, and of Towns brought under the operation of the District Municipal Improvement Act (III of 1864), Inoculation with variolous matter or in any other way, so as to produce the disease of Small Pox, will be treated as an offence, and be punishable on summary conviction by fine and imprisonment; for no man has a right to defend his own person from the chance of contagion of a disease, by any act which may spread that disease amongst his neighbours.

Provision is also made for the punishment of persons who, after being inoculated in places to which the operation of the Act does not extend, enter any of the Towns in which its provisions are in force, before the expiration of twenty days from the date of Inoculation.

A. EDEN.

The 18th February 1865.

G. S. FAGAN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

The following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 1st of April next :—

No. 2 OF 1865.

A Bill to provide for the regulation and enforcement of Contracts for labor at places to which, by virtue of such Contracts, the Laborer is to be conveyed at the expense of the Employer.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the due protection of Native Laborers who shall have been conveyed, under the provisions of Act III of 1863 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (*An Act to regulate the transport of Native Laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet*), or of Section 492 of the Indian Penal Code, to Districts other than the Districts to which they belong; and for the due enforcement of the contracts entered into by such Laborers with the persons whom they shall have engaged to serve for hire; It is enacted as follows :—

Penalty for bringing Laborer from one District to another for purpose of engagement.

I. If, upon any examination made in accordance with Section XI of the said Act III of 1863, it shall appear that any Laborer, belonging to any District in the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, brought before the Magistrate by a Recruiter, does not belong to the District in which the examination has been conducted, and has not resided there a reasonable time for purposes of his own, or come there of his own accord to seek for employment, but has been brought thither from another District in the said Provinces with the view of prevailing upon him to enter into an engagement there, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to fine the Recruiter such sum as, in the judgment of the Magistrate, may be sufficient to enable the Laborer to return to the District to which he belongs, and to apply such fine to the re-conveyance of such Laborer to such District.

Contract to provide for a certain minimum monthly rate of wages.

II. Every contract for labor entered into under Section XVIII of the said Act III of 1863, or under any other law relating to contracts to labor for hire at places to which, by virtue of the contracts, the Laborer is to be conveyed at the expense of his Employer, shall provide that the Laborer who is a party to such contract shall, under all circumstances, except as hereinafter specially provided, be entitled to a certain minimum monthly rate of wages, such minimum rate to be fixed from time to time as to each District by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent before whom such contract is executed by the Laborer, before he attests the same, to explain fully to the Laborer what is the rate fixed in his contract, and under what circumstances alone the Laborer's title to such wages can be forfeited or suspended as hereinafter mentioned.

Contract to continue in force as regards Laborer if estate be sold or transferred.

III. Every such contract as aforesaid shall further provide that if during the currency of such contract the estate on which the Laborer who shall have entered into the contract shall have engaged to work, shall be sold, mortgaged, or transferred by the Employer of such Laborer to some other person, or if some other person shall have succeeded thereto by reason of the death of such Employer, then such contract shall, by such event, become null and void as regards the Employer, and shall enure to the benefit of the new proprietor of such estate, and the Laborer shall be bound to perform all the conditions of the contract to such new proprietor, and such new proprietor shall in like manner be bound to perform all the stipulations thereof which had been binding upon the Employer.

Contract may be transferred to another Laborer or Employer by endorsement of Protector.

IV. Every such contract as aforesaid may, on the application of one, and the consent duly ascertained of the other, of the parties thereto, be transferred by the Protector of Laborers to any other Laborer or Employer, but in such case such Protector shall endorse such transfer on the contract, and shall also register it in his own Office.

Hospital accommodation to be provided for one-tenth of Laborers, and Medicines according to scale, and if there are 300 Laborers on an estate, hospital to be in charge of a Diplomaed Officer.

V. On every estate on which any Laborers shall be employed, who shall have entered into such contract as aforesaid, there shall be provided sufficient hospital accommodation for one in every ten of the Laborers so employed thereon, as well as medicines of such quality and descriptions, and according to such scale, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and if on any estate there shall be employed three hundred or more such Laborers as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the proprietor of such estate to place in medical charge thereof at least one Medical Officer holding a diploma from some

Indian or European Collegiate Institution authorised to grant diplomas.

Penalty for not conforming to the provisions of the preceding Section.

VI. If, on any estate in which such Laborers as aforesaid are employed, it shall at any time be found that there is not such hospital accommodation as aforesaid, or that there is not provided for the use of such Laborers medicine of such quality and descriptions, and according to such scale, as aforesaid, the chief person in charge of such estate shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. And if there shall be three hundred or more Laborers employed on such estate, and it shall be found that there is no such Medical Officer as aforesaid, such chief person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Appointment of Protectors of Laborers.

VII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint, in each or any of the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, so many Protectors of Laborers as he may think proper, and to define by Notification in the Calcutta Gazette the local limits within which each such Protector shall exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and perform the duties imposed on him by this Act.

And of Inspectors.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint, under such Protectors as aforesaid, so many Inspectors of Laborers as may be considered necessary to assist the Protectors in the performance of their duties, and to assign to each Protector and Inspector such establishment as may be thought fit; and such Inspectors shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers of such Protectors which they shall be authorised by such Protectors in writing to perform or exercise.

Rate to be levied for maintenance of Protectors and Inspectors and their establishments.

IX. In order to provide for the payment of the salaries and emoluments of such Protectors and Inspectors as aforesaid, and for the maintenance of their establishments, it shall be lawful for the Collector of the District in which any such estate as aforesaid is situated to levy, in manner hereinafter provided, from the owner of such estate, such fee as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from time to time, not exceeding the rate of one Rupee for each Laborer, calculated upon the average number of Laborers registered as hereinafter provided as being employed on such estate during the previous year.

Employer to submit half-yearly Returns of Laborers.

X. Every Employer of Laborers who shall enter into such contract as aforesaid, or the chief person in charge under him of any estate on which such Laborers are employed, shall, on or before the 14th day of January and the 14th day of July in each and every year, make out in writing, and deliver to the Protector of Laborers, within the local limits of whose authority such estate may be situate, a Return of the number of such Laborers as aforesaid who shall have been in his service on the last day of the preceding month, and such Return shall be in such Form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by an Order to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and such Form shall be correctly filled up according to the several headings therein set forth.

Penalty for refusal or neglect, or for furnishing incorrect Return.

XI. If any such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect, on or before the dates hereinbefore mentioned, to send in any such Return as aforesaid, or shall send the same incorrectly filled up in any material particular, such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof before the Magistrate of the District, be liable to a fine of five hundred Rupees; and a certificate under the hand of the Protector to whom such Return ought to have been sent, stating that such Return has not been sent to him, shall be received as sufficient *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of the complaint in that respect.

Employer to pay the rate half-yearly in advance within two months of submission of Return.

XII. Every such Employer or chief person as aforesaid shall, within two months from the said 14th day of January and 14th day of July aforesaid respectively, send in to the Collector of the District such sum of money as shall appear, according to such Return as aforesaid, to be due under Section IX of this Act on account of the Laborers mentioned therein, and such sum shall be calculated at the rate which shall have been notified in the Calcutta Gazette as the fee fixed for the time under the said Section. Such payment, calculated as above, shall be paid half-yearly in advance.

On failure to pay rate, contracts to be annulled.

XIII. If any such Employer or chief person as aforesaid shall fail to comply in due time with the provisions of the last preceding Section, it shall be the duty of the Collector to notify such default to him; and if, within one month from the receipt of such notification, or such other period as may, under special circumstances, appear to the Collector reasonable, such Employer or chief person as aforesaid shall not send in such sum, all the contracts of such Employer on such estate shall be liable to be annulled by the Magistrate on the complaint of the Collector.

Protector to make periodical visits of inspection, and submit reports to the Lieutenant-Governor.

XIV. Every such Protector of Laborers as aforesaid shall, once within such periods as may be fixed for such purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, visit each estate within the limits of his authority, on which there shall be employed any Laborers who shall have entered into such contracts as aforesaid, and inspect every hospital, tent, camp, or building in any way used by any such Laborer, and investigate the condition and state of all the Laborers employed on such estate, and for such purpose he may require that all the Laborers employed on such estate shall be mustered before him with their several contracts, and may make such enquiries from any of them, when so mustered, as may to him seem proper; and every such Protector shall keep books in which, from time to time, shall be entered the number of Laborers then under contract to each Employer, the number who shall then be sick or missing, or who shall have complained of ill-treatment, and such other particulars regarding the Laborers as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct; and every such Protector shall periodically report to the Lieutenant-Governor of

Bengal, through the Commissioner of the Division, the result of each of such visits.

The Magistrate or Protector may at any time enter and inspect any estate, and examine Laborers regarding their treatment.

XV. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the District, the Protector of Laborers, or any other Officer duly authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at any time, either personally or by Deputy duly appointed in writing, to enter and inspect any estate, or any hospital, camp, tent, or building wholly or partially used by or for any such Laborers, and to require that any Laborer shall be brought before him, and to make from such Laborer any enquiries which he may think proper touching the condition or state or treatment of such Laborer, or of any other Laborer employed on such estate or on any other estate within the limits of the authority of the same Protector.

Penalty for obstructing inspection made under two preceding Sections.

XVI. If any Employer, or other person placed in authority under such Employer, shall in any way obstruct or impede any visit, entry, inspection, investigation, or enquiry lawfully made under either of the two preceding Sections, such Employer or other person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Protector may, for sufficient reason, modify or suspend the contract of any Laborer.

XVII. It shall be lawful for the Protector of Laborers, within the local limits of whose authority any Laborer may be employed under contract as aforesaid, to modify or suspend, for such period as he shall consider advisable, the contract of such Laborer, if such Laborer shall be, in the judgment of such Protector, temporarily incapacitated, by reason of sickness, pregnancy, or necessary family duties, for labor generally, or for any particular species of labor. Provided that every such modification or suspension of a contract, and the term thereof, shall be endorsed by the Protector on the contract. Provided, also, that every such Laborer shall, during such incapacity, receive such a subsistence allowance as shall be considered sufficient by the Protector.

Penalty for compelling performance of contract during its modification or suspension, or during the incapacity of the Laborer.

XVIII. If on any estate it shall be found that any Laborer, so incapacitated as aforesaid, shall have been compelled to perform under his contract any species of labor for which he shall have been at the time unfit, the chief person in charge of such estate shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees; and if it shall be found that such labor shall have been exacted from such Laborer subsequently to the due endorsement of such modification or suspension as aforesaid, and during the currency thereof, such Laborer shall be entitled to be released from his contract as hereinafter provided.

On completion of contract, Laborer to be sent to Protector for registry of such completion.
Penalty for neglect.

XIX. Every Laborer who shall have completed the term of his contract, shall be taken or sent by his Employer, or by the chief person in charge of the estate on which he has been employed under such contract, to the Protector, to have the completion of his contract registered; and in default of so doing within a reasonable period, such Employer or chief person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees.

A Certificate of Release to be given to Laborer who has completed his contract or been released therefrom.

XX. Every Laborer who shall have completed the term of his contract, or who shall have been released therefrom as hereafter provided, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Protector a Certificate of Release in such Form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by an order to be published in the Calcutta Gazette; and every Laborer who shall possess a Certificate as aforesaid shall be at liberty to return to his own home at his own cost, or to engage for labor, on any terms he may choose, in the District in which he has previously been employed.

Laborer who has completed his contract or been released therefrom, entitled to enter into a fresh contract.

XXI. Every Laborer, the completion of whose contract or whose release therefrom shall have been registered, shall be entitled, if he so desire, to enter into a fresh contract before the District Magistrate, in the manner prescribed in Section XIX of Act III of 1863 for contracts entered into before the Superintendent of Labor Transport; and in case of his entering into such fresh contract, all the provisions of this Act and of Act III of 1863 shall apply thereto.

If Laborer desire to complain, Employer to give notice to Protector.
Penalty for neglect.

XXII. If any Laborer who shall have entered into such contract as aforesaid shall state to his Employer, or to any person placed in authority over him by such Employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Protector of Laborers against his Employer, or against that or any other person so placed in authority over him, the person to whom such statement shall have been made shall forthwith send notice thereof in writing to the Protector, and in default of so doing such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

In such case, Protector to make immediate enquiry or give notice to the Protector within whose limits the estate is situated.

XXIII. Whenever any Protector of Laborers shall receive such notice in writing as aforesaid, or whenever any complaint shall be made to him by any Laborer that an offence under this Act has been committed against him by his Employer or by any person placed in authority over him by such Employer, or whenever it shall otherwise come to the knowledge of such Protector that any such offence has been so committed, such Protector shall forthwith, if the estate on which such offence has been committed is not situate within the limits of his own authority, give notice thereof in writing to the Protector within the limits of whose authority such estate is situated; and if such estate be situated within the limits of his own authority, then such Protector shall forthwith make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Complaint to be dismissed and complainant to be made over to Employer if accusation be untrue or frivolous.

XXIV. If, upon such enquiry as aforesaid, the Protector shall be of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint and a short statement of the grounds of his opinion respecting it, and shall dismiss it, and make over the complainant to his Employer or to the agent of such Employer.

XXV. If, upon such enquiry as aforesaid, the Protector shall be of opinion that the complaint is well-founded and worthy of investigation, he shall, without delay, report to the nearest Magistrate the facts elicited by his enquiry, and the names of the witnesses by whom he thinks such facts will be proved.

If complaint be well-founded, report to be made to the Magistrate.

XXVI. If the Employer of any Laborer who shall have entered into such contract as aforesaid, or any person placed in authority over such Laborer by such Employer, shall be convicted of any offence against such Laborer triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by the Court of Session; or if any such Employer, or such other person as aforesaid, shall be twice convicted of any offence against such Laborer triable under the said Code by a Magistrate; or if it shall be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such Laborer have not been paid for a period of more than two months after they shall have become due; or if the Magistrate of the District shall, on the report of the Protector, and after due enquiry, be satisfied that any Laborer has been subjected to gross ill-usage by such Employer or any other person placed in authority over the Laborer by such Employer, it shall be the duty of the Protector, in each of such cases, to cancel the contract of such Laborer, and to certify such cancelment on the back of such contract, and such Laborer shall then be at liberty either to enter into a fresh contract with any other Employer, or to return to the District from which he was recruited under the provisions of Section XI of Act III of 1863.

Contract to be cancelled if Employer be convicted by the Court of Session, or be twice convicted by a Magistrate, of an offence against the Laborer, or be guilty of gross ill-usage, or if wages be not paid for more than two months.

XXVII. Any Laborer who shall have entered into such contract as aforesaid, who shall be able and desirous to pay to his Employer a sum of money equivalent to the aggregate amount of the minimum rate of wages for one year, or, if the term of his engagement has less than one year to run, then a sum equivalent to the minimum rate of wages of such Laborer for the unexpired term of his engagement, may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Protector within the local limits of whose authority his Employer's estate is situate, and on his depositing such sum in the hands of such Protector, such Protector shall call for the contract of such Laborer and endorse thereon a Certificate of Release by purchase, and shall hold the sum in deposit on account of the Employer of such Laborer.

Purchase of release by payment of minimum amount of wages for one year, or of unexpired portion of contract if less than one year.

XXVIII. Any such Laborer as aforesaid, who shall absent himself from his labor without sufficient cause, may be convicted of such offence before the nearest Magistrate, and shall, on such conviction, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during the period of such absence, and also to forfeit to his Employer one anna out of each Rupee of his monthly wages for each day during which such absence shall have continued; and in case such absence shall have exceeded seven days, or in case such Laborer shall have been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, such Laborer shall be furthermore sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days. Provided, however, that no such Laborer shall be called upon under his contract to work on any Sunday, or for more than six hours consecutively on each of the other six days in any week, or to perform more in all than six daily tasks in the week, such daily tasks to be estimated according to the rate laid down in the contract of such Laborer. Provided, also, that under no circumstance shall a Laborer be called upon to work for more than nine hours in each day.

Penalty on Laborer for absenting himself without sufficient cause.

Proviso.

XXIX. Any such Laborer as aforesaid who, without absenting himself from his labor, shall be wilfully negligent or indolent in the performance thereof, may be convicted as aforesaid, and shall, on such conviction, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances for the period during which he shall have been convicted of such wilful negligence or indolence; and upon a second conviction for such offence within six months subsequent, shall be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

Penalty for wilful negligence or indolence.

XXX. If any Laborer, who shall have entered into such contract as aforesaid, shall desert or attempt to desert from his Employer's service, such Employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without first procuring a warrant and without the assistance of any Police Officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such Laborer wherever he may be found. Provided, nevertheless, that if the said Laborer be found in the service of another Employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant. Provided, also, that if the Employer or other person as aforesaid shall use gross or unnecessary violence in effecting such apprehension, or if he shall not, within twenty-four hours from the time of such apprehension, make over the said Laborer to the hands of some Police Officer, with a statement in writing of the apprehender's name and residence, and of the charge on which the Laborer has been apprehended, or shall not otherwise cause him to be conveyed within such period before the nearest Magistrate, the person so apprehending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Laborer deserting may be apprehended without a warrant, unless found in the service of another Employer.

Proviso.

XXXI. If any Laborer apprehended as aforesaid shall be made over to a Police Officer, it shall be the duty of such Officer to convey him, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate, and if the estate from which such Laborer is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate he shall adjudicate the charge himself; but if not, he shall forward the said Laborer under custody to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such estate is situated, who shall adjudicate upon it.

Apprehended Laborer made over to a Police Officer to be taken before the nearest Magistrate.

XXXII. If it be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the Laborer so apprehended as aforesaid, has deserted or attempted to desert from his Employer's service, such Laborer shall be convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months for the first offence, and for a period

Penalty for desertion and wrongful apprehension.

not exceeding six months for any subsequent offence. If it be proved, to such satisfaction as aforesaid, that the Laborer has been apprehended wrongfully and on insufficient grounds, the person apprehending him, or on whose charge he shall have been apprehended, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, any portion of which may be awarded as amends to the injured party.

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

XXXIII. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of Laborers, shall be held applicable to Laborers who shall desert while in transit to the District in which they have contracted to labor for hire; and such Laborers may be tried either in the District in which they may be apprehended, or in the District in which they shall have contracted to labor for hire, notwithstanding that the offence may have been committed in a third District.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring, or employing Laborer under contract to another person.

XXXIV. Any person who shall knowingly and wilfully entice away, harbour, or employ any Laborer, who shall have entered into such contract as aforesaid with another person, before such Laborer shall have been lawfully released from such contract, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and if the fact of harbouring or employing be proved, it shall lie upon the defendant to prove that he did not knowingly and willfully harbour or employ.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if Employer apply for return of Laborer.

XXXV. It shall be lawful for the Employer of any Laborer imprisoned for any offence under this Act to apply to the Magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such Laborer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract, and the Magistrate shall, in such case, make over such Laborer, and shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on him, and shall endorse such cancelment, under his own signature, on the contract of such Laborer.

Conviction not to operate as a release, but, on expiry of sentence, Laborer to be made over to Employer.

XXXVI. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, it shall be the duty of the Magistrate to make over such Laborer to any person appointed on the part of his Employer to receive charge of him, and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall be held to operate as a release to any Laborer from the terms of his contract. Provided, nevertheless, that the period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of no person being present on the part of the Employer to take charge of the Laborer at the expiry of his sentence, but the prisoner shall, in that case, be sent to the Employer's estate, and the expense of such conveyance shall be levied from the Employer in the same manner as is provided for the realisation of fines under this Act.

Sentences to be endorsed on contract. Periods of imprisonment and unlawful absence to be deducted from term of servitude.

XXXVII. Every sentence of fine imposed for unlawful absence from labor, and every sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall be endorsed on the contract, at the time of its being passed, by the Officer passing it; and every period of imprisonment or unlawful absence, so endorsed, shall be deducted from the term for which the Laborer shall have contracted to serve; and the term of such contract shall be held to extend to such further period as shall be equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonments and unlawful absences so endorsed.

If wages be unpaid for more than two months preceding the commission of an offence, or if Laborer be ill-treated within the same period, he shall not be liable to punishment for such offence.

XXXVIII. No Laborer shall be liable to punishment for any offence under this Act, if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that such Laborer's wages have been unpaid for a period of more than two months preceding the date on which such offence shall be alleged to have been committed, or that he has been beaten, illegally confined, or otherwise maltreated, within such period, by his Employer, or by the agent of such Employer, or by any other person usually acting in any capacity on behalf of such Employer or agent.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

XXXIX. In every case in which a fine is imposed under this Act, or under the said Act III of 1863, it shall be competent to the Court imposing such fine to direct by the sentence that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment for a certain term, and such term of imprisonment shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of Sections 67, 68, and 69 of the Indian Penal Code.

Construction of Act.

XL. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act III of 1863.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

By a recent Act of the Council (III of 1864) the manner of engaging and contracting with Laborers for the purpose of laboring for hire in the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their passage and transport thereto, was regulated. But the provisions of that Act have no effect from the moment the Laborers arrive at their place of destination.

In consequence of the unfortunate state of the relations existing between Employers and Laborers in the Eastern Districts, it is now proposed, as in the case of Colonial Emigration, to continue the interference of Government so long as the contract is current. Such interference appears to be as necessary in the interests of the Employer as of the Laborer; for the Planter declares that he imports Laborers into the Province at a very great expense, and that, as soon as they arrive, they refuse to work, or leave service; that the punishment for desertion is slight, and carries with it a release from all engagements, and that, therefore, the Laborer willingly incurs the liability to punishment in the hope of being set free from his contract. The Laborer, on the other hand, declares that he is not paid at the rate which he expected to receive when he entered into the contract; that he is ill-used and neglected, and therefore considers himself free from all liability under his contract; and there have been charges brought home to some of the Planters in the Cachar District, which shew that the interests of the Laborer really calls for the immediate interference of Government. But it is at the same time quite impossible to deny that the Planter also has grave grounds for complaint, and that his position is such as to provoke, though certainly not to justify, the course which has been pursued towards the Laborers.

The Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, come to the conclusion that the interference of Government is necessary for the protection of both parties, and that, unless something is at once done to reconcile these conflicting interests, the great progress which is taking place in the condition of these Districts will be abruptly checked, and they will relapse again into the jungle and desolation from which they are now emerging.

This Bill is not more to the interest of the Planter than to that of the Laborer, nor is it in the nature of a Criminal Contract Law as applied to Agricultural and Commercial dealings, in which the Contractor is dependant on weather, loss of cattle, and numerous other causes, over which he can have no control, for the ability to perform his contract; but in this case the Laborer is dependant on his own will and nothing else. His position is, therefore, analogous rather to that of seamen and soldiers, both of which classes are liable to criminal penalties for breach of engagement.

The Bill has, with certain reservations, received the sanction of the Government of India. It provides, amongst other things, for the securing to the Laborer by the contract a certain minimum monthly rate of wages; for the appointment of Protectors of Laborers and of Inspectors to assist them; and for the payment of salaries and the maintenance of establishments by means of a rate, for each Laborer, calculated upon the average number of Laborers on each estate; for the punishment of the Laborer if he refuses or neglects to work; for the provision of sufficient hospital accommodation for the sick, and a proper stock of medicines; and for the periodical inspection of the estates by the Protectors, and the submission of Reports, containing the results of such inspection, to the Government. It also provides for the apprehension and punishment of deserters, and the investigation of complaints; the cancelment of contracts under certain circumstances; and the release therefrom by purchase on payment of a sum of money equivalent to the minimum rate of wages for a year.

A. Eden.

The 18th February 1865.

G. S. Fagan,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

The following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th February 1865, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 1st April next:—

No. 3 of 1865.

A Bill to amend the law for sale of such Under-tenures as by the Title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof.

Preamble.

Whereas doubts have arisen in consequence of the repeal of Section 16 of Regulation VII of 1832, as to the authority by whom putnee talooks and other saleable under-tenures of the nature defined in Section 1 of Regulation VIII of 1819, are to be sold for arrears of rent due to the proprietor on account thereof; and whereas it is expedient to amend the law for the sale of such under-tenures for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof; It is enacted as follows:—

Laws repealed.

I. Sections 8, 9, 10, and 16 of Regulation VIII of 1819 of the Bengal Code, and Act VIII of 1835, are hereby repealed, except in so far as it repeals any other Regulation or law.

Sale of transferable under-tenures by whom to be conducted.

II. The sale of such under-tenures as by the Title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise, shall be conducted by the Collector of Land Revenue in whose jurisdiction the lands lie, under the provisions of Act VI of 1853, or by his Deputy, or by his Assistant if invested by Government with the powers of a Deputy Collector, and all acts preparatory to, or connected with, the sale of such under-tenures as aforesaid, which by Regulations VIII of 1819 and I of 1820 the Judge is required to perform, shall be performed by the said Collector, his Deputy, or Assistant.

Acts done by the Collector, &c., not to be impugned in consequence of the repeal of Section 16, Regulation VII of 1832.

III. No act done by any Collector, his Deputy, or Assistant, which, but for the repeal of Section 16 of Regulation VII of 1832, would have been legal, shall be impugned or questioned in consequence of the repeal of that Section by Act X of 1861; and all proceedings instituted to set aside any such act before the passing of this Act shall be null and void.

Act not to affect the right to sell putnee tenures under Regulation VIII of 1819.

IV. Nothing contained in this Act shall be held to affect the right vested in proprietors of land under direct engagement with Government of bringing to sale for arrears of rent putnee talooks and other similar tenures under the provisions of Regulation VIII of 1819; but no under-tenure shall henceforth be sold in execution of a decree for the recovery of rent due in respect thereof, except as hereinafter provided.

Under-tenures to be sold free from all incumbrances.

V. Whenever any person obtains a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect of any under-tenure which, by the Tittle-deeds, or the custom of the country, is transferable by sale, he may, with a copy of the decree, apply to the Collector, Deputy, or Assistant Collector by whom the decree was given, or in his absence to the person in charge of his office, for the sale of the tenure. And such under-tenure shall be sold free of all incumbrances, whether by engagements or by sale, gift or otherwise; and no mortgage or other limited assignment shall be permitted to bar the indefeasible right of the zemindar or other landholder to hold the tenure of his creation answerable, in the state in which he created it, for the rent, which is in fact his reserved property in the tenure, except the transfer or assignment had been made with a condition to that effect under express authority obtained from such zemindar or other landholder.

Notice of sale how to be published.

VI. The Collector, Deputy, or Assistant Collector, to whom such an application is made after ascertaining that the decree is in

order, and has not been otherwise satisfied, shall cause an advertisement for the sale of the under-tenure to be hung up in his own Court, in that of the Judge within whose jurisdiction the lands to be sold lie, and at some conspicuous place on the lands themselves or immediately adjacent thereto.

Particulars of sale.

VII. The notice shall be for the sale of the under-tenure on some fixed date not less than fifteen days from the date of the notice, and shall specify in the words used in the plaint in the suit in which the decree was given, the name of the village and estate, and of the pergunnah or other local division in which the under-tenure is situate, and the yearly rent of the under-tenure, and shall state the amount of the arrear for the recovery of which the under-tenure is to be sold.

How sale may be staid.

VIII. If the sum due under the decree, together with interest to date of payment, and all costs of process, is paid into Court at any time before the sale takes place, the notices shall be immediately withdrawn, and the amount paid to the judgment creditor, and the sale shall not take place.

Manner of sale.

IX. The under-tenure shall be sold, as described in the notice, by public outcry in open Court by the Collector or by the Deputy or Assistant Collector by whom the decree was given, or by any other of his Deputies or Assistants to whom the duty may be specially entrusted by the Collector.

Who may bid.

X. The under-tenure shall be sold to the highest bidder, and any one, excepting the defaulter, shall be free to bid.

Deposit to be made by purchaser.

XI. Fifteen per cent of the purchase money shall be paid either in cash, or in Government Currency Notes, or a deposit of Government Securities of value sufficient to cover that amount shall be made, within two hours of the under-tenure being knocked down; and the Officer conducting the sale shall be competent to refuse to accept a bid or to knock down the under-tenure to any bidder, unless he has assurance to his satisfaction that the money or securities required to be deposited under this Section, are or will within two hours be forthcoming.

Procedure if the deposit is not paid.

XII. If the deposit required by the last Section be not made by the required time, the tenure shall be, then and there, or, if the Officer holding the sale consider it fitter, at the opening of the Court next day, re-sold without further notice, and the defaulting bidder shall be liable to the penalties for contempt of Court provided by any law in force at the time being.

And if the balance is not paid.

If the said deposit be made, but the balance of the purchase money be not paid before noon of the eighth day, counting the day of sale one day, notice shall be given by beat of drum of re-sale on the following, that is, on the ninth day, and the under-tenure shall be re-sold on that day, at the appointed time, at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit to Government the money or securities already deposited, and shall be answerable for any sum in which the proceeds of the second sale may fall short of the antecedent one Any such deficiency shall be levied summarily by the process provided by the law at the time in force for the execution of decrees for arrears of rent.

Procedure at re-sales.

XIII. Re-sales made under the preceding Section shall be conducted under the Rules provided for first sales in this Act, and bidders shall be responsible precisely as bidders at such first sales are by this Act to be responsible.

Certificate of purchase and possession how to be given.

XIV. When the purchase money has been paid in full, the Officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a Certificate on plain paper, describing the property purchased by him in the terms of the notice of sale, and stating the price paid. The Officer holding the sale shall further, if the purchaser so desire, and upon his depositing the needful costs, depute an Officer or Ameen to give the purchaser possession of the lands in the customary manner, according to the description given in the notice of sale, and to publish to the cultivators the fact of the sale and purchase.

Registry of purchase how to be affected.

XV. It shall be lawful for the purchaser of an under-tenure sold under this Act, within ten days from the day of sale, to apply to the zemindar or other landholder to have his name registered in his books as the purchaser thereof, and execute a kubooleut on the same terms and conditions on which the tenure was held by the defaulter on payment of a fee of one per cent on the amount of the purchase money, and if such application be made after ten days, on payment of a fee of five per cent; and until such fee be paid, the zemindar or other landholder may refuse to register the name of the purchaser in his books. If the zemindar, without sufficient cause, refuse to register as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Collector, on the application of the purchaser, to pass an order for the registry thereof.

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

XVI. From the proceeds of the sale of the under-tenure, the Officer holding the sale shall make a deduction at the rate of one-half anna in the Rupee on account of the costs of the sale and order it to be credited to Government. He shall then pay to the judgment-creditor the expenses incurred by him in the course of the execution of the decree to such amount as, after examining the statement of expenses furnished by the judgment-creditor, he shall think proper to allow. The remainder shall be applied to the satisfaction of the decree in execution of which the sale was made and, if there be any overplus, it shall be delivered to the persons whose property shall have been sold.

Appeal.

XVII. An appeal shall lie to the Collector from any proceedings by a Deputy or Assistant Collector under this Act, and an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner from any original proceedings of a Collector under this Act, if made within thirty days from the date of the sale; but no proceedings under this Act shall be reversed or modified in appeal except upon the ground of irrelevancy of

the law, or of such an irregularity in procedure as in the opinion of the Appellate Court has caused injury to the interests of the party appealing.

Revision of proceedings on appeal by Commissioner and Board of Revenue.

XVIII. No appeal as of right shall lie from any order passed under this Act in appeal; but a Commissioner may, if he think fit, call for the proceedings in any case in which an appeal has been heard by a Collector, and pass such orders as he thinks right upon it, and the Board of Revenue may, if they think fit, call for the proceedings in any case in which an appeal has been heard by the Commissioner and pass such orders as they think right upon it.

Interpretation of "Collector."

XIX. The word "Collector" as used in this Act shall include such Officers as Deputy Commissioners who have the same rank as Collectors.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SINCE the appeal of Section 16 of Regulation VII of 1832 by Act X of 1861, it has been doubtful whether any power exists for the sale of Putnee tenures under Regulation VIII of 1819.

Act XXXIII of 1850 has been considered by some to confer on Collectors of Revenue the power of holding sales of Putnee tenures; but, after having carefully considered the question, I have come to the conclusion that it does not confer the power, but only declares that, in regard to such sales, a petition to the Civil Court is not necessary, but a petition to the Collector alone is sufficient. That Act can hardly be held to be a substantive law, as at the time of its enactment Section 16 of Regulation VII of 1832 was in force, and the power of holding sales of Putnee tenures was derived from it. Act XXXIII of 1850 is a law "for amending the forms necessary for the sale" of those tenures, and merely legalises the discontinuance of a practice enjoined by Regulation VIII of 1819, which, since the enactment of Regulation VII of 1832, became superfluous and therefore fell into desuetude.

This Bill has been prepared to give validity to sales made since the repeal of Section 16 of Regulation VII of 1832; to declare that the power of sale of all transferable under-tenures whatever is vested in the Collectors and their Deputies; and to provide a uniform procedure for the sale of all under-tenures which, by the Title-deeds or established usage of the country, are transferable.

The rights created and destroyed by sales having been the cause of conflicting judgments in the Courts of Justice, distinct provisions on the subject have been inserted in the Bill.

SUTT SHURN GHOSAL.

The 18th February 1865.

G. S. FAGAN,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 1436.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 22nd February* 1865.—Messrs A. C. Brett and Alexander Christian to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Monghyr.

The 23rd February 1865.—Mr. L. W. Hutchinson to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Furreedpore with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. S. Wright to officiate, temporarily, as Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Burdwan.

Baboo Kadarnath Banerjee to officiate, temporarily, as Sudder Ameen of Burdwan.

The 24th February 1865.—The Revd. J. Buckley to be a Marriage Registrar in Cuttack under Act V. of 1852.

Mr. C. N. Banerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Backergunge, is transferred to Mymensing.

The 25th February 1865.—Baboo Dwarkanath Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Baboo Jogessur Mookerjee, M. A. and B. L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Nattore.

Mr. C. H. Denham, C. E., to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Committee for the Town of Howrah *vice* Mr. N. Macnicol, resigned.

The following gentlemen to be Assistants to the Magistrates and Collectors of the Districts mentioned respectively, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) *viz.*:—

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell	...	Mymensing.
„ W. E. Kinsey	...	Patna.
„ H. Mosley	...	Chumparun.

Mr. G. E. Porter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Raneegunge, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in Bancoorah. Mr. Porter is further empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

The 28th February 1865.—Mr. A. Smith to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Midnapore.

Mr. C. D. Field to officiate as Judge of the Principal Court of Small Causes at Jessore during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Bell, or until further orders.

Mr. F. J. Cockburn to officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Sessions Judge of Dacca.

The following transfers of District Superintendents of Police are sanctioned:—

Major J. Smith from Mymensing to Durrung.

Mr. H. M. Reily from Durrung to Mymensing.

The 1st March 1865.—Mr. W. J. Lane to be a Junior Sub-Assistant in the Revenue Survey Department.

Mr. F. B. Simson to officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Sessions Judge of Mymensing, but to continue to officiate as Commissioner of Cuttack and Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals until relieved by Mr. R. N. Shore.

Mr. R P. Jenkins to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Beerbhoom during the absence, on leave, of Mr. O. Toogood, or until further orders.

Mr. W. LeF. Robinson to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore.

Mr. V. T. Taylor to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye.

The 2nd March 1865.—Lieutenant W. E. Chambers and Mr. J. S. Larminie to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bancoorah.

Dr. T. P. Wright to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Jessore.

Dr. R. A Lattey to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Chumparun.

The 3rd March 1865.—Mr. A. C. Mangles to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Mr. J. A. Ricketts to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Patna, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Baboo Dwarkanauth Banerjee to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Howrah, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Moulvy Duleelooddeen Ahmed to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24-Pergunnahs, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

The 4th March 1865.—Lieutenant Hidayut Ali is appointed temporarily to be Assistant to the Political Agent and Chief Civil Officer with the Bootan Dooar Field Force, and to be also an Assistant Commissioner in the Western Dooars.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 24th February* 1865.—Mr. R. M. Towers, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, for one month, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. F. Grant, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nattore, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 25th February 1865.—Baboo Hurkunt Burrooah, Moonsiff and Deputy Collector of Kamroop for one month, from the 11th instant, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Moulvy Mohammed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pubna, for two months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. S. C. Hampton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Raneegunge, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 27th February 1865.—Captain W. T. Fagan, District Superintendent of Police, Kamroop, for one month, under the Financial order dated 8th September 1859, in extension of the privilege leave granted to him under orders of the 5th ultimo.

Mr. H. Bell, Judge of the Principal Court of Small Causes at Jessore, for fourteen days, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

The 28th February 1865.—Mr. T. J. C. Grant, Second Grade Joint Magistrate and Deputy Colector of Midnapore, for two months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell, Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, for fifteen months, under Section 11 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, with three days for preparation.

Mr. J. D. Ward, Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, for eleven days preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

Baboo Adhar Chunder Dass, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Darjeeling, for three months, pending on the 28th November last, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 1st March 1865.—Mr. O. Toogood, Judge of Beerbhoom for seven months, under Section 11 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, with one day for preparation.

The 2nd March 1865.—Mr. H. Bell, Judge of the Principal Court of Small Causes at Jessore, for fifteen months, under Section 11 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 27th February* 1865.—In supersession of the orders of the 16th ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, Mr. A. C. Bolst, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kamroop, is appointed to have charge of the current duties of the office of District Superintendent during the absence, on privilege leave, of Captain Fagan.

The 1st March 1865.—Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Burpetah, having resumed his duties on the 9th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 31st December last is cancelled.

The 4th March 1865 —Mr. W. Macpherson, of the Civil Service, reported on the 3rd instant his return from leave by the Steamer *Mooltan*.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 25th February* 1865.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to extend the operation of Act V. of 1861 (an Act for the Regulation of Police) to the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, as defined in the Schedule of Act IV., (B. C.,) 1863.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 27th February* 1865.—Under the authority vested in him by Act IV. (B. C.) of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the transfer of Pergunnah Karanpurah from the District of Hazareebaugh to that of Lohardugga from the 1st proximo.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 28th February* 1865.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the operation of Section XXXIV. of Act V of 1861, entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Police," to the undermentioned Towns :—

In the District of Nuddea, Towns of Kishnaghur, Santipore, and Ranaghat within the limits in which Act III. (B. C.) of 1864 is in force.

In the District of Jessore, Station of Jessore, within the limits in which Act III. (B. C.) of 1864 is in force.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 3rd March* 1865.—Under the provisions of Sections III. and IV. of Act III. of 1864, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, it is hereby notified, that from the 1st day of April 1865 the provisions of the said Act will be in force in the Town of Gowhatty in the Province of Assam, the boundaries of which Town, for the purposes of the Act, are declared to be as follows :—

North Gowhatty.

On the South and South-East by the Berhampooter River from the Bur Nuddee to the Gorah Jan.

On the North and North-West from the Bur Nuddee to the Gorah Jan by a road from the Gorah Jan to the junction of the said road with the Osookant road and thence to the Bur Nuddee by a bund.

South Gowhatty.

On the South by the Bhorooloo Nuddee; on the East by Mr. Becher's Hill, the road through the Hills adjoining the Revd. Mr. Bland's compound, and a line drawn east by the late Mr. Robinson's bungalow and the public road; on the West by the Bhorooloo Nuddee and old bund west of Dame village.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Members of the Municipal Committee at Gowhatty under the Act :—

1. Lieutenant-Colonel William Agnew.
2. Lieutenant-Colonel R. Campbell.
3. Herbert G. Bainbridge, Esquire.
4. Dr. E. C. Thorp.
5. Captain W. T. Fagan.
6. Baboo Hurkanto, Deputy Collector.
7. Moonshee Kefaitoollah.
8. A. C. Campbell, Esquire.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information :—

No. 1975.—*The 28th February* 1865.—Notification No. 1512, dated the 17th instant, attaching Mr. W. H. Thompson, of the Civil Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, is cancelled.

No. 1980.—*The 2nd March* 1865.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. J. Allen to resign the Civil Service from the 9th instant.

No. 1981.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. T. C. Trotter to resign the Civil Service from the 6th instant.

No. 1991.—The services of Mr. J. M. Scott, B. A., Civil Engineer, who is employed in the Electric Telegraph Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department are re-published for information :—

No. 476.—*The 1st March* 1865.—Major B. T. Reid is appointed to be First Class Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling in succession to Mr. Wake.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department are re-published for information :—

No. 204.—*The 25th February* 1865.—The services of Assistant Surgeon T. P. Wright, in Medical charge of the 38th (the Agra) Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 217.—*The 2nd March* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. James, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on leave for twenty months, Government General Order No. 142 of the 7th February 1865 ...	*Nemises*, 25th February 1865.

No. 218 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate :—

* * * *

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Edmonston Charles, M. D., of the Medical Department, Professor of Midwifery, Medical College Hospital ...	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 7th March* 1865.—The following re-arrangement of Police Circles in the Lower Provinces has received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

FIRST CIRCLE.

Head-Quarters—Calcutta:

24-Pergunnahs.
Howrah.
Midnapore.
Balasore.
Cuttack, including the Gurjat Mehals of Ungool, Bankee, and Khond Mals.
Pooree.
Chittagong, including Hill Tracts.
Noakhally.
Backergunge.
Jessore.

SECOND CIRCLE.

Head-Quarters—Gowhatty.

Kamroop.
Nowgong.
Durrung.
Luckimpore.
Gowalparah.
Seebsagur.
Cachar.
Kossyah and Jynteeah Hills.
Sylhet.

THIRD CIRCLE.

Head-Quarters—Bhaugulpore.

Bhaugulpore, including Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Shahabad.
Chumparun.
Sarun.
Tirhoot.
Behar.
Purneah.
Monghyr.
Darjeeling.
Patna.

FOURTH CIRCLE.

Head-Quarters—Burdwan.

Burdwan
Lohardugga.
Hazareebaugh.
Maunbhoom.
Singhbhoom.
Bancoorah.
Beerbhoom.
Hooghly.
Moorshedabad.

FIFTH CIRCLE.

Head-Quarters—Dacca.

Rajshahye.
Dacca.
Furreedpore.
Tipperah.
Rungpore.
Dinagepore.
Maldah.
Bograh.
Pubna.
Nuddea.
Mymensing.

Classification of Deputy Inspectors-General and District Superintendents.

DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF POLICE.

First Grade.

Major J. R. Pughe.
„ H. Raban.
„ A. H. Paterson.

Second Grade.

Major T. Rattray.
Captain J. M. Graham.
Mr. E. B. Baker.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

First Grade.

Major J. L. Nation.
Mr. J. H. Reily, (Detective Department.)
Mr. C. G. Baker, v. c.
Captain W. R. Gordon.
Lieutenant G. M. Bowie.

Second Grade.

Major J. Smith.
„ C. Reay.
Captain W. T. Fagan.
„ D. Osborn.
Mr. W. L. Owen.

Third Grade.

Captain H. P. W. Wynch.
„ A. Francis.
Lieutenant J. N. Miles.
Captain G. J. Reeves.
Mr. W. P. Davis.
Lieutenant W. L. N. Knyvett.
Captain S. A. T. Judge.
Lieutenant T. H. Buttanshaw.
Mr. R. W. King.
„ O. S. Stack.

Fourth Grade.

Mr. J. Cockburn.
Lieutenant R. M. Skinner.
„ J. C. C. Daunt, v. c.
„ A. Tulloch.
Captain C. T. Hitchins.
Lieutenant W. E. Chambers.
„ G. B. Johnston.
Mr. T. Weldon.
„ F. T. Platts.
„ A. C. Howard.
„ H. M. Reily.
Captain W. Macdonald.
Mr. H. M. Weatherall.
Lieutenant W. W. Hume.
Mr. E. J. Shuttleworth.

Fifth Grade.

Mr. J. E. Bruce.
Lieutenant T. H. Lewin.
„ H. Waller.
Mr. T. J. Maltby.
„ F. Adams.
„ D. W. Dundas.
„ H. W. Bamber.
„ W. C. Lacey.
Lieutenant W. B. Birch.
Mr H. L. Jones.
Lieutenant R. P. Davis.
Mr. R. G. Irvine.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 7th March* 1865.—Major A. H. Paterson to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the First Circle, and also to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Third Circle, pending the return of Major J. R. Pughe from special service.

Major H. Raban to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Second Circle, but to continue to officiate as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. James, or until further orders.

Major J. R. Pughe to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Third Circle.

Mr. E. B. Baker to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Fourth Circle.

Captain J. M. Graham to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Fifth Circle, but to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Second Circle during the absence, on deputation, of Major H. Raban, or until further orders.

Mr. C. G. Baker, v. c., to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Fifth Circle during the absence, on deputation, of Captain J. M. Graham, or until further orders.

Major T. Rattray to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Bengal Dooars.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

LOCAL.

No. 72.

The 28th February 1865.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for constructing a Cross Road from the Barrackpore Road to the Sodepore Station, in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land, about half a mile in length and of an average breadth of 90 feet, more or less, between the two places abovenamed, is required.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 73.

The 1st March 1865.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Bose, Overseer of the First Grade, attached to the Hidgellee Division, is allowed two months' leave, on Medical Certificate, under Sections 11 and 20, Rule I. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

No. 74.

Transfer.—Mr. W. B. Trenwith, Probationary Overseer of the Second Grade, from the Lower Assam to the Shillong Division.

No. 75.

The 2nd March 1865.

Notification.—Mr. J. B. Stoney, Local Probationary Assistant Engineer, joined the Nuddea (Local Roads) Division on the 19th instant before noon.

No. 76.

Appointment.—Baboo Rajendronath Roy, Overseer of the Third Grade, attached to the Dacca Division, is permanently appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment as Overseer of the Second Grade.

No. 77.

The 4th March 1865.

Notifications.—The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information :—

No 206 *of the 27th February* 1865.—Captain W. R. Tucker, of the Royal Engineers, (now employed in the Department of Public Works,) is allowed an extension of leave from the 10th to the 21st December 1864, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

No. 78.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 67 *of the 1st March* 1865.—Mr. J. T. Robinson, Accountant, First Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Accountant-General's Office, Public Works Department, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 26th January 1865.

No. 72.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Maxwell, R. A., appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in Notification No. 64, dated the 23rd February 1865, was relieved of his duties as Superintending Engineer, Behar Circle, by Captain C. J. Mead, Executive Engineer, Second Division, Grand Trunk Road, on the afternoon of the 14th February 1865.

Captain Mead will officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Behar Circle till further orders.

No. 79.

The following Orders issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief are re-published for information :—

Dated the 25th February 1865.—The Officers of Royal Engineers referred to in Government General Order No. 168 of 14th February 1865, will join the Dooar Field Force, and are to be disposed of in the following manner :—

Captain W. S. Trevor	...	Right Brigade.
Lieutenant J. Dundas	...	
Captain R. deBourbel	...	Left Brigade.
Lieutenant C. N. Judge	...	
„ W. J. Heaviside	...	

2. Captain F. S. Stanton will remain at Darjeeling without detriment to his Civil charge there.

No. 80.

Appointments.—Mr. W. O'Hara is appointed, on probation, an Overseer of the Second Grade in the Upper Subordinate Establishment and posted to the Upper Assam Division.

No. 81.

Baboo Romanath Biswas, a Probationary Sub-Overseer of the Second Class, Third Grade, attached to the Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William, is permanently appointed to the Lower Subordinate Establishment as a Sub-Overseer of the First Class, Third Grade.

No. 82.

The 7th March 1865.

Notifications.—The Notification from this Department, No. 54 of the 20th ultimo, granting preparatory leave to Mr. M. P. B. Duell, Executive Engineer, (of the Fourth Class,) Patna Branch Road Division, is cancelled.

No. 83.

Mr. H. W. Stevens, Local Assistant Engineer of the Second Class, joined the Tirhoot Division on the 19th January 1865 before noon.

Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 16 of the 16th January 1865.

AGRICULTURAL.

No. 84.

The 7th March 1865.

Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for public purposes, *viz.* for Quarries and Tramway, &c., in connection with the scheme of works now being carried out by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, in the District of Midnapore, it is hereby declared that, for the above purposes, lands are required, being situated as follows :—In Mouzahs Nourrungpore, Bullubpore, and Sreerampore, in Pergunnah Bhunjebhoom, in the District of Midnapore, and measuring 53*a.*, 1*r.*, 9*p.*, =161*b.*, 5*c.*, more or less.

Definition of Land

As shewn in Plans Nos. 5 and 5A., being plans of land as follows :—First, a large plot lying to the south and east of the Judge's compound, thence a strip of land running along the roadside to the bridge, thence across paddy fields between the bazars and the left bank of the Cossye, thence alongside the public roads to the large plot of ground required on the river side near Sreerampore at the anicut.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it, may concern.

No. 85.

Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for Quarries in connection with the scheme of works now being carried out by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, in the District of Midnapore. it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, lands are required in Mouzah Khurruckpore, in Pergunnah Khurruckpore, in the District of Midnapore, measuring about 59*a.*, 2*r.*, 1*p*, = 180*b.*, 0*c.*, 2*b.*

Definition of the Land.

A plot (Plan No. 8) about four miles south of Midnapore and extending to the right and left of the High Road to Balasore at that place.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. D.

Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, for January 1865.

No. 8.

THE following Rules are to be added to the Waste Land Rules :—

To be added to Rule 9.—Whenever a Deed of hypothecation in the Forms E., F., G., or I. is necessary from the purchaser, he must sign and deliver that Deed before the Title Deeds of the land are made over to him, or possession of the land given to him.

Rule 15 *A.*—Until *the whole price* of a lot of land purchased under these Rules is paid, the Collector shall recognize the transfer of the lot as a whole only; transfers of a portion of the lot shall not be sanctioned by the Collector.

Rule 24.—The Law and the Board's Rules in regard to the registry of transfers of proprietary rights in other estates, revenue-paying and revenue-free, are applicable to the registry of transfers of proprietary rights in lands sold or granted under these Rules.

No. 77.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 10th March 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.* :—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares ,,	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th March respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 15th March 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 25th March 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday, 7th April 1865	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Wednesday, 10th May ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 12th June ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. ,,	2,917	2,445	5,362
Total ...	26,277	21,925	48,202

By Order of the Board of Revenue,
T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 7th February 1865.

No. 120.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 7th April 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.* :—

Behar Opium	...	2,920
Benares ,,	...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 12th and 22nd April respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 12th April 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 22nd April 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 10th May 1865.	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 12th June ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. ,,	2,917	2,445	5,362
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. ,,			
Total ...	23,357	19,490	42,847

By Order of the Board of Revenue,
T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th February 1865.

Monthly Account of Salt on sales, 31st January 1865.

1. Agencies.	2. Salt in store the manufacture of years previous to 1268 or 1861-62.	3. 1268 or 1861-62.	4. 1269 or 1862-63.	5. Total Quantities in store. Pungah.	Kurkutch.	Aggregate.	6. Price per 100 Mds.
Hidgellee.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	1451 0 0	90389 0 0	30546 0 0	122386 0 0	0 0 0	122386 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kissennuggur ...	10392 0 0	220200 0 0	0 0 0	230592 0 0	0 0 0	230592 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur ...	14543 0 0	134534 0 0	0 0 0	149077 0 0	0 0 0	149077 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur ...	9708 0 0	231381 0 0	32295 0 0	273384 0 0	0 0 0	273384 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Pooreeghatta ...	0 0 0	48634 0 0	0 0 0	48634 0 0	0 0 0	48634 0 0	
Total ...	36094 0 0	725138 0 0	62841 0 0	824073 0 0	0 0 0	824073 0 0	
Tumlook.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Narainpore ...	0 0 0	9025 0 0	54382 0 0	63407 0 0	0 0 0	63407 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	32667 0 0	36734 0 0	0 0 0	69401 0 0	0 0 0	69401 0 0	408 0 0
Total ..	32667 0 0	45759 0 0	54382 0 0	132808 0 0	0 0 0	132808 0 0	
Sulkea.							
Kurkutch Salt, Madras Permit ...	742039 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	742039 0 0	742039 0 0	398 0 0
Ditto do., Chilka ...	151607 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	151607 0 0	151607 0 0	386 0 0
Ditto do., Scinde ...	500000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500000 0 0	500000 0 0	418 0 0
Mixed Kurkutch Salt ..	2679 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2679 0 0	2679 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Cuttack ..	107186 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	
Ditto do., Balasore ..	191837 0 0	439228 0 0	0 0 0	631065 0 0	0 0 0	631065 0 0	
Ditto do., Khordah ...	169989 0 0	51088 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	
Ditto do., Chilka ...	202882 0 0	38044 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	421 0 0
Ditto do., Ramnuggur...	47190 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	
Ditto do., Pooreeghatta..	83218 0 0	33369 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	
Ditto do., Kissennuggur	130120 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	
Ditto do., Narainpore ..	295696 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	
Total ..	2624423 0 0	561729 0 0	0 0 0	1789827 0 0	1390325 0 0	3186152 0 0	
Ghoosery.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur ...	101188 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	101188 0 0	0 0 0	101188 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	48593 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	421 0 0
Mixed Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur—1265-66-67	40648 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	40648 0 0	0 0 0	40648 0 0	
Total ..	190429 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	190429 0 0	0 0 0	190429 0 0	
Chittagong.							
Pungah Salt, Sudder Ghaut ..	0 0 0	142327 0 0	0 0 0	142327 0 0	0 0 0	142327 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Bhaugkhally ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Arracan ...	0 0 0	2185 0 0	20107 0 0	22292 0 0	0 0 0	22292 0 0	424 0 0
Kurkutch Salt, Madras ...	0 0 0	146850 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	146850 0 0	146850 0 0	371 0 0
Ditto do., Judda ...	2689 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2689 0 0	2689 0 0	
Total ...	2689 0 0	291362 0 0	20107 0 0	164819 0 0	149539 0 0	314158 0 0	
Cuttack.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	124497 0 0	0 0 0	124497 0 0	399 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	124497 0 0	0 0 0	124497 0 0	
Pooree.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	266307 0 0	0 0 0	266307 0 0	399 0 0
Kurkutch Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1064024 0 0	1064024 0 0	356 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	266307 0 0	1064024 0 0	1330331 0 0	
Balasore.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Grand Total ...	2886302 0 0	1623988 0 0	137330 0 0	3492560 0 0	2609888 0 0	6102448 0 0	

N. B.—The above Salt is deliverable in quantities of fifty maunds and upwards at the Government Depôts specified in Column 1, and at the Prices stated in Column 6, to all applicants producing Rowannahs, which are procurable for all descriptions of Salt at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 2nd March 1865.

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

STATEMENT shewing the importations of Salt (private property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 1st March 1865.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	7,26,751	18,56,447	4,52,794	30,35,992
Bombay Kurkutch ...	5,630	82,166	66,521	1,54,317
Madras ,, ...	339	14,255	.....	14,594
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch ... / Muscat Rock ...	24,312	98,223	.....	1,22,535
Total ...	7,57,032	20,51,091	5,19,315	33,27,438

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 7th March 1865.

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that in all future sales in Darjeeling under the Waste Land Rules of unassessed Waste Lands the Government will reserve a Right-of-way over the land by slips or otherwise, as may seem proper, for the carriage of timber from reserved lands. A condition will also be annexed to all such sales for the preservation of all trees within 100 feet of any stream, jhora, &c.

(Sd.) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 27th February 1865.

Notification.

List of Persons entitled to the "India Medal" whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

IF these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State.

T. E. GOLDRICK ... ... *Lucknow.*
ACHILLE GEOFFROI, Volunteer ... *Defence of Lucknow.*

J. T. WHEELER,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
The 18th August 1864.

Notice.

THE attention of all Treasury Officers drawing Bills on the General Treasury, Bank of Bengal, is hereby called to the necessity of dispatching the Advices of Bills drawn by them on the day of issue. Much inconvenience is frequently experienced owing to delay on the part of Officers in charge of Treasuries in forwarding these Letters of Advice.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accts.-Genl., Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 24th February 1865.

Notification.

WHEREAS much inconvenience and difficulty is experienced in the Loan and Interest Departments of this Office in tracing endorsements and receipts for Interest written across the reverse of Government Promissory Notes presented for renewal or interest, notice is hereby given, with the sanction of Government, that in future cross receipts for interest will not be accepted, or further interest paid up on any Note the reverse of which is filled up. The holders of Notes so filled up can obtain new Notes on application to the Loan Office, and on payment of the usual fees.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acct.-Genl. to the Govt. of India.

Notification.

I HEREBY give notice that by virtue of the power vested in me by Section 8, of Act IX. of 1865, and with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, I have appointed Baboo Chundermohun Chatterjea to be Deputy Registrar-General of Assurances, and to perform original registration under Sections 26 and 27 of Act XVI. of 1864.

W. L. HEELEY,
Registrar-General.

The 3rd March 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division VIII. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Garden Reach.
Ramnagore.
Singarattee.
Indree.
Dowlutpore.
Jharoolsah.
Sonie.
Bonchbereah.
Auddygungachur.
Kidderpore.
Bycantpore.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 8th of March next, sit daily (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNL. COMMR'S. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
The 17th February 1865.

Ecclesiastical.

THE Revd. James Charles Thompson, Minister in this Diocese, has been appointed by the Bishop of Calcutta Surrogate in this Archdeaconry for granting Episcopal Licenses of Marriage.

W. H. ABBOTT,

Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1865.

A Revised Code of Rules for the award of Government Junior Scholarships is published for general information :—

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP RULES.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY Junior Scholarships are open annually to be competed for the University Entrance Examination by candidates educated in any School in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

2. These Scholarships are of three grades—ten of the first grade with stipends of Rupees (18) eighteen per mensem—fifty of the second grade with stipends of Rupees (14) fourteen per mensem—and a hundred of the third grade with stipends of Rupees (10) ten per mensem.

3. With the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction a Junior Scholarship may be held at any one of the "affiliated" Colleges which may be selected by the holder.

4. Each Scholarship is tenable for two years, provided that due progress, under a Collegiate course of Instruction, is regularly made by the holder—a certificate of the fact being submitted, at the end of the first year, by the Principal of his College.

5. The holder of a Junior Scholarship in a non-Government Institution is liable at any time to be examined by two persons appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, and approved by the Principal of the College to which he belongs, and, on proof of unsatisfactory progress, may be deprived of his Scholarship.

6. No candidate is eligible who did not study, for the last twelve months at least, in the School to which he belonged at the time of presenting himself at the Entrance Examination.

7. The ten Scholarships of the first grade will be awarded to the ten candidates who obtain the greatest number of marks in the Entrance Examination.

8. The fifty Scholarships of the second grade are reserved for Schools situated within the five Collegiate circles of Calcutta, Hooghly, Kishnaghur, Berhampore, and Dacca—ten Scholarships for each circle—and will be awarded to the ten highest candidates from each who do not gain Scholarships of the first grade, provided their names appear in the first Division.

The Hooghly Circle includes—
Howrah, Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Baraset, Midnapore, and the Province of Orissa.

The Kishnaghur Circle includes—
Nuddea, Burdwan, Jessore, Pubna, Beerbhoom, Bancoorah, and Puruliya.

The Berhampore Circle includes—
Moorshedabad, Rajshahi, Maldah, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, and the Province of Behar.

The Dacca Circle includes—
Dacca, Furreedpore, Bograh, Burrisal, Chittagong, Tipperah, Sylhet, Cachar, Khasia, Mymensing, Rungpur, and Assam.

The Calcutta Circle includes—
The Town of Calcutta only.

9. Fifty Scholarships of the third grade are similarly reserved for the five Collegiate circles—ten for each circle—and will be awarded to the ten highest candidates from each who do not gain Scholarships of the first or second grade, provided their names appear either in the first Division or in the upper half of the second Division.

10. Scholarships not taken up under the two preceding rules by the circles for which they are reserved will be awarded to candidates from the General list in order of merit, provided they reach the prescribed standard.

11. The remaining fifty Scholarships of the third grade will be awarded, at the discretion of the Director of Public Instruction, to candidates who pass the Examination and appear deserving of reward and encouragement, although they may fail to reach the standard prescribed in the foregoing rules.

12. The holders of Scholarships in all Government Colleges are required to pay the usual monthly fees which are levied from other Students, provided always that no Scholarship-holder shall be required to pay a higher fee than Rupees (5) five per mensem.

* * *

W. S. ATKINSON,

Director of Public Instruction.

The 22nd February 1865.

Notice.

CERTAIN Effects, the property of MR. G. HUMPHREY, late Agent of the Darjeeling Transit and Hotel Company, "Limited," are in the custody of this Court and will be given up to any person who establishes a claim to them. If not claimed within six months they will be sold.

JOHN BEAMES,

PURNEAH;
Magistrate's Office,
The February 1865.

Officiating Magistrate.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 4th March 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
February ...	26	Sunday ...	.....	... ...	.....	.....	... .	.. ...	... ..	..	0·66	...
	27	30·072	78·2	67·1	11·1	71·6	65·5	62·4	0·74	N. W. & N.	0·18	...
	28	·148	80·2	64 6	15·6	72·2	63·9	57·8	·61	N. W.	..	....
March ...	1	·094	82·3	63·6	18·7	73 0	64·5	57·7	·61	W. & N. W	...	...
	2	·040	85·4	66·8	18·6	75·9	69 3	64·7	·70	S.	...	...
	3	29·996	84·4	70·0	14·4	76 9	69 6	64·5	·67	S	...	...
	4	·971	83·8	68 8	15·0	75·4	68·7	64·0	·69	S. & N. E.	...	...

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	21·8
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	85·4
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	87·2
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0 67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·59
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	0·84
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 4th current	...	2·34
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·84

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 6th March 1865.

Sheriff's Office, the 15th February 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Friday, the tenth day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Court will open every day of the Sessions precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

সরিপ আফিষ ১৫ ফেব্রুআরি ১৮৬৫ সাল ।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ১০ মাচ ১৮৬৫ সাল শুক্রবার বেলা এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় কলিকাতার ফোর্ট উইলিএমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান তন্নিমিত্ত বঙ্গদেশের ফোর্ট উইলিএমের হাই কোর্ট টৌউনহালে আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়েরটারমিনের এবং এডমিরেল্‌টি অর্থাৎ মহাসমুদ্রসম্পর্কীয় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন ।

এই সেশিয়ান যত কালপর্য্যন্ত থাকিবেক প্রতিদিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় আরাম্ভ হইবেক এবিষয় সকলে স্মরণ রাখুন ।

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

Notification.

MR. ASSISTANT FERRAR has been placed in charge of the Rajshahye Treasury and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
Commr., Rajshahye Division.

The 27th February 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that all the Khas Forests in Cachar containing Cautchouc trees, bounded on the East by Moneepoor; West by Sylhet; North by Assam, and South by Independent Tiqperah, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder for a period of one year, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866, on the 31st March 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

J. F. SHERER,
Asst. Commissioner, in charge.

CACHAR;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 6th December 1864.

Notice.

A MELA will be held at Katigorah, in Cachar, commencing on the 24th March 1865, corresponding with 12th Chyet 1271, being at the time of the Siddersur Baroni, and will continue as long as is considered necessary.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR;
Depy. Commr.'s Office,
The 18th January 1865.

Notice.

CAPTAIN A. E. CAMPBELL, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Nowgong Treasury from MR. H. C. B. C. RABAN, Deputy Commissioner, on the 7th instant, and has been empowered to draw Bills on the several Public Treasuries.

H. HOPKINSON,
Commissioner of Assam.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Assam,
The 11th February 1865.

Notice.

SHAHEBZADA AHMED ALLY KHAN, Deputy Collector of Maldah, has been placed in charge of the Treasury and empowered to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
Commr., Rajshahye Division.

The 11th February 1865.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 21st to 27th February 1865.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 9	
On the Entrance Shoal ...	0 6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles	0 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	Closed.	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 6	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	4 0	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.	. . .	
Entrance Bar ...	7 3	
Below the Entrance	3 0	
Thence to Jeagunge	2 3	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 5	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2 3	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance ...	Closed.	
Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...		
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	2 9	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 6	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 1st March 1865, 10 inches below zero.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

BERHAMPORE,
The 2nd March 1865.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC PASSED THROUGH THE CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS *from* 1st *to* 28th *February* 1865.

Names of Chowkeys.		Charcoal.			Wood Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Indigo.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Lime.			Mustard Seed.			Mustard Seed Oil.	
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Circular Canal	Ramonghatta	...	...	...	2	300	200	..	...	...	.	.	...	52	7200	787000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	13600	12500	263	29700	18500	45	47700	3200	7	2200	1600	...	...
	Chitpore	218	23600	15800	...	...	...	6	1800	212 Bales	.	.	...	...	...	...	48	21600	1050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	700	400	...	...	...	..	...	...	10	2600	1625	..	...	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	10	4500	1500	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	40000	20000	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	19500	9000	15	4500	2000
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kidderpore	18	24150	16000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1257	240	...	...	...	...	6	1625	900	...	...	...	2	1900	700	1	1300	800	...	...	...

Names of Chowkeys.		Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Linseed.			Paddy.			Pulse.			Peas.			Rice.			Wheat.			Lentil.			Grain.			Sundries.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Total Number of Boats.	Total Maundage by Canal Measurement.	Total Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Circular Canal	Ramonghatta	...	...	...	1345	328700	162500	8	4200	1000	73	7270	6150	8	4800	3200	3	900	700	2	700	500	6372	452700	273500	3	3600	1600	6	4800	3200	1[illegible]	[illegible]	2700	2[illegible]	[illegible]	...
	Chitpore	692	376500	182410	...	...	...	4	600	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	185[illegible]	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	400	2967	[illegible]	...
Tolly's Nullah	Samookpotta	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2500	1300	5	13000	4000	600	125275	63275	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	36275	142275	3	7000	2000	...	...	...	2	3600	3125	1528	21[illegible]	...
	Russa	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	575	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	2750	14275	107500	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1082	43[illegible]	...
	Kidderpore	31	26000	12500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1289	3[illegible]	...

Dhappa;
Toll Collector's Office,
The 2nd March 1865.

J. F. Galiffe,
Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals.

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NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Holdings of Khass Mehal Punchannogram will be put up for public sale, under the provisions of Act VIII. of 1835, at the Office of the Deputy Collector of 24-Pergunnahs, at Alipore, on Wednesday, the 15th March 1865, precisely at 12 o'clock. Fifteen per cent. of the purchase money must be paid immediately the Lot is knocked down.

If the fifteen per cent. be not paid in cash or Notes within two hours of the sale the Lot shall be re-sold on the same day, and if the remainder of the purchase money is not paid by noon of the 8th day from the date of sale, the Lot shall be re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit the advance of fifteen per cent. already made:—

Number of Grand Division.	Number of Sub-Division.	Number of Holding.	Names of the Proprietors.	Annual Jumma.			Total Balance.		
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
I.	I.	33	Muddun Mohun Singh ...	1	10	5	1	10	5
„	VII.	62	Wopendro Mohun Tagore ...	2	13	3	2	13	3
„	VIII.	10	Ditto ...	16	15	3	16	15	3
„	IX.	92	Shama Churn Moostobee ...	14	13	3	14	13	3
„	„	105	Modoosoodun Holdar ..	0	4	0	0	4	0
„	„	129	Callachand Mondul ...	0	3	9	0	1	1
„	„	162	Ditto ...	0	3	3	0	0	10
„	X.	6	Buddun Chunder Mondul ...	0	6	0	0	12	0
„	„	15	Mohamed Syam ...	0	6	9	0	0	5
„	„	33	Ditto ...	0	10	6	0	0	3
„	„	170	Ditto ...	0	3	6	0	0	3
„	„	212	Ditto ...	0	3	3	0	0	3
„	XI.	23	Prem Chand Ghose ...	3	6	0	3	6	0
„	„	24	Ditto ...	4	2	3	4	2	3
„	„	40	Ditto ...	2	2	3	2	2	3
„	„	99	Ditto ...	1	6	0	1	6	0
„	„	114	Ditto ...	0	3	6	0	3	6
„	„	124	Ditto ...	1	0	5	1	0	5
„	„	125	Ditto ...	0	5	3	0	5	3
„	„	130	Ditto ...	1	11	9	1	11	9
„	XIV.	90	Ditto ...	2	9	9	2	9	9
„	XV.	38	Ditto ...	4	10	9	4	10	9
„	„	80	Ditto ...	4	10	0	4	10	0
„	„	84	Ditto ...	3	3	0	3	3	0
„	„	113	Ditto ...	1	4	6	1	4	6
„	„	123	Ditto ...	1	8	9	1	8	9
„	XVI.	76	Shama Churn Moostobee ...	3	8	5	3	8	5
„	„	76-1	Ditto ...	2	3	9	2	3	9
„	„	94-1	Ditto ...	0	13	3	0	13	3
„	„	141	Ditto ...	6	4	0	6	4	0
„	„	164	Ditto ...	6	0	0	6	0	0
„	„	171	Ditto ..	2	9	4	2	9	4
III.	VII.	38	Modoosoodun Holdar ...	0	0	9	0	2	3
IV.	A.	71	Shaikh Amanut Ally ...	63	1	6	63	1	6
„	„	104	Ditto ...	6	13	6	6	13	6
„	B.	27-88	Kyam Mistry ...	0	4	0	0	4	0
„	„	178	Lokenauth Bose ...	7	2	6	21	7	6
„	D.	31	Dwarkanauth Bose ...	1	11	6	3	7	0
„	„	42	Ditto ...	2	15	7	2	15	7
„	E.	100	Lokenauth Bose ...	0	13	6	1	11	0
„	F.	53	Ditto ...	0	7	4	0	7	4
„	G.	98	Sharaj Khansáma ...	0	3	1	0	3	1
„	„	102	Ditto ...	0	2	2	0	2	2
„	„	141	Mohendro Nauth Roy and others ...	29	8	9	29	8	9
„	„	148	Peary Money Dossy ...	21	7	1	21	7	1
„	H.	95	Meer Jaffer Ally and others ...	19	5	10	19	5	10
„	I.	4	Shaikh Calloo Sircar ...	3	13	9	3	13	9
„	„	52A.	Hurro Soondurry Debba ...	0	9	7	2	6	10
„	„	80	Syed Golam Ally ..	1	15	4	1	15	4
„	„	114	Saboo Mistry ...	0	10	7	0	10	7
„	M.	49	Dwarkanauth Bose ...	1	10	11	3	5	10

Number of Grand Division.	Number of Sub-Division.	Number of Holding.	Names of the Proprietors.	Annual Jumma.	Total Balance.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
IV.	N.	128	Lokenauth Bose ...	2 0 2	2 0 2
,,	,,	31	Ditto ...	1 1 0	2 2 0
,,	,,	43	Ditto ...	0 12 9	1 9 6
,,	,,	19	Ditto ...	1 8 6	3 1 0
,,	,,	71	Ditto ...	0 14 8	1 13 4
,,	,,	98	Ditto ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
,,	,,	102	Ditto ...	0 12 9	1 9 6
,,	,,	119	Ditto ...	3 10 0	7 1 0
,,	,,	174	Ditto ...	0 8 9	1 1 6
,,	,,	231	Ditto ...	0 6 3	0 12 6
,,	,,	261	Ditto ...	2 7 9	2 15 6
,,	,,	332	Ditto ...	0 6 10	0 13 8
,,	O.	45	Mohendro Nauth Roy and others ...	18 5 10	18 5 10
,,	,,	52	Lokenauth Bose ...	16 11 0	16 11 0
,,	,,	81	Dwarkanauth Bose ...	6 11 4	6 11 4
,,	,,	57	Lokenauth Bose ...	0 5 0	0 15 0
,,	,,	68	Ditto ...	3 3 9	6 2 3
,,	,,	129	Mohendro Nauth Roy and others ...	35 7 4	35 7 1
,,	,,	196	Hazee Ally ...	3 3 9	3 3 9
,,	,,	224	Dwarkanauth Bose ...	1 2 10	1 2 10
V.	F.	24	Ramjaun Arutdar ...	2 1 5	2 1 5
,,	,,	34	Ditto ...	1 15 2	1 15 2
,,	H.	99	Rohemut Mistry and others ...	4 0 9	4 0 9
,,	,,	334A.	Issur Musjud S. Ramjaun Arutdar ..	2 6 6	2 6 6
,,	,,	345	Ramjaun Arutdar ...	0 8 8	0 8 8
,,	,,	347	Issur Musjud S. Ramjaun Arutdar ...	2 6 6	2 6 6
,,	,,	384	Ramjaun Arutdar ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
,,	I.	52	Golam Hossen Mistry ...	1 1 6	1 1 6
,,	,,	59A.	Dowlut Mistry and others ...	1 6 1	1 6 1
,,	,,	70A.	Ditto ...	1 4 1	1 4 1
,,	,,	88	Ditto ...	5 5 3	5 5 3
,,	,,	88A.	Golam Hossen Mistry ...	0 4 0	0 4 0
,,	,,	93	Ditto ...	2 4 9	2 4 9
,,	J.	26	Dowlut Mistry and others ...	5 0 6	5 0 6
,,	,,	26A.	Golam Hossen Mistry ...	5 0 6	5 0 6
,,	,,	26B.	Dowlut Mistry ...	2 0 2	2 0 2
,,	K.	60	Ram Chand Mondul ...	0 11 3	0 11 3
,,	,,	255	Calloo Mondul ...	9 2 2	9 2 2
,,	L.	116	Gora Chand Mookerjee ...	3 0 0	3 0 0
,,	N.	36	Shib Chunder Nosur ...	3 12 5	3 12 5
,,	,,	13, 11, 45 & 17	Amanut Ally ...	13 12 2	13 12 2
,,	Q.	19	Cully Churn Chatterjee ...	0 15 7	0 15 7
,,	,,	99	Ditto ...	0 10 3	0 10 3
,,	,,	112	Ditto ...	0 6 9	0 6 9
,,	,,	115	Ditto ...	1 10 2	1 10 2
,,	R.	1	Ditto ...	1 15 2	1 15 2
,,	,,	6	Ditto ...	2 4 6	2 4 6
,,	,,	10	Dowlut Mistry ...	2 2 2	2 2 2
,,	,,	21	Cally Churn Chatterjee ...	1 6 10	1 6 10
,,	,,	22	Ditto ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
,,	,,	23	Ditto ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
,,	,,	87	Eniatoollah ...	0 7 0	0 7 0
,,	,,	88	Ditto ...	0 13 6	0 13 6
,,	,,	89	Ditto ...	0 14 6	0 14 6
,,	S.	17	Mohaleb Mondul ...	0 5 9	0 5 9
,,	,,	61	Abud Mondul and others ...	1 7 2	1 7 2
,,	,,	88	Eniatoollah ...	1 6 3	1 6 3
,,	,,	111	Ditto ...	1 6 9	1 6 9
,,	,,	31	Cally Churn Chatterjee ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
,,	,,	38	Peary Mony Debba ...	1 13 9	1 13 9
,,	T.	58	Ditto ...	2 1 10	2 1 10

Number of Grand Division.	Number of Sub-Division.	Number of Holding.	Names of the Proprietors.	Annual Jumma.	Total Balance.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
V.	T.	85	Peary Money Debba ...	1 6 3	1 6 3
„	„	142	Ditto ...	2 0 6	2 0 6
„	„	150	Ditto ...	3 1 9	3 1 9
„	U.	10	Tara Chand Chatterjee ...	1 10 0	1 10 0
„	„	28	Ditto ...	0 3 2	0 3 2
„	„	35	Ditto ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
„	„	52	Ditto ...	1 12 1	1 12 1
„	„	66	Abud Mondul and others ...	2 1 6	2 1 6
„	„	67	Lokenauth Bose ...	1 11 0	1 11 0
„	„	74	Ditto ...	1 2 8	1 2 8
„	„	76	Peary Money Debba ...	1 1 4	1 1 4
„	„	101	Ditto ...	2 12 4	2 12 4
„	„	104	Ditto ...	5 4 6	5 4 6
„	V.	1	Ditto ...	1 9 0	1 9 0
„	„	63	Ditto ...	2 7 11	2 7 11
„	„	95	Ditto ...	1 14 11	1 14 11
„	„	99	Lokenauth Bose ...	0 10 6	0 10 6
VI.	C.	188A.	Modoosoodun Holdar ...	0 0 8	0 0 8
„	H.	6	Sulaha Begum Shahabe ...	3 1 0	3 1 0
„	„	7	Ditto ...	3 4 0	3 4 0
„	„	12	Ditto ..	17 1 0	17 1 0
„	Q.	212&322	Shib Chunder Ghose ...	3 12 4	1 4 4
„	T.	97	Ramkumar Chuckerbutty ...	1 1 9	1 1 9
„	„	139	Ditto ...	1 2 6	1 2 6
„	N.	46	Ditto ...	0 14 7	0 14 7
„	„	48	Ditto ...	0 3 3	0 3 3
II.	IV.	21	Essur Radhanauth Tacoor S. Modun Mohun Mitter ...	3 12 0	3 12 0
III.	I.&VIII.	31, 34, 58 & 33	Maria Peariee, Ijardar of Lottery Committee's Lands* ...	6 2 3	882 0 0

* The right Zemindar has in this holding will be sold at a public outcry.

Deputy Collector's Office,
24-Pergunnahs,
The 1st March 1865.

W. Heysham,
Depy. Collector.

No. 10.

Commissariat Notice.

Sealed Tenders are invited for the supply of 2,50,000 lbs. of picked and cleaned Madras, Colombo, or Bourbon Coffee, deliverable at Commissariat Godown, Baloo Ghaut, on or before—

15th April	1865	50,000	lbs.
1st June	„	50,000	„
1st September	„	50,000	„
1st November	„	1,00,000	„
		2,50,000	„

Form can be obtained at No. 6, Park Street, where Tenders will be received up 2 P. M. of 13th March, and opened at noon on the day following.

Security deposit of 5,000 Rupees to be by Government Promissory Note or Bank of Bengal Receipts. Cash will not be received.

G. S. Macbean,
Assistant Commissary General.

Fort William;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 1st March 1865.

No. 2.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following Contracts have been concluded in the Commissariat Department for the period specified :—

Agra Division.

	Rs.	As.	P.			
Agra.						
Quilts	.. 6	10	0	per each	Mohun Lall ...	From 1st September 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Suttrunjees	... 2	12	0	„		
Blankets	... 3	0	0	„		
Muttra.						
Quilts	... 6	14	0	„		
Suttrunjees	... 2	14	0	„		
Blankets	... 3	2	0	„		

Lucknow Division.

Lucknow.					
Beef at Station and Camp, 10 miles ...	10	6	0	p. 100 lbs.	Sheik Ellahie Bux... From 1st July 1864 to 30th April 1865.
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...	12	15	0	„	
Mutton at Station and Camp, 10 miles	14	10	0	„	
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...	16	8	0	„	
Sectapore.					
Beef at Station and Camp, 10 miles...	10	0	0	„	
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...	12	15	0	„	
Mutton at Station and Camp, 10 miles	14	8	0	„	
Camp, 40 miles, and on Command ...	16	8	0	„	

Peshawur Division.

Hospital Clothing.

Banians, Flannel ...	2	5	0	per each	Heeran und ... From 1st May 1865. to 31st January 1866.
Bedside Suttrunjees ...	1	0	0	„	
Belts, Flannel ...	1	0	0	„	
Blankets, Country, lined with Chintz...	2	9	0	„	
Cloth, Kharowah, for repairs ...	0	4	0	per yard	
Gowns, Linen, double ...	2	6	0	per each	
„ single ...	1	6	0	„	
Gowns, Bed, lined with Loie ...	3	4	0	„	
„ „ „ Flannel ...	4	0	0	„	
Mattrasses ...	3	8	0	„	
Night Caps, Flannel ...	0	5	0	„	
„ Linen ...	0	2	0	„	
Pillows, large ...	0	12	0	„	
„ small ...	0	6	0	„	
Pillowcases, large ...	0	7	0	„	
„ small ...	0	4	0	„	
Palliasses ...	1	4	0	„	
Quilts, Cotton ...	6	0	0	„	
„ Chintz ...	1	0	0	„	
Sheets, Linen ...	2	0	0	„	
Shirts, „ ...	1	14	0	„	
Slippers ...	0	6	0	per pair	
Socks, Linen or Cotton ...	0	4	0	„	
„ Worsted ...	0	5	0	„	
Towels, large ...	0	4	0	per each	
„ Putna, Hand ...	0	5	0	„	
Trowsers, Linen ...	0	14	0	per pair	
„ Flannel ...	2	14	0	„	
Thread, Sewing ...	0	12	0	per lb.	

JULLUNDER DIVISION.

At Jullunder.	Rs.	As.	P.			
Rice at Station	... 44	8	0	p. 100 lbs.	Mukhun Lall ...	From 1st February 1865 to 31st January 1866.
Kangra and Dhurmsala.						
Rice at Station	... 3	12	0	„		
At Dhurmsala.						
Sugar at Station	... 0	2	8	per lb.		
Camp within 40 miles	... 0	3	3	„		
On Command	... 0	3	9	„		

LAHORE DIVISION.

Beef at Station and in Camp up to 40 miles	... 10	7	10	p. 100 lbs.	Ellahie Bux ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
On Command	... 13	14	1	„		
Mutton at Station and in Camp up to 10 miles	... 12	12	1	„		
On Command	... 15	11	9	„		

FEROZEPORE DIVISION.

Beef at Station	... 7	11	0	„	Allabux ...	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.
Camp, 10 miles	... 7	15	0	„		
„ 10 „	... 9	0	0	„		
On Command	... 10	15	0	„		
Mutton.						
At Station	... 11	0	0	„		
Camp, 10 miles	... 11	4	0	„		
„ 10 „	... 12	0	0	„		
On Command	... 13	1	0	„		

J. D. MACPHERSON, *Colonel,*
Commissary General.

No. 12.

Commissariat Notice.

THE Assistant Commissary General invites Tenders for the supply in 1865-66 of the following Stores :—

1. Lime, Common.
2. Paddy Straw.
3. Bazar Medicines.
4. Hospital Necessaries.
5. Hospital Clothing and Bedding
6. Bhurs.
7. Pansways.
8. Bullock Gear.

Sealed Tenders will be received at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th March and opened thereat noon on the day following in the presence of attending parties.

Full particulars as to quantities, places of delivery, and Security deposit were published in the *Exchange Gazette* of the 27th January 1865.

FORT WILLIAM;
Commissariat Office,
The 4th March 1865.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General.

No. 3.

Commissariat Notice.

I. SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Darjeeling up to 2 P. M. of the 10th day of March 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for ." Here specify the names of Articles.

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Cash, Treasury Receipt, or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
			Darjeeling Station comprising Sanitarium and Convalescent Depôt. / On Command.			Rs.	Rs.		
1	Firewood	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	Mds. 100,000 / Mds. ...	Barracks and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	At half an hour before sunrise.	250	2,500	Dry and split up.	
2	Salt		lbs. 6,095 / lbs. 600			50	85	Good. Ration quality.	
3	Potatoes		109,500 / 9,000			160	1,600	Ditto.	Consisting of 3 oz. of onions and 2 oz. of vegetables of the supply in season per man per diem.
	Vegetables, mixed ...		36,500 / 3,000						
4	Eggs		No. 2,570 / No. 214	To Hospitals. To Medical Officers.	At any time the Medical Officers may direct.	50	50	Good, fresh laid.	
	Fowls		lbs. 660 / lbs. oz. 20 0					Exclusive of bones.	
	Chickens								
5	Butter		252 / 21 0			50	70	Good.	
	Milk		9,610 / 800 0						
	Ghee		34 / 2 13						
6	Tinning Cooking Utensils		No. 7,065 / No. 588	Barracks and Hospitals.	At any time the Commanding and Medical Officers may direct.	50	75	Ditto.	
7	Beer in Quarts ...		90 dozs. / ...	To the Commissariat Godown.	According to requisitions from Commissariat Officer.	50	125	Alsopp's best quality.	
	,, in Pints		25 ,, / ...						
8	Coffee		6,610 lbs. / ...			50	200	Good. Ration quality.	
9	Lime		Mds. S. 150 0 / ...	To Barracks and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	According to monthly indents in the proportion prescribed by Government.	50	50	Unslaked.	
10	Lamp, Oil		91 7 / ...			50	200	Good Mustard Oil.	
	Thread for Wicks ...		6 32 / ...					Good.	
	Lamp Cloths		117 yds. / ...					Strong.	

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract.		Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			Darjeeling Station comprising Subdivisional and Convalescent Depot.	On Command.						
11	Bazar Phials	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	24 dozs.	2 dozs.	To Barracks. To Barrack Master, Darjeeling. To Hospitals. To Medical Officers.	According to indent from the Barrack Department; at any time the Barrack Master may direct. At any time the Medical Officers may direct.	Rupees 50.	Rupees 100.	Strong.	New Articles supplied to Hospitals. Repairs to be executed in a workmanlike manner.
	Baskets		48 No.	4 No.					Ditto	
	Candles, Tallow		12 lbs.	1 lb.					Good.	
	,, Wax		12 ,,	1 ,,					Ditto.	
	Cloth for Dressing		120 yds.	10 yds.					Ditto	
	,, for Bandages		120 ,,	10 ,,					Ditto.	
	Charcoal		12 mds.	1 md.					Ditto.	
	Cotton, unspun		6 lbs.	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Flour for Poultice		50 ,,	5 lbs.					Ditto.	
	Flannel, Europe		96 yds.	8 yds.					Ditto.	
	,, Country		96 ,,	8 ,,					Ditto.	
	Green Silk		12 ,,	1 yd.					Ditto.	
	Honey		6 lbs.	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Linseed Meal		24 ,,	2 lbs.					Ditto.	
	Nauuds, Earthen		12 No.	1 No.					Strong.	
	Pepper, Country		6 qrs.	¼ qr.					Ditto.	
	Earthen Pots		144 No.	12 No.					Ditto.	
	Plantain Leaves		241 ,,	20 ,,					Green and fresh.	
	Soap, Europe		4 lbs.	4 oz.					Good.	
	,, Country		12 ,,	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	Suet, Mutton		6 ,,	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Tape		120 yds.	10 yds.					Strong.	
	Tow		6 lbs.	8 oz					Ditto.	
	Twine		6 ,,	8 ,,					Ditto.	
	Almond		3 ,,	4 ,,					Good.	
	Alum		6 ,,	8 ,,					Ditto.	
	Assafœtida		6 ,,	8 ,,					Ditto.	
	Bel Fruits		144 No.	12 No.					Ditto.	
	Babcring		1 lb.	.....					Ditto.	
	Camphor		3 lbs.	4 oz.					Ditto.	
	Coriander Seed		3 ,,	4 ,,					Ditto.	
	Cinnamon		6 ,,	8 ,,					Ditto.	
	Chiretta		12 ,,	1 lb					Ditto.	
	Cloves		6 ,,	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Cardamums		12 ,,	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	Catechu		3 ,,	4 oz.					Ditto.	
	Gundaheeroza		1 lb.	.....					Ditto.	
	Ginger, dry		12 lbs.	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	Kalabana		6 ,,	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Kuth Kuringa		3 ,,	4 ,,					Ditto.	
	Cubebs		9 ,,	12 ,,					Ditto.	
	Linseed		24 ,,	2 lbs.					Ditto.	
	Mustard Seed		48 ,,	4 ,,					Ditto.	
	Pepper, Black		12 ,,	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	Poppy Heads		3 ,,	4 oz.					Ditto.	
	Rasaut		3 ,,	4 ,,					Ditto.	
	Saltpetre		3 ,,	4 ,,					Ditto.	
	Sweet Oil		3 ,,	4 ,,					Ditto.	
	Wax, White		12 ,,	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	,, Yellow		12 ,,	1 ,,					Ditto.	
	Dusters		66 yds.	6 yds.					Ditto.	
	Ghurrahs, Earthen		144 No.	12 No.					Ditto.	
	Nitre		6 lbs.	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Linseed Oil		12 ,,	1 lb.					Ditto.	
	Hogs Lard		6 ,,	8 oz.					Ditto.	
	Raisins		6 ,,	8 ,,					Ditto.	
	Cloth, Long, fine		36 yds.	3 yds.					Strong.	
	Cloth, coarse		60 ,,	5 ,,					Ditto.	
12	BARRACK FURNITURES AND REPAIRS.									
	NEW FURNITURES.									
	Barrels, Water		No. 30	.....						
	Basins, Metal		,, 5	.....						
	Chairs, Sergeants'		,, 18	.....						
	Ladders, Wooden		,, 17	.....						
	,, Bamboo		,, 15	.....						
	Padlocks		,, 25	.....						
	Iron Privy Pans		,, 6	.....						
	Basin Stands, small		,, 10	.....						
	,, large		,, 4	.....						
	Bathing Tubs		,, 1	.....						
	REPAIRS.									
	Cots.									
	Legs									
	Sides									
	Ends									
	Head Rail									
	Iron Angle pieces									
	Cane Bottoms									

Number of Tenders separately invited	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited	Aggregate Quantity deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
	Boxes								
	Hinges, Iron, 8" ...								
	Sides								
	Locks, complete ...								
	Keys ...								
	Batten and Bottoms								
	Tell, complete								
	Lid								
	Tell Lids ...								
	Hasps								
	Iron Corner Clamps								
	" " of Lid								
	" " of Side								
	" Handles								
	Tables								
	Legs ...								
	Angle pieces								
	Plank for Top								
	Foot Rail, long								
	" " cross								
	End pieces								
	Side "								
	Iron Corner Clamps								
	" Side "								
	Forms.								
	Plank for Top								
	Legs								
	Side pieces ...								
	Foot Rail ...								
	Ladders.								
	Sides ...								
	Stairs								
	Basin Stands.								
	Top Plank ...								
	Legs ...								
	Hospital Bedding Tables.								
	Sides ...								
	Shelves ...								
	Almirahs.								
	Brass Hinges, Europe ...								
	" Locks " ...								
	" Keys " ...								
	Bolts ...								
	Doors								
	Sides								
	Shelves								
	Boarding at Top								
	Feet								
	Forms with Backs.								
	Plank for seat								
	Top Rail								
	Lower Rail								
	Arm Rail								
	Legs, front, turned								
	" back								
	Support for Rail								
	Wooden Ablution Tubs.								
	Sides or Bottoms								
	Handles ...								
	Corner Brackets								
	Water Barrels.								
	Hasps ...								
	Towel Racks.								
	Pegs ...								
	Rail ...								
	Chairs.								
	Arms								
	Seats								
	Iron Clamps								
	Legs, front, turned								
	" back								
	Doolies.								
	Canvass								
	Iron Pins ...								
	" Braces								
	Painting								
	New Bottoms								
	Side pieces								
	End "								
	Bamboo Poles								
	Upright pieces								
	Lanterns.								
	Panes of Glass								
	Wires								
	Doors or Sides, new								
	Burners, Tin								
	" Glass								
	Screws, 1"								
	" 1½"								
	" " 2"								
		From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.		To Barracks. To Barrack Master, Dargeeling. According to orders from the Barrack Department; at any time the Barrack Master may direct.		Rupees 50.	Rupees 150.	New Articles according to Muster. Repairs to be executed in a workmanlike manner.	

DARJEELING;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 4th February 1865.

J. E. THOMSON, *Major,*
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 9.

Commissariat Notice.

THE Assistant Commissary General invites sealed Tenders for supply of Vegetables to Troops at Calcutta and Dum-Dum for one year from 1st May 1865.

Separate Tenders for each Station.

Form can be obtained at No 6, Park Street, where Tenders will be received up to 2 P. M. of the 13th March, and opened at noon on the day following.

Earnest Deposit to be by Government Promissory Note or Bank of Bengal Receipt. Cash will not be received.

FORT WILLIAM;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 27th February 1865.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General.

No. 12.

Commissariat Notice.

I. SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Dinapore and Hazareebaugh up to 4 P. M. of the 20th March 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for Gram," &c.

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each and every Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Station separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.		Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.		Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			Dinapore.	Hazareebaugh.			Dinapore.	Hazareebaugh.			
			Mds.	Mds.			Rs.	Rs.			
1	Gram for Horses ...	For one year from 1st July 1865 to 30th June 1866.	4,150	4,050	Dinapore and Hazareebaugh.	Daily as required.	200	300	Ten per cent. on estimated annual outlay.	1st Quality, picked and cleaned from all admixtures.	
2	„ „ Bullocks ...		1,400	1,400						1st Quality, unpicked, but not exceeding 2 seers per maund of admixtures.	
	Bhoosah, White ...		13,000	...			100	100		Good Quality.	
	„ Missa ...		3,000	3,000							
	Paddy Straw ...		...	8,600							
	Green Grass ...		...	8,600							
3	Atta ...		2,160	720			200	100		2nd Quality.	

DINAPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 20th February 1865.

G. S. KEIR, *Lieut.,*
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 11.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Gowhatty up to 3 P. M. of the 27th March 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon of the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule at Gowhatty and Dependencies.

2. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from this Office.

3. Tenders to be superscribed—Tenders for the supply of Articles mentioned in the Schedule noted below.

4. Tenders presented after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

5. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the required Earnest Money by Kamroop Treasury Transfer Receipt or Government Promissory Notes.

6. Separate Tenders are required for the Articles under each Class.

7. Separate rates to be tendered for the supply of all and every Article mentioned in Classes from A to J.

1st.—At Station.
2nd.—Within 15 miles of Station.
3rd.—Within 30 miles of Station.
4th.—On Command, *i. e.* beyond the distance mentioned in above clauses.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
1	A.	From 1st June 1865 to 31st May 1866	Gowhatty. Mds. S. C.	Ration grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	As required.	Rs.	At 10 per cent on probable annual outlay.		The Sudder Stations are Gowhatty, Gowalparah, (Jogeegopah,) and Chirrapoonjee. All Commands will be beyond 30 miles from these Stations. More or less.
	Butter ...		0 35 0			50			
	Milk ...		20 0 0						
2	B.								
	Chickens ...		800 No.			50			
	Eggs ...		500 „						
	Fowls ...		200 „						
3	C.								
	Firewood ...		58,400 lbs.		Daily proportion at half an hour before sunrise.	100		Very best ...	
	Lime, unslaked ...		100 mds						
4	D.			Agreeable to indents					
	Oil, Til ...		40 „			100			
	Salt ...		850 lbs.		Daily, as Firewood ...				
5	E.								
	Elephant Gear.								
	Guddelahs ...		252 No.			200			
	Guddies ...		252 „	Gowhatty Commissariat Office.	From September 1865.			Very best according to Muster ...	
	Putties ...		252 „						
	Rope ...		750 „						
6	F.								
	Potatoes ...		13,060 lbs.	Ration grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily, as Firewood...	75		Very best ...	
	Vegetables ...		6,380 „						
7	G.						At 25 per cent. on probable annual outlay	Very best according to Muster ...	
	Blankets ...		70 No.	Gowhatty Commissariat Office.	From October 1865.	50			
	Quilts ...		70 „						
	Sheets ...		70 „						
	Suttrunjees ...		70 „						
8	H.								
	Rice, Table ...		4,860 lbs.	Ration grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily, as Firewood ...	100	At 10 per cent. on probable annual outlay.	According to Muster ...	
	Paddy ...		13,000 mds	Gowhatty Commissariat Godown.	As required ...				
9	I.								
	Sugar, Moist ...		3,036 lbs.	Ration grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily, as Firewood.	50			
10	J.								
	Tinning ...		150 No.	At Ration Stand.	As required ...	50		Very best ...	

GOWHATTY;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 17th February 1865.

C. S. LANCE, *Captain,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

No. 10.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Gowhatty up to 3 P. M. on the 20th March 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon of the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule at Gowhatty.

2. No Tenders will be received except on Form obtainable from this Office.

3. Tenders to be superscribed—Tenders for the supply of the Articles mentioned in the Schedule noted below.

4. Tenders presented after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

5. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the required Earnest Money by Kamroop Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes.

6. Separate rates to be tendered for the supply of Articles mentioned for Station and Command:—

1. At Station.
2. Within 15 miles of Station.
3. Within 30 ditto ditto.
4. On Command, *i. e.* beyond the distance mentioned in above clauses.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract. Gowhatty.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			lbs.			Rupees.			
1	Beef	From 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	15,450	To Barrack and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily proportion half an hour before sunrise.	100	At 25 per cent. on probable annual outlay.	Termed "Grass fed."	The Sudder Stations are Gowhatty, Gowalparah, (Jogegopah,) and Cherra Poonjee. All Command will be beyond 30 miles from these Stations.
	Mutton ...		2,950						

C. S. LANE, *Captain*,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

GOWHATTY;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 8th February 1865.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about (160) one hundred and sixty Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Ootur Soroobungshur, Mouzah Dumpore, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre on the 2nd of May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

E. P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

ZILLAH KAMROOP;
Revenue Department,
The 13th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

North—By Amdola Beel and Pillars.
South—By Pillars and Dhurmotur land.
East—By Hills of Bhringashur, Shanpanah, and Moniary.
West—By Pillars and Nita Beel.

E. P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 643½ Acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Chunderpore, of Desh Panbaree, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre on the 2nd of May 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

E. P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

ZILLAH KAMROOP;
Revenue Department,
The 13th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT.

North—By Kullung River.
South—By swamp and low lands and Botanee Jungle.
East—By fallow land, a Rock, Chunderpore Beel, Botanee and Nul Jungles, and a large Rock.
West—By a line through grass jungle at foot of Hills and a long edge of Forest.

E. P. LLOYD,
Deputy Commissioner of Revenue.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Lot of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 300 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannah Futtickchurry, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of June 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG,
The 12th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 70.—In Thannah Futtickchurry, area about 300 Acres,—

North—By the Fenny River.
South—By Lot 22.
East—By Andermanick Surrah.
West—By Paneea Surrah.

N. B.—This Advertisement supersedes the Notice at page 114 of the *Gazette* of the 25th January last.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about (2,000) two thousand Acres, more or less, situated in Doar Choygong, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of June 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the Conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

BOUNDARIES.

North—By Government Road.
South—By Mr. Sterne's Plantation and Morra Koolsee River.
East—By Kookooreah Jan.
West—By Sawelmaree Jan, Salbaree Hills, and low lands.

E. P. LLOYD,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

GOWAHATTY,
The 14th February 1865.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about 4,000 Acres, more or less, situated in Thannah Sautkaneah, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the second day of May 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG,
The 17th January 1865.

BOUNDARIES.

LOT No. 76—In Thannah Sautkaneah, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By assessed lands of Chanpoor, Natmoora, and Tellgaon.

East—By assessed lands of Doodorea, Roopnugger, and Sooepoorah.

South—By a line drawn from east to west across the range from the Village of Potbeela on the east, to the assessed lands of Bellgaon on the west.

West—By assessed lands of Bellgaon, Chanodopoor, and Hajeegaon.

LOT No. 77.—In Thannah Sautkaneeah, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By the southern boundary of the Lot No. 76, *viz.* by a line drawn east to west across the range from the Village of Potbeela on the east, to the assessed lands of Bellgaon on the west.

East—By assessed lands of Potbeela and Kanchana.

South—By northern boundary of Lot 34 where it crosses the range of hill lands, and in other parts by the assessed lands of Chooramunnie.

West—By assessed lands of Chundia Hât, Bunnigram, and Khoona Moyafferabad.

J. D. WARD,
Collector.

CHITTAGONG,
The 17th January 1865.

Notice.

THE adjourned General Meeting of Shareholders of the EASTERN CACHAR TEA COMPANY, "LIMITED," will be held at the Registered Office, No. 8-1, Old Court House Corner, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

By Order of the Directors,
JAMES YOUNG,
Acting Agent and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1865.

Sale of Landed Property.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Chundee Dossee
vs.
Sree Mutty Thakomoney Dossee, Sree Mutty Bhuggobutty Dossee, Brojojeebun Bose, and Prawn Chunder Mookerjee.

By Order of Charles Swinton Hogg, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above cause, will be sold at Receiver's Office at noon on Friday, the tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, under power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, all the rights, title, and interest of the Mortgagors, namely, Nobin Chunder Bose, Suddanund Bose, Muttyloll Bose, Gopaul Chunder Bose, otherwise Gopaul Doss Bose, Khetter Mohun Bose, and the said Nobin Chunder Bose, as Committee of the Estate of Shama Churn Bose, a Lunatic, of, in, and to,—

Lot 1.—The twenty-eight equal and undivided part of forty-eight parts or shares (the whole into forty-eight equal parts or shares being considered as divided) of and in all that upper-roomed brick built messuage, tenement or Dwelling-house, No. 29, with a piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation one biggah, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Durmahatta, Sobha Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say:—

On the North by the Public Road called Durmahatta Street; on the South by the House and premises of, and belonging to, the late Nilmoney Day, deceased; on the East by the House and premises of the late Kissen Chunder Daw, deceased, and on the West by land now or lately of Aushootosh Day.

Lot 2.—The upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or Dwelling-house and the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation one biggah and nine cottahs, be the same a little more or less situate, lying, and being No. 39, in Khona Ramkanto Bose's Lane, in Baug Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and now or lately in the occupation of the said Nobinchunder Bose and Gopaul Chunder Bose.

Further particulars may be obtained from Messeurs Barlow, Sen, and Watson, Solicitors, 8, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, at whose Office the Deeds can also be inspected. Conditions of sale will be stated on the day of sale.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—One Hundred Lacs of Rupees.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—Rupees 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

Head Office ... *Calcutta.*
Branches ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

Madras ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

William Anderson, Esq., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

George Miller Blacker, Esq., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

Charles Estcourt Cresswell, Esq., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

Baboo Doorgachurn Law, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

Baboo Heralaul Seal, *Zemindar.*

Baboo Potit Paubun Sein, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. Rustomjee, Esq., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. Wingrove, Esq., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. Hewett, Esq.

Offices in London... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. Sawers,
Manager.

National Bank of India;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 28th February 1865

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	0 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,61,176 5 8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 1,01,49,083 13 9	1,95,56,984 2 10
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	,, 94,07,900 5 1	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,79,81,797 4 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	2,68,197 11 2
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	3,42,190 0 0
Sundries	...	...	7,22,957 6 6
	Rupees	...	8,28,30,902 14 2

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Government Securities. Investment No. 1 ...	...	...	31,37,210 12 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,86,50,580 12 6
Accounts of Credit on ditto	ditto	...	19,50,179 6 5
Mercantile Bills discounted at	ditto	...	1,14,62,417 9 8
Dead Stock	ditto	...	3,55,154 13 4
Stamps	ditto	...	10,149 8 0
Balances with other Banks	...	...	4,54,071 0 5
Sundries ...	...	...	7,74,039 9 4
			3,80,53,803 7 8
Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	... Rs. 31,49,083 13 9	
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	... 0 0 0	31,49,083 13 9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	... ,, 1,02,19,755 9 4	
Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	... ,, 1,12,08,259 15 5	2,14,28,015 8 9
		Rupees ...	6,28,30,902 14 2

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bank of Madras.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held on Tuesday, the 31st day of January 1865, the following Resolutions were adopted in terms of the authority vested in them by Clause VI., Act V. of 1862:—

1. That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the creation of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five new shares of Rupees one thousand each.

2. That such shares be issued or offered to the Proprietors at a premium of ten per cent. say at Rupees 1,100 each, and that they be allotted to shareholders in the proportion of one new share to each holder of two shares, and one half and one quarter share to each holder of one share and one half share respectively. Holders of odd quarter shares to receive, on application, Certificates entitling them to a half interest in a quarter share; two such Certificates lodged on or before the 30th June next will entitle the holder to one quarter share. If not so lodged the right to such quarter share shall be forfeited.

3. That the Proprietors entitled to claim the new issue shall be those whose names appear on the Register on the 1st day of March 1865, and that the Transfer Books be closed from the 2nd to the 13th day of March, both days inclusive.

4. That the amount of the new shares, together with premium thereon, shall be payable in four equal instalments in the following manner:—

Rupees 275 on or before 1st May 1865.
,, 275 on or before 1st July ,,
,, 275 on or before 1st Sept. ,,
,, 275 on or before 1st Nov. ,,

5. That any new shares the amount of which, with premium as above, shall not be paid in full on the 31st December next, shall be absolutely forfeited to the Bank, and shall be disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

6. That upon all instalments paid up on account of new shares Interest shall be allowed, from date of payment to 31st December 1865, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

7. That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments on the prescribed dates shall be charged interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from such dates to the date of payment.

8. That Scrip Certificates be issued on payment of the first instalment, and that as soon as all the instalments (with any interest that may be due) on each new share shall have been paid up share certificates be given in exchange.

9. That the premium on the shares taken up by the Proprietors, and also any profit that may be realized on unclaimed and forfeited shares, be added to the Reserve Fund.

10. That the new shares shall be entitled to dividend from 1st January 1866.

11. That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to each Proprietor, and that they be duly advertised.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN MCIVER,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANK OF MADRAS,
The 31st January 1865.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of the petition of Ramsebuck Misser, Rogoonundun Misser, and Jodoonundun Misser, all, respectively, of Gazeepore, in the Town of Behar, but at present residing at Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on trade and business in co-partnership together at Calcutta as Shroffs and Commission Agents under the name, style, and firm of Ramsebuck Misser and Jodoonundun Misser; at Benares, under the name, style, and firm of Sewdyal Misser and Ramsebuck Misser; at Muzapore, under the name, style, and firm of Ramsebuck Misser and Rogonundun Misser; at Gazeepore, under the name, style, and firm of Kissensebuck Misser and Ramsebuck Misser; at Patna, under the name, style, and firm of Kissensebuck Misser and Rogoonundun Misser, the said Ramsebuck Misser and Jodoonundun Misser, on the seventh day of September, and the said Rogoonundun Misser, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act of the eleventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty entitled an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India of the abovenamed Insolvent.

Victoria by the grace of God of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Upon reading a petition of John Cochrane, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed Insolvent filed this day, and upon the application of Mr. Paliologus Attorney for the said Assignee, it is ordered that Mokoond Lall, who carries on business under the name and style of Shaik Lall Mahomed Ullcomeah, Roy Manick Chund, Hingun Lall, Gocool Chund, Luckmee Lall, Banee Lall, and Sew Churn, Sewsahoy Lall, severally named as Creditors of the said Insolvent in his Schedule and therein numbered respectively 9, 221, 223, 224, 225, and 220, being respectively served with this order, do personally or by their duly constituted agents or attorneys attend before this Court on Saturday, the first day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and in like manner from day to day until the further order of this Court and prove their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvents, and in default thereof shew cause why their names should not be expunged from the said Schedule as Creditors on the Estate of the abovenamed Insolvent.

Witness Sir Barnes Peacock, Knight, Chief Justice at Fort William in Bengal, the twenty first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(Sd) C. T. Davis,

Chief Clerk.

Paliologus, *Attorney.*

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Angelo Hadengue, of Dhurrumtollah, in Calcutta, a Clerk in the employ of the East India Railway, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 27th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 11th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Anthonio Alexandro Massa, of South Collingah, in Calcutta, who carried on business at No. 5, Wellesly Street, in Calcutta, as Merchants and Agents in co-partnership with Ludowig Otto Runtz Rees, under the style and firm of Runtz Rees and Co, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 28th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 1st day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Hart, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 28th February 1865.

In the matter of Kasseenauth Mondle and Bhogoban Chunder Ghose, both of Boytuckhanna, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business in partnership as Rice merchants under the name and style of Kasseenauth Mondle and Bhogoban Chunder Ghose, of Calcutta, Insolvents.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Fink, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Kasseenauth Mondle, and Bhogoban Chunder Ghose, both of Boytuckbanna, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business in partnership as Rice merchants under the name and style of Kasseenauth Mondle and Bhogoban Chunder Ghose, of Calcutta, Insolvents.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 7th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Fink, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Madubchunder Chunder and Beharyloll Chunder, of Jaun Bazar, in Calcutta, lately carried on business as Coach-builder at Chuckerbare, in 24-Pergunnahs, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 6th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 7th March 1865.

Receiver's Sale.

THE Sale of the property advertized on the successive Wednesdays, the fourteenth and twenty-first December last, under an Order of the High Court, dated the seventh day of September last, made in cause Shumbhoo Nauth Ghose *versus* Chunder Nauth Biswas, is postponed till one o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, the sixteenth March next, when the Receiver will proceed to sell at his Office, No. 5, Strand Road.

RADHANAUTH BOSE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

No. 6, HARE STREET,
The 28th February 1865.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Jurisdiction made in the cause "Mariam Bibee *versus* Khajah Deenwoollah and Bunnoo Bibee," dated eighteenth June last, by the Registrar or Chief Clerk of the said Court in its Original Jurisdiction at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 18th day of March instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock, (noon,) the following properties, *viz.*:—

Lot No. 1.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 425, in Moorghyhatta Street, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot No. 2.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 8, Nabootollah Gully, in Kalakar's Lane, in the said Town of Calcutta.

Lot No. 3.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 28, Colootollah, Chunna Gully, in the said Town of Calcutta.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had at the Registrar's Office, or at the Office of Messrs. Hatch and Stewart, Solicitors, No. 11, Old Post Office Street.

C. T. DAVIS,
Chief Clerk.

HATCH AND STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

HIGH COURT;
Registrar's Office,
The 4th March 1865.

Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company (postponed from the 28th ultimo) will be held at the Company's Office, at noon of Thursday, the 30th instant, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts for the past year, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 30th instant inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM MORAN AND CO.,
Agents.

No 3, CHURCH LANE,
The 1st March 1865.

Calcutta Steam Tug Association, "Limited."

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on Monday, 20th March 1865, at noon. The Books and Accounts are open to the inspection of Shareholders.

GORDON, STUART AND CO.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th March 1865.

India General Steam Navigation Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the usual Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, at noon, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March 1865.

By Order of the Directors,

G. J. SCOTT,
Acting Secy., I. G. S. N. Co., "Ld."

Jeypore Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE First Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company No. 7, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, at noon, on Friday, the 31st instant, to declare an *ad interim* Dividend and to receive the Directors' Report.

By Order,

B. SMYTH & Co.,
Secretaries.

Central Cachar Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company (postponed from the 27th February) will be held at the registered Office, 3, Church Lane, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts for the Half-year ending 31st December 1864, declaring a Dividend, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books are closed from the 1st to the 14th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM MORAN & Co.,
Secretaries.

Notice.

We have this day authorized Mr. Charles Benjamin Vickers to sign our Firm in Calcutta by procuration.

Heron & Co.

Calcutta,
The 1st March 1865.

Notice.

Mr. Robert Stewart is authorised to sign our Firm.

Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

Calcutta,
The 20th February 1865.

Notice.

The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Walter Brett in the *Englishman* Press and Newspaper ceased on the 31st December 1864 by consent.

Walter Brett.

J. O'B Saunders,
Managing Proprietor,
"Englishman."

Calcutta,
The 22nd February 1865.

Notice.

A Dividend at the rate of sixty Rupees per share, free of Income Tax, will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 15th March, at the Office of the Calcutta Docking Company, "Limited."

Proprietors will please apply for Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Directors,
W. S. Millard,
Superintendent.

Just Published,

A Bengali Translation of the Instructions to Registering Officers under Act XVI. of 1864, with the Forms of Statements; translated by Radhanath Bysack, with the sanction of the Registrar-General. Sold by Messrs. Lepage and Co. Price, two annas.

Lost,

The following 5 per cent. Government Promissory Notes;—

No. 2411, of 1854-55, for Rupees 1,500.
„ 75933, „ 1856-57, „ „ 1,000.

Lost,

First-half of Government Note, No. 13990, for Rupees 10.

Lost,

First-half of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{6}$06629, and Second-half of Government Currency Note, No. 33483, for Rupees 10 each.

Lost,

First-halves of the following Government Paper Currency Notes, *viz.*:—

$\frac{A}{71}$52076, of Rupees 50.
$\frac{A}{71}$65213, of Rupees 50.

Lost,

Left-half of Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{7}$58905, for Rupees 10, and Right-half of No. $\frac{A}{7}$56906, for Rupees 10.

Lost in transit,

Second-half of a Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{7}$20365, for Rupees 10.

Arson & Co.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 901.

The 27th February 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Candia* will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th March, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.	Viâ Marseilles.	Viâ Southampton.
	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

No. 904.

The 2nd March 1865.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 22nd February and the safe Dâk of the 21st idem arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 908.

The 6th March 1865.—An After-packet per Steamer *Candia* will be closed at 6 P. M. on the 10th instant. The following rates of Inland Postage must be prepaid on all Letters and Newspapers in addition to the usual Steam Postage, *viz.*:—

On Letters.

Weighing under ½ oz. ... Rs. 0 1 0
„ 1 „ ... „ 0 2 0
„ 2 „ ... „ 0 4 0

and so on, two annas being added for every additional ounce or fraction thereof.

On Newspapers.

Weighing under 2 ozs. ... Rs. 0 0 6
„ 4 „ ... „ 0 1 0

and so on, one anna being added for every additional 4 ozs. or fraction thereof.

The above rates do not apply to Letters addressed to passengers on board the out-going Steamer; such Letters will be subject to the ordinary Inland Postage.

Books per After-packet will be charged at the Indian Inland rates in addition to the usual Steam Postage for Books.

Printed and Published for the Government by Thomas Jones, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st*.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th*.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietory right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on 27th March 1865, corresponding with 15th Chyte 1272 *F. S.*, Monday :—

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.

No. of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
4 Of Purneah	No. 100 of Purneah ... / „ 3957 of Bhaugulpore	Madhopoor, Pergunnah Harawut	56 2 10	4 8 6	0 0 9	4 9 3	9 1 0	
10 Of Purneah	„ 255 of Purneah ... / „ 3964 of Bhaugulpore	Kutechra, Pergunnah Harawut	165 1 21	17 11 11	0 2 11	17 14 10	35 7 10	
11 Of Purneah	„ 125 of Purneah ... / „ 3959 of Bhaugulpore	Gobindpoor Kullan, Pergunnah Harawut ..	56 0 7	4 2 4	0 0 8	4 3 0	8 4 8	
18 Of Purneah	„ 536 of Purneah ... / „ 3971 of Bhaugulpore	Jewachpoor, Pergunnah Harawut	68 1 34	5 0 0	0 0 10	5 0 10	10 0 0	

BHAUGULPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 7th February 1865.

H. R. MADOCKS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Patna, will be put up to sale, in the Patna Collectorate, on Thursday, the 23rd March 1865, corresponding with 11th Chyte 1272 *Fusly*.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of State of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	4	Aymah Waleechuck Motalukey Hashmool Hushim, situated in Rukbeh Rampore Singriawan Mohomedpore Singriawan, Pergunnah Sanda	3 1 29	4 1 6	...	4 1 6	1 2 0	
	94	Chuck Burch Koorwa Motalukey Hashmool Hushim, *viz* Rukbeh Singriawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	7 1 19	8 11 10	...	8 11 10	2 0 0	
	105	Chuck Budduroodeen Shershekun, *viz.* Rukbeh RamporeSingriawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	26 2 4	24 11 0	...	24 11 0	13 12 0	The area and Sudder Jumma of the entire 16 annas are entered in columns 4 and 5. The confiscated share of Bukoree Sing, absconded offender, will be sold.
	114	Chuck Bhotoo Kullan Motalukey Hushmool Hushim, *viz.* Rukbeh Rampore Singriawan and Mohomedpore Singriawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	24 3 20	27 8 3	...	27 8 3	12 0 0	
	202	Chuck Ruza Kullan Motalukey Hushmool Hushim, *viz.* Rukbeh Singriawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	23 3 7	24 11 6	...	24 11 6	8 12 0	
	489	Mullik Auhur Motalukey Hoshmool Hushim Uz-Rukbeh Rampore Singriawan and Mohomedpore Singriawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	10 3 28	13 15 5	...	13 15 5	5 0 0	
	642	Wakeh Mushoodpore, Pergunnah Ghyaspore.	4 0 8	...	...	...	218 12 0	These plots will be sol "Revenue-free."
	26	Abdool Ruhumnpore, Pergunnah Bheempore.						

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 25th January 1865.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT MADE UP TO 31ST JANUARY 1865.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Alexander and Co. ..	285174 14 11	218565 15 2	43949 12 4	22659 3 5 a portion of which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	8566 2 5	There are outstandings, but recoveries uncertain and hopeless.
Adam, Scott and Co. ...	127622 8 6 and Government Paper for Rs 800.	104491 12 0	20567 1 4	2563 6 2	2299 10 1	Hardly anything more recoverable. One Policy of Insurance for Rupees 4,000.
Anderson, William and Co. ...	2320 12 0	0 0 0	1778 9 2	542 2 10	441 7 0	The balance in hand is reserved to satisfy some disputted claims. Nothing further is expected.
Allan, Deffell and Co. ...	153350 11 8	117574 12 10	26995 7 9	8780 7 1 which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	1059 7 0	Outstandings in course of recovery. Policies of Insurance for Rupees 4,000.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Brightman and Co. ..	32530 14 11	23845 6 10	8321 8 10	363 15 3	0 0 0	Hardly anything more recoverable.
Boyd and Co. ...	13403 3 5	0 0 0	11504 5 1	1898 14 4	1700 11 10	Ditto ditto.
Bruce, Shand and Co. ..	832816 13 4	495950 2 2	329214 11 5	7651 15 9	7086 3 4	Ditto ditto. Some unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Beckwith, John ..	15364 9 9	12427 8 1	2773 6 10	163 11 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Brunet, Saliz, and Latapie ..	14887 0 9	7036 8 11	5014 6 10	2836 1 0 which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Braddon and Co. ..	8777 14 1	0 0 0	3976 13 6	4801 0 7	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Bischoff, Beer and Co. ...	2640 5 8	0 0 0	1451 6 5	1188 15 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Colvin and Co. ...	161812 1 6	122166 12 1	25468 3 2	14177 2 3 a portion of which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	12064 9 5	There are outstandings, but recoveries uncertain. Some unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. ...	88803 11 7	63368 3 11	18014 14 2	7420 9 6 which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	6043 14 5	Ditto ditto.
Cantor and Co. ...	208871 0 1	135911 11 11	66405 11 6	6553 8 8	5059 2 9	Hardly anything more recoverable.
Cockerell and Co. ...	1707091 13 7	374727 7 3	1324773 7 11	7590 14 5 which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	4599 4 9	Some outstandings, but uncertain as to recovery. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Ewing, Aird, and Anderson ...	308386 12 2	55631 3 5	239328 5 6	13427 3 3	12167 7 3	Ditto ditto.
Fergusson and Co. ...	167797 15 4	125610 14 7	26759 9 7	15427 7 2	8593 10 1	Ditto ditto.
Fergusson Brothers and Co. ...	143885 14 5	67970 8 11	72562 3 4	3353 2 2	2700 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Foster, Rogers and Co. ...	2587 9 4	0 0 0	829 10 0	1757 15 4	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Gilmore and Co. ...	45042 3 6	23186 11 8	18092 12 10	3762 11 0	2637 13 8	Nothing further recoverable.
Gordon, Collie and Co. ...	16803 14 11	7265 10 1	9131 11 7	406 9 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Griffiths, Curtis and Co. ...	44656 5 10	18497 15 3	17517 0 0	8641 6 7 which is applicable to the Dividends now payable.	8416 12 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Hurry, W. C. ...	2414 2 0	0 0 0	1963 3 7	450 14 5	419 11 11	Nothing further recoverable.

Hickey, Bailey and Co.	...	274437 15 8	95130 12 11	112668 5 9	66638 13 0 a portion of which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	55657 13 0	Very little further recoverable. Unclaimed Dividends in Court. A Decree in the Mofussil Court.
Hodgkinson, G.F., and Co.	...	24408 10 8	0 0 0	21253 9 11	3155 0 9	2100 0 0	Further recoveries hopeless.
Hughesdon Brothers	...	235412 1 10 and Government Paper for Rs. 5800	21655 15 5	199880 7 11	13875 10 6 which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Janssen, J., and Co.	...	15293 4 3	0 0 0	13331 6 0	1961 14 3	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Latapie, E. D.	..	3969 13 8	0 0 0	3011 4 3	958 9 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Larpent, Saunders and Co.	...	75485 4 2	38875 6 9	18455 13 10	18153 15 7 which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	7052 14 0	Ditto ditto.
Lyall, Matheson and Co.	...	367217 9 4	279755 0 4	84645 15 6	2816 9 6 which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Hardly anything more recoverable. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Langlois and Co.	...	29020 7 8 and Government Paper for Rs. 2500	1177 7 8	22987 6 2	4855 9 10 which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	4855 9 10	There are outstandings, but uncertain as to recovery.
Larpent, A. J. de H.	...	14382 9 6	8006 0 8	4961 9 10	1914 15 0	0 0 0	Nothing further is expected.
McGregor, Hunter and Co.	..	10413 13 11	0 0 0	9771 11 8	642 2 8	642 2 8	Ditto ditto.
Mackintosh and Co.	...	197871 7 11	121178 6 1	68902 3 7	7790 14 3	7790 14 3	There are outstandings, but uncertain as to recovery. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Macleod, Fagan and Co.	...	15448 0 7	2993 5 2	8631 5 2	3823 6 3	3219 7 0	Ditto ditto.
Mackey, D. C., and Co.	...	103191 8 3	53050 2 9	40117 6 11	10023 14 7 a portion of which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Martin, Pillans and Co.	..	93690 7 0	18816 2 5	70670 4 3	4204 0 4	1839 11 6	Ditto ditto.
Nichol, Wilkie and Co.	...	4552 12 0	0 0 0	4426 1 5	126 10 7	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Owen, Allhusen and Co. ...	27789 3 11	0 0 0	25175 4 3	2613 15 8	2547 4 7	Nothing further recoverable.
Oliva, L. B. ...	22192 8 1	2690 9 9	3691 14 8	15809 15 8 which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Palmer and Co. ...	537064 3 1	335493 10 10	157886 8 3	43684 0 0 a portion of which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	17133 13 7	There are outstandings, but recoveries uncertain.
Quillet, DeGaye and Co. ...	6328 15 10	3141 8 11	2375 8 6	811 14 5 which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Very little further recoverable.
Saunders, May, Fordyce and Co. ...	383937 11 7	303649 10 9	64207 11 4	16080 5 6 which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	1909 13 6	Outstandings in course of recovery. Unclaimed dividends in Court.
Tulloh and Co. (1st) ...	116364 14 2	65851 12 9	49474 0 11	1039 0 6	0 0 0	Hardly anything further recoverable. Unclaimed Dividends in Court.
Tulloh and Co. (2nd) ...	17208 10 11	7880 15 11	9112 5 9	215 5 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wills, F. F. ...	6148 9 7	0 0 0	2210 10 4	3937 15 3	2492 10 11	Ditto ditto.
Wallace, Alexander and Co. ..	23538 8 7	3750 6 8	4617 14 7	15170 3 4 which is applicable to the Dividend now payable.	959 9 1	Ditto ditto.
Willis, J. ...	29168 8 6	0 0 0	10516 0 0	18652 8 6	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery. Policies of Insurance for Rupees 43,000.
Wood, Olliffe and Co. ...	1292 8 4	0 0 0	755 12 0	536 12 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dutts, Linzie and Co. ...	14275 7 7	0 0 0	3337 10 6	10937 13 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hoffmann and Co. ..	20781 2 3	0 0 0	14709 3 8	6071 14 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Asiatic Marine Insurance Office ...	795735 9 2	659274 10 7	105316 11 0	31144 3 7 which is applicable to the Dividends now payable.	2335 13 11	The 8th assessment is in course of realization.
Ruutz Rees and Co. ...	5496 6 4	0 0 0	950 8 9	4545 13 7	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Stewart, W. C., and Co. ...	3598 1 8	0 0 0	2562 15 8	1035 2 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Allhusen, William ...	1629 14 6	0 0 0	718 3 4	911 11 2	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Ayton, James Alexander ..	1710 0 7	0 0 0	290 1 10	1419 14 9	441 14 9	A claim on Cruttenden and Co.'s Estate. Outturn uncertain.
Allport, Rowland ...	13928 2 2	1012 5 10	1701 0 0	11214 12 4	of which Rs. 9115 12 8 is for Dividends.	Nothing further recoverable.
Anquitel, Charles ..	39885 7 4	12560 1 3	26939 10 9	385 11 4	of which Rs. 98 4 10 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Agabeg, Johannes ..	1573 8 9	0 0 0	692 0 6	881 8 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Agabeg Brothers ...	28249 0 9	20048 13 6	4833 3 7	3366 15 8	of which Rs. 1946 7 11 is for Dividends.	Several outstandings; recoveries uncertain.
Adams, Thomas ...	12907 9 11	5505 2 11	4953 13 3	2448 9 9	of which Rs. 785 15 10 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Assaram and Sooklall ..	3294 7 6	1539 5 6	700 1 3	1055 0 9	of which Rs. 904 11 9 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.
Atkinson, H. H. ...	1110 0 0	0 0 0	813 2 0	296 14 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Shipments results unknown.
Boloram Bose ..	719 2 7	0 0 0	159 0 0	560 2 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Becher, G. R. P. ..	1456 9 1	0 0 0	330 6 9	1126 2 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Bryce, Archibald ..	1934 12 4	0 0 0	177 1 10	1757 10 6	441 14 9	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Bailey, Francis ..	13766 4 8	5898 12 10	7037 6 2	830 1 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Birch, F. W. ..	16549 8 3	10150 9 0	2558 15 2	3840 0 1	of which Rs. 2497 15 0 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Bodelio, L. H. ...	377 14 4	0 0 0	85 0 0	292 14 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Babington, John ...	6205 8 3	4117 9 1	957 6 5	1130 8 9	of which Rs. 1010 11 5 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Brojonath Dhur (1st) ..	10388 0 9	4048 3 7	5183 3 11	1156 9 3	of which Rs. 1083 11 2 is for Dividends.	Nothing further recoverable.
Barnfield, William ..	1285 15 6	0 0 0	1041 4 0	244 11 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Burge, A. B. ...	3800 0 0	2632 3 2	486 10 0	681 2 10	of which Rs. 645 12 10 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Resigned the Service
Bolst, F. C. (2nd) ...	733 12 0	0 0 0	330 10 0	403 2 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Burkinyoung, Robert ..	7923 3 3	2631 8 7	2126 3 9	3165 6 11	which is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Bycauntnath Dutt ...	2252 1 0	0 0 0	1716 0 0	544 1 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

ESTATES	Whole Amount of Receipts	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Betts, C. G. D	800 0 0	0 0 0	532 10 6	267 5 6	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Beharryloll Dheechut	2785 0 0	90 11 4	1033 10 9	1660 9 11	of which Rs. 1402 13 11 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings partly recoverable.
Baxter, W G.	10609 12 6	3170 6 7	5123 0 6	2316 5 5	of which Rs. 1007 4 2 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Pays Rupees 146 monthly.
Baneymadub Day ...	1982 11 7	0 0 0	1435 13 0	546 14 7	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Briant, A L ..	3520 14 0	882 10 6	1267 0 4	1371 3 2	of which Rs. 1050 15 3 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Bhowaneypersaud Gone ..	6534 0 0	2940 13 9	2488 8 6	1104 9 9	of which Rs. 821 0 0 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.
Currie, J A. (1st) ..	2603 7 10	1128 7 1	394 10 6	1080 6 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Chardon, Maurice .	1003 4 6	0 0 0	99 0 0	904 4 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Colquhoun James ..	1046 15 11	0 0 0	220 0 0	826 15 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Campbell, F. W. ..	298 1 0	0 0 0	75 8 0	222 9 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Cally Doss Chatterjee ..	294 2 3	0 0 0	23 0 0	271 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Connylall Burraul and Kishenmohun Burraul ...	5361 3 9	3037 5 0	1844 1 5	479 13 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. A suit in Zillah Court pending.
Cullen, James ...	826 5 8	0 0 0	119 0 0	707 5 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Caird, John ..	914 15 7	0 0 0	219 0 0	695 15 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Calder, Duncan (1st) ...	4409 0 3	0 0 0	2474 7 3	1934 9 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Retained for settlement of accounts.
Crompton, G. T. ..	5186 14 6	2654 1 0	2043 5 3	439 8 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Campbell, Colin (2nd) ...	1834 4 11	0 0 0	788 14 6	1045 6 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Collycoomar Mullick Roy ...	58692 0 0	47774 0 1	5026 14 1	5891 1 10	of which Rs. 5809 3 0 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Chunder Mohun Chatterjee ...	1602 0 10	0 0 0	940 9 5	661 7 5	0 0 0	Rupees 4,000 more to be collected. Ditto.
Cook, Henry ...	12126 11 7	6389 14 10	4606 1 7	1130 11 2	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Currie, J. A. (2nd) ...	15824 11 6	5040 5 9	10100 0 10	684 4 11	of which Rs. 227 0 0 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Curnin, Ellen ..	1403 0 0	0 0 0	887 0 0	516 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto. ditto.

Corcoran, J. F. ...	6750 3 10	3463 4 2	408 13 0	2878 2 8	of which Rs. 2787 1 7 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Collinet, E. G. ..	8648 2 9	7390 11 0	1076 10 0	180 13 9	of which Rs. 67 13 8 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Campbell, J. W. H. ...	41680 13 8	5951 4 0	31731 8 6	4007 1 2	of which Rs. 3776 14 2 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ordered one-third of Pension to be deducted.
Carrapiet, C. P. ..	2250 0 0	0 0 0	1321 0 6	928 15 6	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Carbery, R. J. (1st) ..	5013 11 7	0 0 0	1239 10 0	3774 1 7	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Carrau, J. L. ...	1696 15 0	0 0 0	285 0 0	1411 15 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Conyers, Z. E. ...	1176 0 0	0 0 0	16 0 0	1160 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Cator, A. C. ..	2514 7 2	0 0 0	2230 2 9	284 4 5	0 0 0	About Rupees 2,000 more to be realized.
Chunder Mohun Bose ...	1305 12 1	0 0 0	921 9 0	384 3 1	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Cameron, John (2nd) ...	27706 13 7	20733 6 11	5517 5 2	1456 1 6	of which Rs. 1225 0 6 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	A further small sum may be realized.
Canning, T. J. (Walker, Routledge, & Co.) .	2236 7 6	0 0 0	857 6 0	1379 1 6	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Cockell, William James ...	15805 11 4	4952 5 3	1383 9 6	9469 12 7	of which Rs. 8970 12 4 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Desbrasses, Richard ...	879 5 2	0 0 0	264 0 0	615 5 2	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Dickens, Theodore ...	12587 10 7	326 3 4	616 1 3	11645 6 0	3520 0 0	Ditto ditto. Subject to settlement of accounts.
Dickson, William ...	1303 0 2	333 1 11	174 2 0	795 12 7	of which Rs. 718 0 10 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Dodd, Richard ...	37143 5 3	34036 10 7	2764 6 2	342 4 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
DeMello, A. H. ...	4267 13 0	2138 6 4	1096 0 9	993 5 11	of which Rs. 982 11 8 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Dove, J. M. ..	11967 4 1	8531 13 6	1891 4 9	1544 1 10	of which Rs. 117 9 4 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Dorrett Brothers ...	2164 9 6	0 0 0	1259 7 3	905 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
DeSilva, John Emanuel ...	11559 15 4	8711 4 6	669 6 10	2179 4 0	of which Rs. 2154 2 9 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
DeSouza, John ...	1334 0 3	0 0 0	779 9 0	554 7 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Dumat, Alfred ...	6224 5 6	1051 12 9	1998 3 5	3174 2 4	of which Rs. 2800 0 0 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Dinnonath Dutt ...	467 0 0	0 0 0	61 0 0	406 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Doorgapersaud Goolzareemull ...	9400 1 0	6201 9 9	2667 3 11	531 3 4	of which Rs. 72 10 0 is for Dividends.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Durant, Edward ..	3223 1 6	18 14 0	783 4 6	2420 15 0	of which Rs. 2231 1 10 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.
DeCroyer, L. A. ...	3306 0 3	2108 9 5	735 13 10	461 9 0	of which Rs. 271 3 11 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements. Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.	Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
Edwards, C. L. ..	815 0 0	0 0 0	74 0 0	741 0 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Ellias, M. B. ..	7214 3 6	887 11 2	1214 13 10	5111 10 6	of which Rs. 4758 15 8 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Ezra Ezekiel Musleah ...	536 1 9	0 0 0	16 0 0	520 1 9	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Fraser, D. W. ..	1946 7 8	0 0 0	838 10 4	1107 13 4	441 14 9	Ditto ditto.
Ford, William Richard ..	2380 2 10	0 0 0	824 2 2	1556 0 8	0 0 0	Outstandings partly recoverable. Finally discharged.
Fanshaw, R. F. (1st) ..	2719 5 8	1785 11 5	635 1 7	328 8 8	of which Rs. 264 10 8 is for Dividends.	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.
Fraser, W. T. ...	1500 0 0	0 0 0	461 9 0	1035 7 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Fisher, A. ...	2065 1 5	0 0 0	1084 13 0	980 4 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Glass, A. G. (Glass and Co.) ...	3850 3 8	954 12 4	1441 10 5	1453 12 11	of which Rs. 1244 5 2 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Goberdhone Mullick ..	2880 14 9	157 2 11	901 13 0	1821 14 10	of which Rs. 1499 11 5 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Gilbert, W H. (Guest and Co) ...	327 6 3	0 0 0	94 14 9	232 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Gowrey Churn Bonnerjee ..	400 0 0	0 0 0	76 12 0	323 4 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Greedhur Mullick ...	1025 0 0	0 0 0	121 0 0	904 0 0	0 0 0	Several Shipments; results unknown.
Gibson and Co. ..	142472 1 0	67557 9 5	73261 8 5	1652 14 11	of which Rs. 1442 12 1 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Large outstandings payable to the Agra Bank as per Decree of Court. Finally discharged.
Greenstreet, E. S. ..	1508 3 9	0 0 0	1064 9 4	443 10 5	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Gooroo Churn Sen ..	109806 8 1	80610 3 3	21875 8 10	4320 12 0	of which Rs. 3043 6 0 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Gocool Chund Goramull ..	807 8 6	0 0 0	257 13 3	549 11 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gubboy, Aaron Joshua ...	8925 15 0	2830 0 5	1908 4 11	4187 9 8	of which Rs. 3838 8 6 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Hervey, Andrew (1st) ..	85836 6 2	75839 9 10	8668 5 8	1328 6 8	of which Rs. 1109 13 8 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged and died.
Hudson, Nathaniel ...	2225 11 3	0 0 0	281 12 0	1943 15 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Heberlet, Andrew ..	981 4 7	70 0 0	166 4 0	745 0 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Hurro Sunker Ghose ..	1786 2 2	10 8 0	355 6 0	1420 4 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hollodhur Day ...	1047 8 9	0 0 0	170 4 0	877 4 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Harrowell, James ...	542 7 6	0 0 0	120 0 0	422 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Hoppe, William ...	1346 8 6	0 0 0	590 1 10	756 6 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Hughes and Templer ...	12077 4 1	5179 4 11	6059 15 3	837 15 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Harvard, J. H. M. ..	1612 0 0	0 0 0	1096 9 2	515 6 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Huffnagle and Co., Charles ...	1320 4 7	0 0 0	201 12 10	1118 7 9	0 0 0	Some outstandings; recoveries uncertain. Finally discharged.
Henzie, Ludwig ...	1236 14 0	0 0 0	522 14 4	713 15 8	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.
Heeraloll Hunnomontaram ..	752 14 3	0 0 0	45 0 0	707 14 3	0 0 0	Schedule not yet filed.
Hurrynarain Day ...	168680 5 7	62171 4 1	106062 15 7	446 1 11	of which Rs. 265 15 7 is for Dividends.	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Holloway, William ..	1050 0 0	0 0 0	203 4 0	846 12 0	0 0 0	Ordered to pay Rupees 35 per month from his pay. Insolvent not to be found.
Hollway, William (2nd), Milliner ..	3396 12 7	0 0 0	2257 11 9	1139 0 10	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Hervey, Andrew (2nd) ...	3912 10 4	2600 10 10	722 5 9	589 9 9	of which Rs. 551 8 5 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged and died.
Hemchunder Chowdry ...	1195 0 0	0 0 0	830 2 0	364 14 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hurry Doss Bysack ..	1462 8 0	0 0 0	1008 6 3	454 1 9	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Hughes, J. G. ..	741 6 8	0 0 0	216 0 0	525 6 8	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Jeebunkissen Bose ..	924 14 0	0 0 0	83 10 0	841 4 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
John Lackersteen and Brothers ...	315366 1 8	131338 0 8	173717 15 8	10310 1 4	which is for Dividends now payable.	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Joysookroy Sungumlall ...	4223 4 5	1765 8 1	1293 3 9	1164 8 7	of which Rs. 25 12 5 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Ditto and died.
•Jadub Chunder Seal ...	2094 6 7	0 0 0	554 3 0	1540 3 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Jordon, J. S. ...	4731 8 0	396 10 1	882 1 9	3452 12 2	of which Rs. 3141 5 9 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Jameison, R. ..	638 4 3	0 0 0	239 4 0	399 0 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Juggenpersaud ..	960 8 9	0 0 0	109 1 0	851 7 9	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Kemp, H. C. (T. Hyde, Gardiner & Co.)	31783 13 1	15281 0 9	5099 6 8	11403 5 8	of which Rs. 8488 6 4 is for Dividends.	Nothing further recoverable.
Kelly, W. S. ...	1603 5 3	0 0 0	599 6 2	1003 15 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Khemjee Jootah and Hurrydas Natha...	1281 10 4	0 0 0	51 0 0	1230 10 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Kemp, H. C. ..	2469 15 10	0 0 0	265 7 11	2204 7 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Kerr, Norman ...	1456 14 11	0 0 0	125 0 10	1331 14 1	441 14 9	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
King, W. J. ...	6750 9 10	4152 9 3	1142 6 9	1455 9 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Kelly, C. F. ..	500 0 0	0 0 0	56 0 0	444 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kunnoolaul, Beneyram, and Choteeloll...	1160 13 11	0 0 0	56 0 0	1104 13 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Kallee Churn Khettry ...	3747 14 11	0 0 0	619 9 6	3128 5 5	0 0 0	Insolvent died. Schedule not yet framed.
Lake, Hamill and Co. ...	5170 0 9	0 0 0	1969 9 3	3200 7 6	1722 1 4	Nothing further recoverable. Accounts unadjusted.
Leighton, Henry John ..	12602 1 6	11270 5 9	1009 12 8	321 15 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Landeman, J. V. ...	1008 6 10	231 0 0	176 4 0	601 2 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Ledlie, A. H., 2nd (Boyle and Co.) ...	1654 8 7	0 0 0	586 2 6	1068 6 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Lackersteen and Co., C. R. ...	8848 3 1	6330 12 9	1681 10 5	835 11 11	of which Rs. 176 6 0 is for Dividends.	Something further recoverable.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements.		Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
		Dividends Paid.	Other Payments.			
Lindsay, D. B. ..	1400 3 0	0 0 0	511 4 0	888 15 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Lord Brothers ..	6300 9 0	4277 2 2	1671 5 8	352 1 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Limond, Campbell ...	12395 10 7	10697 9 4	785 13 6	920 3 9	of which Rs. 212 0 0 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Lindstedt, Edward ...	1000 0 0	0 0 0	566 4 0	433 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Leal, C. F. ...	452 0 0	0 0 0	31 0 0	421 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Llewelyn, W. T. ...	2100 0 0	553 9 5	131 12 6	1414 10 1	of which Rs. 1266 5 10 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ordered to pay Rupees 200 per month. Out of employ. Nothing recoverable.
Lee, Margaret ...	3141 13 10	2199 15 2	522 4 3	419 10 5	of which Rs. 362 14 8 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.
Leisk, A. H. S. ...	3650 4 6	0 0 0	3100 0 10	550 3 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Mottley, Charles (1st) ...	2162 6 10	0 0 0	92 4 11	2070 1 11	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Mackenzie, R. (J. A. Currie and Co.)...	3047 5 10	122 8 0	945 2 5	1979 11 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Macdonald, R. C. ...	34033 6 2	18229 11 9	2243 3 11	13560 6 6	of which Rs. 491 10 11 is for Dividends, and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 8877 15 4	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Macvitie, R. F. ..	5450 7 4	544 11 2	244 10 0	4661 2 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Macdonald, R. B. ..	4461 1 7	346 11 1	367 2 1	3747 4 5	883 13 1	Ditto ditto. Retained for creditors.
Maclean, L. A. ...	885 4 9	0 0 0	278 8 0	606 12 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Melville, William ..	1509 5 4	0 0 0	210 7 7	1298 13 9	441 14 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Manuk, M. M. ...	5001 0 3	2235 12 0	1034 1 6	1731 2 9	of which Rs. 1283 2 0 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Morris, James ...	653 13 10	0 0 0	130 0 0	523 13 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Magniac, Lane ..	951 15 6	0 0 0	101 0 0	850 15 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Manick Chunder Khan ...	469 11 6	0 0 0	200 4 0	269 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Monteith, John ..	821 0 3	20 12 0	181 4 0	619 0 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Macleod, A. D. ...	1110 0 0	0 0 0	56 0 0	1054 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Murdoch, Mackenzie and Co. ...	5596 15 9	0 0 0	4972 6 8	684 9 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Macfarlane and Co. ...	6265 15 2	3944 10 0	804 9 9	1516 11 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Moorally Dhur Newgy ...	1385 0 8	0 0 0	192 0 0	1193 0 8	0 0 0	Small outstandings desperate.
Mayer, F. ...	643 12 8	0 0 0	123 0 0	520 12 8	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.

Mottley, Charles (2nd) ...	5500 0 0	4433 8 11	568 15 10	467 7 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Mudden Mohun Bose ...	545 5 6	0 0 0	176 2 3	369 3 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Modoosoodun Addy ...	2904 13 8	0 0 0	864 7 2	2040 6 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Macdonald, Dániel ...	1510 5 11	0 0 0	506 14 4	1003 7 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Moore, Robert ..	1666 6 9 and Co.'s Paper for Sa. Rs. 3400.	0 0 0	1079 0 0	587 6 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Martin, William ..	2106 11 8	0 0 0	391 0 0	1715 11 8	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Michael, J. C. (2nd) ...	7660 12 8	3099 12 11	1850 3 4	2710 12 5	of which Rs. 2640 11 1 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Moore, W. J. ...	1137 15 1 and Co.'s Paper for Sa. Rs. 2000.	0 0 0	55 0 0	1082 15 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Middleton, J. B. ...	1500 0 0	0 0 0	38 0 0	1462 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Muir, Thomas ..	1415 0 0	511 11 3	528 10 6	374 10 3	of which Rs. 343 12 9 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
McGilvray, Alexander ..	8128 15 6	3067 12 4	4132 0 4	929 2 10	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery. Insolvent died.
Madub Chunder Bysack ..	11167 9 5	7620 3 11	2405 4 0	1052 1 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Marks, C. H. ...	2234 7 3	0 0 0	1834 6 0	400 1 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.
Musgrave, William ...	5845 15 11	3171 7 1	1245 7 8	1429 1 2	of which Rs. 1114 7 3 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Mahomed Fukeerooddeen, Prince ...	1788 0 0	1128 11 6	235 14 3	423 6 3	0 0 0	Insolvent concealed.
Mahomed Ally Aga ...	1505 0 0	857 6 8	86 0 3	561 9 1	of which Rs. 512 14 7 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ordered to pay Rupees 75 per month.
Michael, John A. ...	5800 0 0	3927 4 0	1146 14 3	725 13 9	which is for Dividends now payable.	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Mohes Chunder Chunder and Bholanath Chunder ...	4718 1 3	687 11 3	3173 0 6	857 5 6	of which Rs. 133 10 9 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Mohes Chunder Chunder ..	4510 0 0	3603 3 6	452 3 6	454 9 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Mohanundo Shaw ...	1369 9 6	0 0 0	349 11 9	1019 13 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Madopersaud and Banypersaud ...	3644 12 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	3644 12 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nursing Chunder Bose ...	1030 0 0	0 0 0	186 11 0	843 5 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Nyss, John ...	750 2 11	0 0 0	157 4 0	592 14 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Nilmadub Mookerjee ...	616 13 10	0 0 0	177 4 0	439 9 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged
Nilkaunt Sircar ..	574 14 11	0 0 0	152 4 0	422 10 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Norton, C. P. ...	1099 9 9	0 0 0	604 6 6	495 3 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Nemy Churn Bysack ...	1210 13 0	0 0 0	350 0 0	860 13 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Norman Brothers ...	18091 0 10	4212 12 3	5310 4 6	8568 0 1	of which Rs. 7621 2 5 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Newson, William (Cartner, Newson and Co.) ...	3943 3 11	0 0 0	3703 7 7	239 12 4	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.

ESTATES.	Whole Amount of Receipts.	Whole Disbursements: Dividends Paid.	Whole Disbursements: Other Payments.	Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
Nobocoomar Poddar ...	6200 0 0	0 0 0	1881 12 0	4318 4 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Nobinkisto Ghose ...	1225 0 0	0 0 0	275 0 0	950 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nobogopaul Mookerjee ...	1749 13 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	1749 13 10	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Omachurn Bonerjee ...	7661 8 5	0 0 0	822 5 8	6839 2 9	2646 11 7	Nothing further recoverable.
Obhoy Churn Dutt ...	1127 0 6	487 9 9	113 0 0	526 6 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Obhoy Churn Mullick and others ...	725 4 5	0 0 0	202 4 0	523 0 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Patrick, William ...	1358 7 5	0 0 0	205 6 10	1153 0 7	441 14 6	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Perry, Thomas ...	450 13 4	0 0 0	137 12 0	313 1 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Pittis, Edward ...	2011 2 11	0 0 0	229 3 0	1781 15 11	441 14 9	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Palmer, John ..	7174 11 7	4003 14 9	737 0 4	2433 12 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Parbutty Churn Bose ..	613 14 1	0 0 0	117 14 1	496 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Palmer, Thomas ...	1473 0 0	0 0 0	863 4 9	609 11 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Pew, P. ...	50689 14 0	2477 10 7	9455 3 6	38756 15 11	of which Rs. 24307 6 11 is for Dividends and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 10936 1 9	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Panioty, C ...	614 1 0	0 0 0	122 0 0	492 1 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Parry, John ...	4028 8 11	1597 6 10	1480 13 0	950 5 1	of which Rs. 823 12 4 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Petre, Martin ...	1201 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1201 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Payne, Thomas, and Sons ...	19060 6 6	11016 6 3	6885 5 11	1158 10 4	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Palmer, W. S. ...	4408 12 9	1801 6 6	879 8 2	1727 14 1	which is for Dividends now payable.	Ditto ditto.
Pearymohun Sett ...	600 0 0	0 0 0	73 0 3	526 15 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Price, Henry ...	13544 1 3	0 0 0	12081 7 3	1462 10 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto
Railey, G. F. (W. Newson and Co.) ...	11196 7 5	6986 2 4	2841 9 0	1368 12 1	0 0 0	Recoveries uncertain. Accounts generally disputed.
Rogers, Alexander ...	9886 5 8	0 0 0	3742 3 6	6144 2 2	1767 10 7	All property under mortgage, consisting of Joint Stock Shares; value uncertain. Insolvent died.
Russell, C. D. ...	8160 14 2	5872 15 2	884 4 2	1403 10 10	of which Rs. 83 2 10 is for Dividends.	Retained for creditors. Insolvent died.
Ruggoonath Bose ...	1778 13 4	517 12 5	353 14 6	907 2 5	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Ditto.
Rajkissore Dutt (1st) ..	3957 6 0	0 0 0	587 7 9	3369 14 3	883 13 3	Ditto ditto. Ditto
Roussac, A. G. ...	11641 10 3	8940 2 5	1001 3 3	1700 4 7	of which Rs. 961 9 9 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto.
Rushton, William ...	993 13 6	126 12 0	157 4 0	609 13 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Ryan, E. B. ...	633 8 9	0 0 0	197 4 0	436 4 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Ramdhone Mitter ...	769 11 3	0 0 0	134 0 0	635 11 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Rustomjee Cowasjee	...	664	15	4	0	0	0	141	0	0	523	15	4	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co.	...	9302	11	7	0	0	0	5629	14	3	3672	13	4	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Finally discharged.
Ramsabuck Misser and two others	...	17840	1	6	0	0	0	3892	13	10	13947	3	8	of which Rs. 10809	13	6	There are outstandings, but recoveries uncertain. Finally discharged. Concealed Estate of large amount discovered in Mofussil and possession obtained by order of Court of Agra in an appeal suit.		
														is for Dividends now declared.					
Rajkissen Bysack	...	850	0	0	0	0	0	385	12	0	464	4	0	0	0	0	Nothing further recoverable.		
Robinson, S. H.	...	1129	10	9	0	0	0	108	0	0	1021	10	9	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Finally discharged.
Ramnarian Sreemany	...	2164	4	6	0	0	0	1489	9	9	674	10	9	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
Ritchie, A. S.	...	573	14	7	0	0	0	145	10	0	428	4	7	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
Robinson, J. J. (Wallace and Co.)	...	3052	8	8	0	0	0	1952	1	0	1100	7	8	0	0	0	Outstandings in course of recovery at Rangoon.		
Romanath Gossain	..	2049	6	7	0	0	0	339	0	0	1710	6	7	0	0	0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.		
Ripley, George, or Birrell and Co.	...	43594	6	6	30187	7	5	5568	10	6	7838	4	7	of which Rs. 7705	0	2	Nothing further recoverable.		
														is for Dividends now in course of payment.					
Roop Chund Dutt	...	3619	0	0	1684	1	5	1335	10	11	599	3	8	which is for Dividends now in course of payment.			Ditto	ditto.	
Radanath Dutt	..	87424	2	1	51918	14	8	17082	6	5	18422	13	0	of which Rs. 9681	1	4	Ditto	ditto.	
														is for Dividends now in course of payment.					
Rajender Dutt	..	494	0	6	0	0	0	141	0	0	353	0	6	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	
Ramanund	..	1028	2	3	0	0	0	356	0	0	672	2	3	0	0	0	Outstandings in course of recovery.		
Roose, H. C. B.	...	1408	9	0	0	0	0	969	2	0	439	7	0	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	
Ramrutton Radakissen	...	715	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	715	7	0	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	
Saunders, S. J.	...	14429	13	2	11279	2	1	1345	2	11	1805	8	2	of which Rs. 1775	13	2	Nothing further recoverable. Retired from the Service.		
														is for Dividends.					
Smith, W. S.	...	3620	13	5	0	0	0	241	12	0	3379	1	5	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Insolvent died.
Stocqueler, J. H.	..	7084	12	10	0	0	0	5401	3	1	1683	9	9	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	
Savigny, Joseph	..	1522	13	1	724	10	10	227	15	9	570	2	6	of which Rs. 84	6	0	Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
														is for Dividends.					
Schlatter, Michael	..	18046	14	10	5702	8	9	1660	9	11	10683	12	2	of which Rs. 6090	15	0	Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
														is for Dividends.					
Sage, J. W.	..	599	5	8	0	0	0	200	12	0	398	9	8	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
Sumbhoonauth Mullick	...	612	10	5	0	0	0	179	12	0	432	14	5	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.	Finally discharged.
Smoult, W. H.	..	1618	0	8	0	0	0	193	4	6	1424	12	2	441	7	0	Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
Sheppard, G. A.	...	5511	9	6	3993	10	3	570	5	8	947	9	7	0	0	0	Some small outstandings recoverable. Insolvent died.		
Sarkies and Co., P. J.	...	52210	10	9	5924	2	9	49271	11	3	1014	12	9	0	0	0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.		
Sarkies, P. J.	...	10007	7	7	5810	9	0	2989	13	5	1207	1	2	of which Rs. 1060	15	11	Ditto	ditto.	Ditto.
														is for Dividends.					
Scott, C. C. J.	.	7413	13	9	4659	10	11	1968	0	10	786	2	0	of which Rs. 665	10	6	Ditto	ditto.	Insolvent died.
														is for Dividends.					
Smith, Huffnagle and Co.	..	22402	1	6	9062	5	1	10288	13	11	3050	14	6	0	0	0	Large outstandings; recoveries uncertain. Finally discharged.		
Stubbs, W. V. G.	..	3486	13	7	0	0	0	1580	7	11	1906	5	8	0	0	0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.		

ESTATES.		Whole Amount of Receipts	Whole Disbursements: Dividends paid.	Whole Disbursements: Other Payments	Balance Remaining.	Of the Balance there is invested in Government Securities (the remainder being Cash in the Bank of Bengal)	Probable Outturn of the Dependencies.
Snook, J V.	..	775 10 0	0 0 6	134 0 0	641 10 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent died.
Sealy, C. P.	..	570 0 0	0 0 0	125 0 0	445 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto Ditto.
Smith, G. M. G.	..	1000 0 0	0 0 0	177 8 6	522 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto Ditto.
Sumbhoonauth Mullick	..	1139 0 6	0 0 0	805 0 0	333 13 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Sutherland, Thomas	..	1057 12 0	0 0 0	386 0 0	671 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Saunders, J. O'B.	...	1200 0 0	0 0 0	697 0 3	502 15 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Sreegopaul Misser	...	1951 0 0	0 0 0	483 1 0	1467 15 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Sumbhoo Chunder Chuckerbutty	..	1798 2 0	0 0 0	1501 12 9	296 5 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Sommerville, James	..	4335 3 6	1532 10 11	1567 1 0	1235 7 7	of which Rs 1184 12 7 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.
Shearin, Edward	...	1625 2 9	0 0 0	159 11 0	1465 7 9	0 0 0	About Rs. 2,700 further to be realized.
Shamloll Munnoolall	..	589 10 6	0 0 0	14 0 0	575 10 6	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Thomas, Robert (1st)	..	631 4 1	0 0 0	190 4 0	441 0 1	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Trower, Charles	..	2177 9 0	240 0 0	18 0 0	1889 9 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent died.
Turton, Sir T E M	...	246140 12 5	143649 9 9	100263 0 3	2228 2 5	of which Rs. 2032 2 3 is for Dividends now in course of payment	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Thomas, G P	...	2690 1 7	0 0 0	631 6 6	2058 11 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto Ditto.
Twentyman and Co.	..	593 11 6	0 0 0	127 4 8	466 6 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto Finally discharged.
Twentyman, W. J	...	1502 8 7	0 0 0	316 0 0	1186 8 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto.
Tacoordass Mitter	..	800 0 0	0 0 0	290 4 0	509 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto
Vandenberg, J. B. (1st)	...	4770 15 4	564 12 0	2543 1 3	1663 2 1	of which Rs. 1285 14 9 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Something recoverable annually by interest on a Trust Fund.
Vandenberg, J. B. (2nd)	..	4267 13 0	3259 12 8	300 15 10	707 6 6	of which Rs. 687 1 10 is for Dividends.	Nothing further recoverable.
Vallente, W. G.	...	972 [illegible]	294 7 11	262 0 0	415 3 6	which is for Dividends now payable.	Ditto ditto.
Williams, Stephen	...	17284 1 5	11972 9 3	1742 15 4	3568 8 10	of which Rs. 642 8 8 is for Dividends.	Ditto ditto. Insolvent killed in the Mutiny.
Waring, E. S. S.	...	2596 [illegible] 8	1769 2 9	470 6 3	356 15 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wilton, G. R.	..	1139 15 1	0 0 0	93 8 8	1046 6 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Watson and Co. and Gibbon and Co. ..	104425 13 9	83447 7 0	15780 4 1	5198 4 8	of which Rs. 3394 9 0 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Wood, H. W. I ...	2539 13 0	0 0 0	685 10 9	1854 2 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable	Finally discharged.
Woodward, J. S. ...	3124 8 9	520 7 10	1607 4 0	996 7 11	of which Rs. 950 7 11 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.	Insolvent drowned.
Williams, William ..	500 0 0	0 0 0	31 0 0	469 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Womesh Chunder Ghose ...	8400 0 0	1557 14 7	813 2 3	6028 15 2	of which Rs 5906 4 2 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Ditto ditto.	
Winser and Co. ..	21896 8 9	14176 5 2	5320 0 0	2400 3 7	of which Rs 1098 1 7 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Outstandings in course of recovery	
Winser, James ...	2573 10 6	1491 7 6	415 15 6	666 3 6	of which Rs. 346 8 3 is for Dividends now in course of payment.	Nothing further recoverable.	
Young, Joseph ..	500 0 0	0 0 0	234 10 9	265 5 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.	Insolvent died.

* In addition to the above there are 227 Estates under 220 Rupees each, aggregating Rupees 25,526-3-8, the particulars of which may be learnt at my Office.

15 The Official Assignee has received for remuneration for the last quarter, on the Estates above enumerated, Rupees one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, twelve annas and six pie.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st *February* 1865.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Official Assignee.

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No. 9.] [121]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement *to the* Gazette *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette *may receive the* Supplement *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the Gazette *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* Gazette, *will be included in the* Supplement. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* Gazette *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Papers relating to a Project for the Drainage of the Calcutta Maidan.

Report by Captain S. T. Trevor, R. E., Garrison Engineer of Fort William,—(dated the 26th November 1864.)

Instructions were issued to the Garrison Engineer by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in letter No. 1586, dated 31st March 1864, to undertake the improvement of the Drainage of the Maidan, and a Report and Survey prepared by Mr. Rayner, C. E., during November and December 1863 were forwarded for his guidance. The points to be primarily attended to were to clear out certain drains which were reported to be choked up, and to lower the sills and enlarge the waterways of all drain bridges which obstructed the free discharge of the water. An Assistant Engineer of experience, aided by a competent Establishment, was promised to look after the work; and it was further directed that, during the progress of the work, attention should be paid to the entire system of Drainage for the Maidan, with a view to the collection of all necessary data, and the submission of a complete and fully matured project for the consideration and orders of Government.

2. It appears not to have been found practicable to post any Assistant Engineer for this special duty as at first contemplated, and I have had therefore to prepare the project, as best as I could, with the Establishment already at my disposal. This has caused some delay, which I trust will be excused under the circumstances.

3. The first step in the preparation of this project was, of course, to consider thoroughly all Mr. Rayner's proposals for the improvement of the Drainage. The conclusion I arrived at after testing most of the measures he proposed, to the extent of actually carrying them out, was, that a far more radical change was required than anything he contemplated. In the 37th paragraph of his Report he says: "All that appears necessary to improve the Drainage is to clear out all the gutters and drains to level of platforms; to deepen and rectify those gutters which slope away from their points of discharge; to construct a new drain at the south end of the Maidan near the Cooly Bazar; to sink the platform of the five arched drain in the Ellenborough Course; to clean and repair the sluice drain and all the drains; and, if approved, to thorough drain certain portions of the Maidan." Now, in fact, so much of these proposals as relates to the mere clearing out, repairing, and adjusting existing drains was annually attended to by the Conservancy Establishment under the orders of the Commissioner of Police and his subordinates. And, moreover, the conservancy was managed, on an average, as efficiently as any other system is likely to be. The failure of the drains, therefore, to carry off the water was due more to their own inherent defects than to want of proper conservancy. At the time of Mr. Rayner's inspection they were found to be choked up in many places, but this was after the close of the rains when there was no scour through them, and when the Establishment had ceased to clear them out. Under these conditions, and indeed under much more favorable ones, I should not expect the old drains to be otherwise than choked up, having experienced, as I have, how rapidly they are destroyed by cattle, &c., passing over them. Some of the drains expressly mentioned by Mr. Rayner as being very bad, as, for instance, that between Dhurrumtollah Tank and Chowringhee Road—(paragraphs 3, 4 and 12)—used to be cleared out six or seven times each rainy season so rapidly did they get fouled from the traffic on them. In short, wherever the water was found to be obstructed in any of the drains, and the obstruction was one that could be removed, it was the habit of the Overseer of the Maidan Establishment to put his men to work at once to clear it away. Some drains, like the outlet to the east of the General Hospital, were beyond his power to keep clean;

but I am convinced that on the whole the most was made of the existing drains that could be with ordinary care, and that the general tendency of the drainage has for years past been towards improvement, and not towards deterioration, as one might suppose from Mr. Rayner's remarks.

4. Exclusive, then, of mere clearing operations Mr. Rayner's proposals for the improvement of the Drainage are the following:—

(1.) To construct a new drain at the south end of the Maidan near Cooly Bazar. This will be found included in my project.

(2.) To sink the platform of the five arched drain in the Ellenborough Course. My level shew this to be already too low with reference to the bridges next above and below it. I have not therefore proposed to lower it, but kept it at its present level and adjusted the other bridges, as will be seen further on.

(3.) To "thorough drain" (*i. e.* with underground drains) certain portions of the Maidan, which I cannot concur in the necessity of.

5. Under these circumstances, then, according to my views, Mr. Rayner's proposals were inadequate to the thorough and radical improvement of the Drainage which I conceived to be required. I have only spoken of them above in a general way, but I have examined and tested each of them separately for my own satisfaction, and am convinced that nothing short of the complete scheme which I now propose will suffice to place the Drainage on a sound footing.

6. On the accompanying plan I have shewn the area of the Maidan divided into several portions, each draining to one outlet. The object of this division is to shew the rainfall which each outlet has to discharge, and to enable a calculation to be made of the capacity proper for it. It will be seen that there are three main outlets for the portions severally tainted green, yellow, and blue on the plan, which comprise nearly the whole of the Maidan, and with which this report will specially have to deal, as the remaining outlets are all minor ones which require little or no alteration. Of these minor outlets there are four on the southern circumference of the Maidan, excluding Cooly Bazar, which will be specially treated of in a separate project, two at Fort Point, and one near the Dhurumtollah Tank, which discharges into the old sewer passing under Government House to Chandpal Ghât.

7. The greater part of the Maidan is very flat, so that no amount of mere trench cutting will prevent it becoming spongy during the rains, unless the surfaces between drains are sloped in some degree towards the drains to allow the water to flow off quickly and completely. To make the drainage a good job, therefore, it must be considered in two aspects; first, the excavation of trunk and branch drains of sufficient capacity to carry off the rainfall; and second, the adjustment of the surface of the ground where it has no natural slope, so that it may throw off the water quickly into the drains. I shall consider these separately.

8. First, as regards the drains. The *direction* of these is fixed by the natural levels of the Maidan. By placing the accompanying tracing of Mr. Rayner's map of the old drains, which has been of great use to me, over the new map, it will be seen that the general direction of the drains is not much altered, but that they have been straightened and carried more directly to their outlets than before. It will also be seen that the new drains are proposed to be carried *past* the tanks and not *through* them as before. This is with the object of preventing the tanks being mere silt traps to the drains, as they now are, and of having the power to fill the tanks at pleasure after the first burst of the rains has cleaned the Maidan of all refuse matter. A new arrangement has been made by the present Commissioner of Police, in consultation with the Garrison Engineer, to stop the grazing of cattle on those portions of the Maidan which form the gathering grounds of the tanks during the four months June, July, August, and September, in order that the water flowing into the tanks may not be fouled; and also to prevent the drains from getting trodden out and destroyed at this particular season. This, added to the altered arrangement of the drains, which will place the tanks completely under control as to the admission of water, and enable the water even to be filtered before admission, if necessary, will be an important feature in the improvements proposed.

9. The *capacity* or sectional area of the drains and waterways of the bridges is a matter that requires more attention than any other in the Maidan. The old bridges are, almost without exception, all too small, and this has been the cause of the Maidan flooding to the extent it does after every tolerably heavy shower of rain. For example, the culvert under the Strand Road, situated between the south end of the Eden Gardens at the Fort has a span of 4 feet with a semi-circular arch, the height of the piers being 3 feet 3 inches. The fall of the drain is 3 feet per mile. When, therefore, the water rises to the spring of the arch, there is back-water along the whole length of the drain right up to the interior of the Maidan, and the Drainage is interrupted proportionately as the discharge through the culvert is insufficient. I have seen the water frequently during the last rains rise not only to the spring of the arch, but a foot or two over the top, totally submerging the whole orifice of the culvert and turning the Maidan into a sheet of water. This happens usually during the freshes, when the water in the river is as high as the culvert, and the latter is placed in the condition of a bridge, with water on both sides nearly on a level, and the velocity of the stream through it about 250 feet per minute, which is the proper condition to attach to it in calculating its size. When the river is low, the culvert is in the condition of a sluice discharging water dammed up on one side of it with a velocity of about 500 feet per minute. But in both conditions the area of the culvert below the spring is too small, for the larger discharge, with the river low, would be 6,000 feet per minute, and the smaller, with the river high, only 3,000 feet per minute. Whereas, according to my calculation, assuming the rainfall at half an inch an hour, for the reasons given in the next paragraph, the culvert should be capable of discharging 10,788 cubic feet per minute.—(*See* Table on the plan.)

10. The rainfall I propose to assume in calculating the capacity of the Maidan drains is 12 inches in the 24 hours. The actual rainfall has been known to reach 11·73 inches in the 24 hours; but it is not on this ground so much as a consideration of the rate at which the rain really does fall while it is raining that I propose to assume the proper rate of discharge at half an inch per

hour. The heaviest rain, when perhaps 2 or 3 inches fall, is extended generally only over a couple of hours or so, and I think, as it is the whole object of the project to keep the Maidan from getting soft and spongy, water should not be allowed to lie on it an hour longer than can be avoided. The rate of discharge should therefore be made as nearly equal to the actual rate of fall as possible. And this will appear the more necessary when it is considered how often heavy falls of rain and high tides occur together, when the latter prevent a free discharge from the drains and keep the ground unavoidably under water for many hours together. I am aware that in the Calcutta Drainage scheme the capacity of the sewers is only calculated to provide for a fall of 6 inches in the 24 hours, and, with the precautions taken in providing vents for storm-waters, no serious inconvenience is apprehended when the rainfall exceeds this limit. But the consideration of expense is one which naturally weighs infinitely more in this case than in that of digging mere open trenches on the Maidan, and building the few culverts that are required, with a sufficiently liberal waterway to meet all contingencies. It is not as if the existing culverts were suited to the 6-inch rainfall and were only proposed to be altered because I considered that rainfall insufficient; but they have to be altered under any circumstances, and the additional expense of adapting them at once to the 12-inch rainfall is so trifling that there can be no question as to the propriety of doing so. I have seen the drains near their outlets get swollen to the size of streams over a 100 feet in breadth after heavy showers, and I am certain that if it is desired to confine the water to the channels cut for it, instead of spreading over the Maidan, it is essential that the bridges should have their waterways enlarged at least to the extent provided for them in this project.

11. The section I propose for the drains is shewn on the plan, on which there will also be seen a Table giving the arrears of a drain of the assumed section for every additional inch of depth, and also the velocities and discharge through the same, as well as the waterways of the bridges. There is a note at the side of the Table explaining its use. In the assumed section of the drain the side slopes are 5 to 1, and bottom equal to five times the depth. This is sufficiently shallow and saucer-shaped for the Maidan, in which deep drains are inadmissible. The hydraulic mean depth of a drain of this section running full is equal to the sectional area divided by the perimeter $= \frac{10d^2}{15{\cdot}198d} = {\cdot}658d$. I have made the fall of the bed of the main trunk drains 3 feet per mile, and with these data calculated the velocity in terms of the depth from the Formula $V = 55\sqrt{2f \times H}$ where f is the fall and H the hydraulic mean depth.—(*See* Beardmore's Hydrology, page 8, Table 4.) In order to determine the contraction which might be given to the waterway through the bridges, I have assumed the velocity to be increased in the proportion 3 in the drains to 5 under the bridges. This is purely an assumption, and I have no better reason for it than that it is necessary to make some assumption, and this suits very well within the limit I have given to the depth of the drains. For greater depths the acceleration would of course become excessive. The accelerated velocity being thus fixed, the contracted waterway of the bridges is obtained from the Formula

$$s = \frac{S \times V \times 1{\cdot}097}{v}$$

where S and V are the area and velocity of the natural waterway, and s and v those of the contracted waterway. Substituting for S its value in terms of d, *viz.* $10d^2$ and for v its assumed value $\frac{3}{5}V$ the formula gets reduced to $s = 10d^2 \times \frac{5}{3} \times 1{\cdot}097 = 6{\cdot}58d^2$; and if the height of the abutments of springing line be assumed as equal to d, the depth of the drain, then the span of the arch, or aggregate span of the arches if there is more than one, will equal $6{\cdot}58d$, which happens to be just ten times the hydraulic mean depth.

12. The Table thus becomes very useful in enabling the size of drain or culvert required at any point of the Maidan to be at once determined. The plan is ruled into squares of 100 feet side, or 10,000 square feet area each. The rainfall being taken at half an inch per hour, the discharge per minute per square is equal to $\frac{10{,}000}{24 \times 60}$ cubic feet $= 6{\cdot}9444$ cubic feet. Hence the discharge from any given area on the plan is equal to the number of squares in it multiplied by 6·94. The discharge being thus determined, the size of drain or culvert is at once found from the Table. The section and level of the drains being fixed, it will, of course, sometimes happen that the variations in the level of the ground will afford either more depth to the drain than is required, or not enough. As both these conditions are objectionable, the former on account of the unnecessary inequality it gives to the surface of the Maidan, and the latter on account of the flooding it would allow over the banks of the drain, I propose to remove the earth from where it is shewn to be too high to the low parts, so as in all cases to assimilate the section of the drain to the standard.

13. I will now pass on to describe each of the main drains in succession. No. 1 is the outlet of that portion of the Maidan tinted green on the plan. The sections along this line of drainage will be found in one of the sheets. It is the largest of the drains and contains the greatest number of bridges, the whole of which require to be re-constructed. The available fall in the trunk line is 3 feet per mile after shortening the direction to the utmost, and there is one point in connection with this shortening which requires notice. The old drain from the river eastwards as far as the Ellenborough Course followed the trace of the glacis of the Fort for the sake of being enfiladed, and the effect of this was to give it a very tortuous course. In order to make the most of the fall, I propose to straighten the drain as shewn on the plan, and by continuing the slope of the glacis into the drain avoid any objections that might be taken to the alteration of the trace on the score of defilade. The section of the drain will be thus assimilated somewhat to that of an advanced ditch. It is of course important not to lose sight of this military view of the matter; but it is also important to be carefull as to the efficiency of the drainage, and I think the construction I have proposed for the drain will suit both conditions very well.

14. In fixing the general level of this line I have taken the five arched culvert under the Ellenborough Course as the starting point and laid

down a slope of 3 feet per mile above and below. The feeders discharging into the trunk drain have generally a greater fall than this, as will be seen in the sheet of sections. The five arched culvert under the Ellenborough Course is the most obstructive of all on this line on account of the low level of the floor. It gets drowned by every heavy shower, and it can then only act as syphon. I propose in this project to re-build it with only three arches, each of 5′ 4″ span and 23″ height of piers, the old floor and abutments being retained. The waterway below springing will be increased by this means from 10 square feet to 30. The Table on the plan shews 36·74 as the sectional area of the drain required at this point, and 12·62 as the aggregate span of the arches. The proposed alteration of this bridge will therefore render it more than sufficiently large.

15. The bridges on the Calcutta and Plassey Gate Sorties, respectively, at present consist of three spans, each of 2′ 3″ with height of 2′ 6″ in the piers, the floor of the centre arch in each case being sunk 6 inches lower than the side arches. I propose to convert them into single spans of 16 and 13½ feet respectively. The positions of these bridges will be altered to the north of the existing ones to suit the new position of the drain, which will also require the arches to be built skew.

16. The bridge under the Strand Road I have already alluded to in paragraph 9: I consider that the full span shewn in the Table to be required for this bridge, *viz.* 16½ feet, should be given to it. It will be seen from the section that during the rainy season (which is the time when the bridge is used as a drain) the mean height of the river is about on a level with the floor of the bridge. The flow of water through the bridge will be variable according to the state of the tide. It will be altogether stopped at high water, be even and uniform with the flow in the rest of the drain at half tide, and be immensely accelrated at low water. The mean of these conditions, *viz.* that at about half tide when the flow is even, like it would be through any other bridge, is the one I propose to adopt, and the span given by the Table is applicable to it.

17. It will be necessary to furnish this bridge with flood-gates to prevent the influx of the tide, and it will be the duty of the Conservancy Establishment of the Maidan to attend to them. The present bridge is furnished with a common valve sluice which never acts properly. The design of the new gates will be given separately with the plans and estimates of the several bridges, and I need not therefore describe it here. There is nothing further on this line which requires special mention, or which will not be easily understood at once from the plan, so I will pass on to Line No. 2.

18. This drains the portion of the Maidan tinted yellow, and discharges into the Peepulputtee drain, and thence into Tolly's Nullah just above the site of the old foot-bridge. The discharge from the Maidan by the outlet at the bridge on the Lower Circular Road near the south-east corner of the Jail amounts to 7,307 cubic feet per minute, which requires a bridge with 14 feet waterway. The present bridge has only 6 feet, which, according to the Table on the plan, is only capable of taking off a discharge of 878 cubic feet per minute, or not so much as one-eighth of the quantity it should take off, *i. e.* it is only suited to a rainfall of about 1½ inches in the 24 hours. There are three other bridges which require re-construction on this line in accordance with the tabular dimensions. It is, perhaps, necessary to remark that the line of water-shed between the green and yellow portions will not practically be so straight and decided as that drawn on the plan, and that the ground is by no means highest along that line, but, on the contrary, very flat and swampy.

This fact induced me to bring as many discharging outlets to bear upon it as possible in order to carry off the rainfall quickly. The surface of the ground here is the flattest of any portion of the Maidan, and to drain it properly it will be necessary to cart a good deal of earth and get some slope towards the different drains.

19. This drain when it passes the Lower Circular Road goes out of the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police and the Garrison Engineer. Under instructions from the Superintending Engineer, however, I have included the whole line as far as Tolly's Nullah in my section, though I do not think it possible, or indeed desirable, that I should have charge of the work of improving it beyond its junction with the Peepulputtee drain. This drain takes the discharge from the whole of the southern end of the Town, and is a very large affair compared with that which brings down the Maidan drainage into it. This latter up to its confluence with the Peepulputtee drain might, perhaps, be placed under the Garrison Engineer, as it may have some effect on the sanitary condition of the General Hospital, which is also under him; but beyond that point the interests of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Suburbs predominate, and they should have the charge of carrying out any improvement of the drain that may be necessary. Under this impression, therefore, I shall confine my remarks to the drain from the Lower Circular Road past the east wall of the General Hospital compound.

20. The section assumed for the drains on the Maidan will be no longer applicable here, for there is not the same necessity for its being shallow and saucer-shaped. The side slopes of the drain may now be made 2 to 1, and as the discharge is 7,307 cubic feet per minute, and depth say 2½ feet, the bottom width of the drain may be calculated from Table 4 of Beardmore's Hydrology, page 40, to be 12 feet. This will make the total width of the ground taken up by the drain 32 feet. Allowing 10 feet on each side of the drain, I recommend a space of 52 feet being taken up along the east wall of the Hospital compound and fenced in to prevent encroachment by the Natives living in the neighbouring houses, who are now in the habit of using the drain as a privy. The winding portion of the drain after it leaves the south wall of the Hospital up to its junction with the Peepulputtee drain is now, for the most part, confined between brick buildings, so as to be almost a pucka drain. I recommend that all the intervening spaces from house to house, where the drain is not already revetted, should be so, as well as the floor lined with brick-on-edge, in order that a permanent section may be given to the drain, and every facility offered for keeping it in proper order for the future.

21. As a permanent and final project, the best plan would be to prolong the drain straight past the east wall of the Hospital to its junction with the Peepulputtee drain, and take up enough ground to form a lane or small street alongside of it,

opening from the Lower Circular Road into the Peepulputtee Road. This would have the advantage of ventilating the neighbourhood and making the drain public and under supervision of the Police so as to prevent nuisances from being committed in it, which it seems almost impossible to do so long as it passes through private ground as it does now. In paragraph 30 of his Report Mr. Ravner states that the sewer from Zeerut or Alipore Bridge will intercept this drain across the road and be compelled to receive the drainage of this part of the Maidan. But as the sewer is to be only 12·5 feet above datum at its inlet in Tolly's Nullah, and is to have a fall of 2 feet in the first half mile, while the drain bridge is 17 feet clear above datum, the drain may be made to pass over the sewer, unless it appears that there is any advantage to be gained by joining them. The Town Drainage scheme does not provide for the surface drainage of the Maidan or any portion of the Town outside the Circular Road, and I do not anticipate, therefore, that it will be possible to join them or to dispense with the Peepulputtee drain, and it is worth while therefore to put the latter on a permanent footing at once. In this case it will be best to open out the lane and make the Maidan drain a straight line from the Lower Circular Road as far as the Peepulputtee Road, as recommended above.

22. Whether this be done or not, however, it is of immediate importance to fence in the drain along the Hospital wall and clear away all huts within 50 feet of the wall, and also to complete the gaps in the bricked sides of the winding portion of the drain south of the Hospital. After giving the proper section to the drain mentioned in paragraph 20, I propose to turf the sides and metal the bottom with broken brick, which is available on the spot from a building about to be dismantled in the north-east corner of the Hospital.

The cost of this work will be found included in the general estimate given in the last paragraph of this Report.

23. Line No. 3 takes the drainage of the portion tinted blue on the plan. The general fall of the trunk drain of this line, like the others, is 3 feet per mile. A great portion of the area drained by it will form the gathering ground of the tanks about to be dug for the Fort water-supply, and the arrangement of the drains has therefore been made with reference to this. The position of the tank is shewn in the plan. It will be seen that I propose to make a catch drain all round the foot of the glacis to collect the water thence and bring it to a point between the tanks conveniently situated for admitting the water into them till they are full and after that into the trunk drain. My calculations shew that the drainage from about 82 acres is required for the Fort water-supply, but I confess my conviction is that the drainage from the glacis alone will be found amply sufficient. As it will not do, however, to rely on convictions only, I have arranged the Drainage by bringing the trunk drain close past the tank, so that the discharge from a much larger area can be thrown into the tank if necessary. In fact, on an emergency, when one would disregard the inconvenience of the ground getting somewhat flooded, almost the whole of the Drainage from the area tinted blue might be turned into the tanks by closing the outlet towards Prinsep's Ghat, for the fall is so slight in the whole distance that the back-water would soon spill over into them. The whole area is 270 acres.

24. The area enclosed by the Race Course is naturally pretty well drained, and is high compared with other parts of the Maidan. It is highest round the banks of the Serpentine Tank and slopes outwards all round towards the Race Course. The Encamping ground, on the other hand, enclosed by the loop of the Ellenborough Course, is badly drained, and the new drains will, I hope, have the effect of improving it very much. The present outlet towards Prinsep's Ghat is a wretchedly small one with its floor much above the general level of the drains inside. The consequence of this is that the drains are full of water and the ground very swampy in this neighbourhood all through the rains. I propose using the spoil from the drains and some from the new tanks in joining the angle of the loop of the Ellenborough Course nearest Prinsep's Ghat with the Strand Course Ride, as at present in the rains it is impossible to get from one to the other without wading through water up to the girths.

25. With regard to the other lines of drainage it is not necessary to say much, as they require little to be done to them in the way of reformation. The area tinted pink round the Dhurumtollah Tank is shewn in the plan as discharging into the sewer under Esplanade Row, but practically the whole discharge will be taken up by the tank, and it will be very rarely that any will spill from thence into the sewer. There will be no harm, therefore, in throwing this work on the sewers, although, as I have mentioned above, they are not intended to take any of the Maidan Drainage. The ground opposite the Town Hall at present also drains into the same sewer, and it is not worth while disturbing it until it is shewn to be necessary, although, to be in the safe side, I have provided for draining it into the main trunk line No. 1. The alterations in these small drainage areas are not, like the work on the main lines, definite and capable of being described and estimated beforehand, but like that required in the formation of the feeder drains and surface slopes, which I think can only be done satisfactorily by means of a good Nokur Cooly Establishment well supervised, and which I am accordingly about to propose.

26. In paragraph 7 I proposed to consider the drainage in two ways; first, the construction of trunk and branch drains, which have been considered in the preceding paragraphs; and secondly, the adjustment of the surface of the ground into such slopes as shall throw the water quickly into the drains. This part of the subject will naturally have more of the nature of a landscape gardner's work than an Engineer's, and I do not know how to do it more efficiently than by keeping a fixed establishment of coolies constantly at it till the surface of the Maidan has been thoroughly put into proper order. I do not propose to make the feeder drains by digging trenches, of which there will be quite as many as it is advisable to allow in the trunk drains, but by cutting away the ground on the banks of the main drains and throwing it back to wherever it appears to be required, so as to form a succession of very slight undulations, so slight as to be scarcely perceptible and yet sufficient to prevent the water from lying on the ground. This would be a very expensive and tedious work if the whole of the Maidan had to be done; but fortunately many parts have already got a tolerable

inclination, and the new sloping will be confined to those parts which are now swampy, and which may be distinguished by a darker color in the grass as well as by the deep foot prints of the cattle left in them. I anticipate that about 100 coolies a day for the next ten months, or till about the close of next rains will be able to do the work, and I have accordingly provided about Rupees 5,000 in the estimate. I intend to use the earth from the new tank being dug for the Fort water-supply, as far as possible, in this work; but it is a question whether it would not be worth while for the improvement of the Maidan to dig an additional tank or enlarge some of the existing tanks for the sake of the earth to be used in raising the low ground as well as for providing a fine piece of water. I have suggested to the Commissioner of Police the idea of joining the Dhoba Pookur Tank with the one close to the west of it in an irregular fashion, such as that sketched in dotted lines on the plan. This would produce a splendid sheet of water, and the earth excavated from it could be used in giving the neighbouring part of the Maidan an undulating park-like effect if planted with trees and laid out with a few garden paths and occasional clumps of flowering shrubs. The impure water at present in these tanks would be pumped out and the lake formed by them kept clean afterwards for drinking purposes, till superseded by the completion of the Calcutta Water-supply, when it might be given up for an ornamental water and for boating, &c. The first cost of this work would be about Rupees 50,000.

27. The following is an estimate of the cost of the Drainage works I have recommended the detailed estimates and plans for the several bridges will be submitted separately as the are prepared, but it appears inadvisable to delay this Report for them. The estimate now given may be relied on, and it is not the less intelligible for want of more details. It will be seen that the chief expense is in the bridges as would be expected. Of these there are 23 costing Rupees 62,454 in the aggregate. The most expensive of them will cost Rupees 14,700, and the least Rupees 100. There is not one of them whose re-construction could have been saved by adopting a smaller rainfall than that assumed by me. And it will be seen from the Table on the plan that, assuming the same section of drain as there shewn to be adopted for any smaller rainfall than 12″, the spans of the bridges by no means decrease in the same ratio as the discharges, and their cost would decrease even in a in a less ratio still. For instance, a bridge of 16·45 feet waterway, like that under the Strand on main drain No. 1, would be reduced only to 12·07 feet if the discharge were halved, and the cost would go down from about Rupees 14,700 to 12,900, or 26 per cent in the one case against only 12½ per cent in the other. And this is taking the most favorable case, for as the bridges get smaller the reduction gets almost inappreciable. I do not anticipate therefore that the whole saving in the project, if it had been prepared for a 6″ rainfall instead of 12,″ would have been more than Rupeee 5,000 or 6,000, and the diminished velocity and power of discharge in the drains would have been, in my opinion, a a great sacrifice for so small a gain. Of course, the section of the drains might be altered so as to give it a greater hydraulic mean depth, and therefore a greater comparative velocity and discharge, and the spans of the bridges could thus be made to vary directly with the rainfall, but the objection in this case would lie in the side slopes of the drains becoming too steep and trench-like. I feel confident therefore in recommending the execution of the drainage as I have projected it :—

Estimate.

Items of charge.	Quantity.	Rate.	Cost.	Total.	Grand Total.
Earth-work in excavation of drains as per Schedule ...	16,10,850	1 Re ₱ 100	16,109		
Drain Bridges as per Schedule ...	...	...	62,454		
Re-forming section, &c., of the Peepul-puttee drain, including cartage of brick-rubbish from old building in General Hospital ...	...	...	4,000		
				82,563	
Add contingencies at 5 per cent ...	...	...	...	4,128	
Total Rupees ...	...	...	...	...	86,691

Schedule of Earth-work.

Designation of Drains.	Length.	Average Section $10d^2$	Contents.	Total.	Grand Total.
Main Drain No. 1	7,700	40	3,08,000		
Ditto „ 2	7,000	40	3,16,000		
Ditto „ 3	7,700	40	3,08,000		
				9,32,000	
Add 50 per cent for the feeders and surface dressing, as alluded to in the Report, to cover cost of establishment	.....	.....	.....	4,66,000	
Main Drain No. 4	2,100	22·5			
Ditto „ 5	2,700	22·5			
Ditto „ 6	2,300	22·5			
Ditto „ 7	1,500	22·5			
	8,600	22·5	1,93,500		
Add 10 per cent for the feeders ...	.....	.....	19,350		
				2,12,850	
Total cubic feet ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,10,850

Schedule of Bridges.

Drain over which the Bridge has to be built.	Road on which the Bridge has to be built.	No. of Arches.	Span of each Arch.	Height of Abutment up to springing.	Length of Bridge in feet.	Cost.	Total of each Drain.
						Rs.	Rs.
Main Drain No. 1	The Strand...	1	16 45	2′ 6″	129	14,700	
	Calcutta Gate Road	1	15·9	2′ 5″	20	2,275	
	Plassey „ „	1	13·71	2′ 1″	20	2,008	
	Ellenborough Course	3	5·34	1′ 9″	112	1,381	
	Main Course, with the Secretary's Walk	2	6	1′ 8″	164	5,091	
	Jaun Bazar Cross	2	5	1′ 6″	45	1,588	
	Chowringhee Road...	1	6·58	1′ 0″	125	2,700	
Branch O P of Drain No. 1	Bentinck Road	1	5·5	0′ 10″	60	900	
	Sortie Bridge	1	3	0′ 6″	20	100	
	Ditto ditto	1	3	0′ 6″	20	100	
							30,816
Main Drain No. 2	Dhoba Pookur Road	2	4	1′ 2″	11·5	300	
	Lower Circular Road	2	7	2′ 2″	92	4,238	
Branch B G of Drain No. 2 ...	Hospital Road	1	7·13	1′ 1″	92	2,325	
Branch K N of Drain No. 2 ...	Jail Cross	1	3	0′ 6″	70	350	
							7,213
Main Drain No. 3	Kidderpore Road	1	6	0′ 11″	100	2,000	
	Ellenborough Course, No. 1 ...	1	7·68	1′ 2″	103	2,575	
	Ditto ditto „ 2 ...	3	5	2′ 2″	110	4,400	
	Cross Road „ 1 ...	3	5	2′ 2″	40	1,600	
	Ditto „ 2 ...	3	5	2′ 3″	80	1,200	
	The Strand...	3	5	2′ 3″	260	10,400	
Branch H G of Drain No. 3 „	Kidderpore Road	1	5	0′ 9″	108	1,620	
	Race Course	1	4½	0′ 8″	60	600	
							24,395
	Total Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	62,454

Extracts from a letter from LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. BEADLE, R. E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, to the Superintending Engineer of the Presidency Circle,—(No. 697, dated the 13th February 1865.)

2. THIS project, which embraces the works noted on the margin, has, on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, met with the entire approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and I am desired, in communicating sanction to the whole outlay involved in it, *viz.* Rupees (86,691) eighty-six thousand six hundred and ninety-one, to state that the Garrison Engineer should proceed as fast as possible with the project to completion.

According to Estimate and Schedules attached to the Report.		Cost.
Excavation of Main Drains and Feeders with surface dressing	... Rs.	16,190
Twenty-two Drain Bridges	... „	62,454
Re-forming Section, &c., of the Peepulputtee Drain	... „	1,000
Contingencies at 5 per cent	... „	4,128
Total Rs.	...	86,691

3. The above outlay will be met from the *Local Funds** in the hands of the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta, and provision has been made for it in the Public Works Budget for 1865-66 (*see* Item No. 121, *Local*, Pages 14 and 15) to the extent of Rupees 36,606, the difference between this sum and the total estimated outlay, or Rupees 50,085, having been computed as the expenditure up to the end of this year, or 30th April next.

* ("Strand Bank Fund.")

4. In regard to the proposal for laying out the ground in the vicinity of the tank north of the Jail, recommended in paragraph 26 of Captain Trevor's Report, I am to state that the Commissioner of Police will be called upon to report whether he would recommend that this work can be carried out, excepting the walks and shrubs, which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, may be postponed at a further outlay of Rupees 50,000.

5. The attention of the Suburban Municipality will be called to the remarks contained in paragraph 19 of the Report regarding the cotinuation of the Peepulputtee outlet drain.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it expedient that the lane proposed by Captain Trevor to the east of the General Hospital and opening from the Lower Circular Road to the Peepulputtee Road should be formed, and a further detailed report on this proposal shewing the cost is required.

8. Agreeably with the suggestion made in the last paragraph of your letter, Captain Trevor's report will be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 11.] [389]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1865.

An Act relating to the rights and liabilities of Common Carriers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient not only to enable Common Carriers to limit their liability for loss of, or damage to, property delivered to them to be carried, but also to declare their liability for loss of, or damage to, such property occasioned by the negligence or criminal acts of themselves, their servants or agents; It is enacted as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Carriers' Act, 1865."

Interpretation Clause

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Common Carrier."

"Common Carrier" denotes a person, other than the Government, engaged in the business of transporting for hire property from place to place by land or inland navigation for all persons indiscriminately.

"Person."

"Person" includes any association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

Number.

Words in the singular number include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.

Carriers not to be liable for loss of certain goods above 100 Rupees in value unless delivered as such.

3. No Common Carrier shall be liable for the loss of, or damage to, property delivered to him to be carried exceeding in value one hundred rupees and of the description contained in the Schedule to this Act, unless the person delivering such property to be carried, or some person duly authorized in that behalf, shall have expressly declared to such Carrier or his agent the value and description thereof.

For carrying such property payment may be required at rates fixed by Carrier.

4. Every such Carrier may require payment for the risk undertaken in carrying property exceeding in value one hundred rupees and of the description aforesaid at such rate of charge as he may fix; Provided that, to entitle such Carrier to payment at a rate higher than his ordinary rate of charge, he shall have caused to be exhibited in the place where he carries on the business of receiving property to be carried notice of the higher rate of charge required, printed or written, in English and in the vernacular language of the country wherein he carries on such business.

Proviso.

The person entitled to recover in respect of property lost or damaged may also recover money paid for its carriage.

5. In case of the loss of, or damage to, property exceeding in value one hundred rupees and of the description aforesaid, delivered to such Carrier to be carried, when the value and description thereof shall have been declared and payment shall have been required in manner provided for by this Act, the person entitled to recover in respect of such loss or damage shall also be entitled to recover any money actually paid to such Carrier in consideration of such risk as aforesaid.

In respect of what property liability of Carrier not limited or affected by public notice.

6. The liability of any Common Carrier for the loss of, or damage to, any property delivered to him to be carried, not being of the description contained in the Schedule to this Act, shall not be deemed to be limited or affected by any public notice; but any such Carrier, not being the owner of a railroad or tramroad constructed under the provisions of Act XXII of 1863 *(to provide for taking land for works of public utility to be constructed by private persons or Companies, and for regulating the construction and use of works on land so taken)* may, by special contract, signed by the owner of such property so delivered as last aforesaid, or by some person duly authorized in that behalf by such owner, limit his liability in respect of the same.

Carriers, with certain exceptions, may limit liability by special contract.

7. The liability of the owner of any railroad or tramroad constructed under the provisions of the said Act XXII of 1863 for the loss of, or damage to, any property delivered to him to be carried, not being of the description contained in the Schedule to this Act, shall not be deemed to be limited or affected by any special contract; but the owner of such railroad or tramroad shall be liable for the loss of, or damage to, property delivered to him to be carried only when such loss or damage shall have been caused by negligence or a criminal act on his part or on that of his agents or servants.

Liability of owner of railroad or tramroad constructed under Act XXII of 1863 not limited by special contract.

In what case owner of railroad or tramroad answerable for loss or damage.

8. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, every Common Carrier shall be liable to the owner for loss of, or damage to, any property delivered to such Carrier to be carried where such loss or damage shall have arisen from the negligence or criminal act of the Carrier or of any of his agents or servants.

Common Carrier liable for loss or damage caused by neglect or fraud of himself or his agent.

9. In any suit brought against a Common Carrier for the loss, damage, or non-delivery of goods entrusted to him for carriage, it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to prove that such loss, damage, or non-delivery was owing to the negligence or criminal act of the Carrier, his servants, or agents.

Plaintiffs in suits against Common Carriers for loss, damage, or non-delivery not required to prove negligence or criminal act.

10. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions contained in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh Sections of Act No. XVIII of 1854 *(relating to Railways in India.)*

Saving of provisions of Sections 9, 10, and 11 of Act XVIII of 1854.

SCHEDULE.

Gold and Silver Coin.
Gold and Silver in a manufactured or unmanufactured state.
Precious Stones and Pearls.
Jewellery.
Time Pieces of any description.
Trinkets.
Bills and Hundis.
Currency Notes of the Government of India or Notes of any Banks, or Securities for payment of money, English or Foreign.
Stamps and Stamped paper.
Maps, Prints, and Works of Art.
Writings.
Title Deeds.
Gold or Silver Plate or Plated articles.
Glass.
China.
Silk in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials.
Shawls and Lace.
Cloths and tissues embroidered with the precious metals or of which such metals form part.
Articles of ivory, ebony, or sandal-wood.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1865.

An Act to exempt the Estates of deceased Officers and Soldiers delivered over to the Administrator-General of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay from the operation of the twenty-sixth Section of Act No. VIII. of 1855.

WHEREAS under or by virtue of the twenty-sixth Section of Act No. VIII of 1855 *(to amend the law relating to the Office and Duties of Administrator-General)*, the Administrator-General of each of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay is entitled to receive a commission at the rates respectively therein mentioned upon the amount or value of the assets which he shall collect and distribute in due course of administration; And whereas by the twenty-first Section of "The Regimental Debts Act, 1863," it is declared that an Administrator-General shall not be entitled to take, and it shall not be lawful for him to take, a percentage on the property of an Officer or Soldier dying on service exceeding three *per centum* on the gross amount coming to his hands if preferential charges have been previously paid, or on the gross amount remaining in his hands after payment by him of preferential charges, as the case may be; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. In this Act—

The term "Officer" means a Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Army or of Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Interpretation Clause. "Officer."

The term "Soldier" means a Soldier of Her Majesty's Army or European Soldier of Her Majesty's Indian Army, including a Warrant and a Non-Commissioned Officer.

"Soldier."

2. From and after the passing of this Act the twenty-sixth Section of Act No. VIII of 1855 shall not apply to cases in which the property of an Officer or Soldier dying on service shall come to the hands of the Administrator-General of any of the said Presidencies, under the ninth or the twelfth Section of "The Regimental Debts Act, 1863"; and such Administrator-General shall not be entitled to take, and it shall not be lawful for him to take, a percentage on any such property exceeding three *per centum* on the gross amount coming to his hands after the passing of this Act if preferential charges, as defined by the fourth Section of the said Statute, have been previously paid, or on the gross amount remaining in his hands after payment by him of such charges, as the case may be.

Act VIII of 1855, Section 26, not to apply to property of Officers and Soldiers dying on service which shall come to hands of Administrator-General.

Administrator-General only entitled to a commission of three per cent. on gross amount of such property.

3. This Act shall be called "The Administrator-General's Act, 1865."

Short Title.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1865.

An Act to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide further for the solemnization of marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion; It is enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Indian Marriage Act, 1865."

Extent and commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall extend to all the territories that are or shall become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," and shall commence and come into operation on the first day of May 1865.

Act XXV. of 1864 repealed.

3. From and after the commencement of this Act, Act No. XXV. of 1864 is repealed except as to the recovery and application of any penalty for any offence which shall have been committed before such commencement.

Interpretation Clause.

4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Church of England." "Anglican."

"Church of England" and "Anglican" mean and apply to the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established.

"Church of Scotland."

"Church of Scotland" mean the Church of Scotland as by law established.

"Church of Rome." "Roman Catholic."

"Church of Rome" and "Roman Cathlic" mean and apply to the Church which regards the Pope of Rome as its spiritual head.

"Church."

"Church" shall include any Chapel or other building generally used for public Christian worship.

"Minor."

"Minor" means a person who has not completed the age of twenty-one years.

"Native Christians."

"Native Christians" includes the Christian descendants of Natives of India converted to Christianity as well as such converts.

"Section."

"Section" means a Section of this Act.

"Month" and "Year."

"Month" and "Year" respectively mean month and year reckoned according to the British calendar.

"Local Government."

And, in any part of British India in which this Act shall operate, "Local Government" shall mean the person authorized to administer Executive Government in such part.

PART I.

As to the persons by whom marriage may be solemnized.

Marriage between persons professing the Christian Religion to be solemnized according to the provisions of this Act.

5. From and after the commencement of this Act no marriage between persons one or both of whom shall profess the Christian Religion shall be solemnized unless in accordance with the provisions of the next following Section.

By whom to be solemnized.

6. Marriages may be solemnized in India—

(1.) By any person who has received episcopal ordination, provided that the marriage be solemnized according to the rules, rites, ceremonies, and customs of the Church of which such person is a Minister.

(2.) By any Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, provided that such marriage be solemnized according to the rules, rites, ceremonies, and customs of the Church of Scotland.

(3.) By, or in the presence of, a Marriage Registrar under the provisions of the Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, or of Act V. of 1852 (*for giving effect to the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her present Majesty entituled an Act for Marriages in India*). of the Governor General of India in Council.

(4.) By any Minister of Religion who, under the provisions of this Act, has obtained a license to solemnize marriages.

(5.) By any person who, with respect to marriages between Native Christians, shall have received, under the provisions of Part V of this Act, a license to grant certificates of marriage.

Declaration and certificate no longer required.

7. From and after the commencement of this Act the declaration and certificate required by the Statute 58 Geo. III, cap. 84, and Act XXIV. of 1860 (*for the solemnization of marriages in India by ordained Ministers of the Church of Scotland*) of the Governor General of India in Council, shall be no longer required.

Licenses to solemnize marriage by whom to be granted.

8. From and after commencement of this Act the Governor General of India in Council, the Governors of Madras and Bombay in Council, the Governor of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab shall have authority to grant licenses to Ministers of Religion, to solemnize marriages within the territories under the immediate administration of such Governor General, or subject to such Governors and Lieutenant-Governors respectively, and to revoke such licenses, whether they shall have been granted before or shall be granted after the passing of this Act.

Marriages solemnized otherwise than according to this Act to be void.

9. From and after the commencement of this Act all marriages which shall be solemnized in India otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the fifth and sixth Sections shall be null and void.

Marriages solemnized before 1st May 1865 by certain persons to be deemed valid.

10. All marriages which shall have been solemnized in India before the commencement of this Act by persons who have not received episcopal ordination, or who have not otherwise received

express authority to solemnize such marriages under Acts of Parliament or Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, shall, if not otherwise invalid, be deemed valid to all intents and purposes.

Part II.

As to the mode of solemnizing Marriages under this Act.

Notice of intended marriage.

11. In every case of intended marriage between persons one or both of whom shall profess the Christian Religion otherwise than—

1.—Under the provisions of the Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, or of the said Act V of 1852 : or

2.—By a Clergyman who has received episcopal ordination according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of the Church to which he belongs : or

3.—By a Clegyman of the Church of Scotland according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of that Church : or

4.—By a person who has received a license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians under the provisions of Part V of this Act—

One of the persons intending marriage shall give notice in writing according to the form contained in the Schedule A to this Act annexed or to the like effect, to the Minister of Religion whom he or she shall desire to solemnize the marriage, and shall state therein the name or names, and the profession or condition, of each of the persons intending marriage, the dwelling place of each of them, and the time (not being less than four days) during which each has dwelt there, and the Church or private dwelling in which the marriage is to be solemnized. Provided that if either of such persons shall have dwelt in the place stated in the notice during more than one month, it may be stated therein that he or she has dwelt there one month and upwards. Provided also that at any place or Station where there is a Church no Clergyman of the Church of England shall solemnize a marriage in a private dwelling or in any place except in such Church, unless he shall have received a special license authorizing him to do so from and under the hand and seal of the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese, or from the Commissary of such Bishop. For such special license the Registrar of the Diocese shall be entitled to charge such additional fee as the same Bishop may sanction.

Proviso.

Publication of such notice.

12. The Minister of Religion to whom such notice shall have been delivered, if he shall be entitled to officiate in the Church in which it is intended to solemnize the said marriage, shall publish every notice of marriage received by him by causing the same to be published and affixed in some conspicuous part of the same Church. If such Minister of Religion shall not be entitled to officiate as a Minister in such Church, he shall at his option either return the said notice to the person delivering the same to him, or shall deliver the same to some other Minister entitled to officiate therein, who shall thereupon cause the same to be so published and affixed as aforesaid.

Notice of intended marriage in private dwelling.

13. If it be intended that the marriage shall be solemnized in a private dwelling, the Minister of Religion on receiving the notice prescribed in the eleventh Section shall forward it to the Marriage Registrar of the District, who shall affix the same to some conspicuous place in his own Office.

Notice when one of the persons intending marriage is a minor.

14. When one of the persons intending marriage (not being a widow or widower) is a minor, every such Minister as aforesaid who shall receive such notice, and who shall not forthwith return it to the person delivering the same under the twelfth Section, shall, within twenty-four hours after the receipt by him thereof, send, or cause to be sent by the Post, or otherwise, a copy of such notice to the Marriage Registrar of the District.

Publication of such notice.

15. The Marriage Registrar of the District on receiving any such notice shall affix the same to some conspicuous place in his own Office.

Appointment of Senior Marriage Registrar.

16. If there be more Marriage Registrars than one in any District, the local Government shall appoint one of such Registrars to be Senior Marriage Registrar, and such notice as aforesaid shall be sent to such Senior Marriage Registrar, who, on receiving the same, shall, besides affixing it in the manner laid down in the last preceding Section, cause a copy thereof to be sent to each of the other Marriage Registrars in the same District, who shall likewise affix the same in their own Offices or Churches, as aforesaid.

Issue of certificate of notice given and declaration made.

17. Any Minister of Religion who shall consent or intend to solemnize any such marriage as aforesaid, on being required so to do by or on behalf of the person by whom the notice was given, and upon one of the persons intending marriage making such declaration as is hereinafter required, shall issue under his hand a certificate of such notice having been given and of such declaration having been made : Provided that no lawful impediment according to the law of England be shewn to the satisfaction of such Minister why such certificate should not issue, and the issue of such certificate shall not have been sooner forbidden in the manner hereinafter mentioned by any person authorized in that behalf.

Proviso.

In case of minority certificate not to issue until fourteen days after receipt of notice.

18. When by such declaration it appears, or when it is otherwise known to such Minister of Religion that either of the persons intending marriage, not being a widower or widow, is a minor, such Minister shall not issue such certificate until the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt by him of such notice of marriage.

Declaration to be made before issue of certificate.

19. Before any such certificate as aforesaid shall be issued by any such Minister, one of the persons intending marriage shall appear personally before such Minister and shall make a solemn declaration that he or she believes that there is not any impediment of kindred or affinity or other lawful hindrance to the said marriage, and when either or both of the parties, not being a widower or widow, is or are a minor

or minors, that the consent of the person or persons whose consent to such marriage is required by law has been obtained thereto, or that there is or are no person or persons resident in India having authority to give such consent, as the case may be.

Consent of parent or guardian when necessary.

20. The father, if living, of any minor not being a widower or widow, or, if the father be dead, the guardian of the person of such minor, and, in case there be no such guardian, then the mother of such minor, shall have authority to give consent to the minor's marriage, and such consent is hereby required for the same marriage, unless no person authorized to give such consent be resident in India.

What persons may prohibit issue of certificate by notice.

21. Every person whose consent to a marriage is required as aforesaid, is hereby authorized to prohibit the issue of the certificate by any Minister as aforesaid, at any time before the issue of such certificate, by notice in writing to such Minister, subscribed by the person so authorized with his name and place of abode, and his or her position with respect to either of the persons intending marriage, by reason of which he or she is so authorized as aforesaid.

Procedure of Minister on receipt of such notice.

22. If any such notice prohibiting the marriage shall be received by such Minister as aforesaid, he shall not issue his certificate, and shall not solemnize the said marriage until he shall have examined into the matter of the said prohibition, and shall be satisfied that the person prohibiting the marriage is not authorized by law so to do, or until the said notice be withdrawn by the person who gave it.

Proceedings before issue of certificate in the case of Native Christians.

23. When any Native Christian about to be married shall take a notice of marriage to a Minister of Religion, or shall apply for a certificate from such Minister under the seventeenth Section, such Minister shall, before issuing such certificate, ascertain whether such Native Christian is cognizant of the purport and effect of the said notice or certificate, as the case may be, and if not, shall translate or cause to be translated such notice or certificate to such Native Christian into his language, or into some language which he understands.

Form of certificate.

24. The certificate to be issued by such Minister as aforesaid may be in the form contained in the Schedule B to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

After issue of certificate, marriage may be solemnized.

25. After the issue of the certificate by such Minister of Religion, marriage may be solemnized between the persons therein described according to such form or ceremony as the Minister shall think fit to adopt: Provided that the marriage be solemnized in the presence of at least two witnesses.

Certificate to be void if marriage be not solemnized within two months.

26. Whenever a marriage is not solemnized within two months after the date of the certificate which shall have been issued by such Minister as aforesaid, such certificate and all other proceedings thereon shall be void, and no person shall proceed to solemnize the said marriage until new notice shall have been given and a certificate thereof issued in the manner aforesaid.

Proof of marriage in accordance with the provisions of Part I of this Act.

27. Provided that whenever any marriage has been solemnized by a Minister of Religion in accordance with the provisions of Part I of this Act, it shall not be necessary, in support of such marriage, to give any proof in respect of the dwelling of the persons married, or of the consent of any person whose consent to such marriage is required by law, or of the notice of marriage, or of the certificate or the translation thereof respectively, or in respect of the hours between which the same may have been solemnized; nor shall any evidence be given to prove the contrary in any suit touching the validity of such marriage.

Part III.

As to the time for solemnizing Marriages.

Hours between which marriages to be solemnized.

28. Every marriage solemnized in India from and after the commencement of this Act by any person who has received episcopal ordination, or by any Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, or by any Minister licensed under this Act to solemnize marriages, shall be solemnized between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening: Provided that this Section shall not apply to a Clergyman of the Church of England solemnizing a marriage under a special license permitting him to do so at any hour other than between six in the morning and seven in the evening, from and under the hand and seal of the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or his Commissary; and it is hereby declared that for such special license the Registrar of the Diocese shall be entitled to charge such additional fee as such Bishop may sanction: Provided also that this Section shall not apply to a Clergyman of the Church of Rome solemnizing a marriage between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning, when he shall have received a general or special license in that behalf from the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese or Vicariate in which such marriage shall be so solemnized, or from such person as the same Bishop shall have authorized to grant such license.

Proviso.

Part IV.

As to the Registration of Marriages in India.

Marriages, with certain exceptions, to be registered as hereinafter prescribed.

29. All marriages solemnized in India from and after the commencement of this Act between persons both or one of whom shall profess the Christian Religion, except marriages solemnized under the said Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, and the said Act V of 1852, shall be registered in the manner hereinafter prescribed: Provided that no omission or defect in such registration shall invalidate any marriage not otherwise invalid.

Proviso.

Registration of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of England.

30. Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of England shall be registered by the Clergyman solemnizing the same in the Register of Marriages of the Station or District in which the marriage shall be solemnized according to the form contained in the Schedule C to this Act annexed.

Quarterly Returns to Archdeaconry.

31. Every Clergyman of the Church of England shall send four times in every year Returns in duplicate, authenticated by the signature of such Clergyman, of the entries in the Register of Marriages solemnized at or in any Station or District at which such Clergyman shall have any spiritual charge, to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry to which he shall be subject or within the limits of which such Station or District shall be situated. Such Quarterly Returns shall contain all the entries of marriages contained in the said Register from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of March, from the first day of April to the thirtieth day of June, from the first day of July to the thirtieth day of September, and from the first day of October to the thirty-first day of December of each year respectively, and shall be transmitted by such Clergyman within two weeks from the expiration of each of the quarters above specified. The said Registrar, upon receiving the same, shall transmit one duplicate to the Secretary to the Local Government.

Registration and Returns of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of Rome.

32. Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome shall be registered by the person and according to form directed in that behalf by the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese or Vicariate in which such marriage shall be solemnized; and such person shall forward quarterly to the Secretary to the Local Government Returns of the entries of all marriages registered by him during the three months next preceding.

Registration and Returns of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of Scotland.

33. Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland shall be registered by the Clergyman solemnizing the same in a Register of marriages to be kept by him for the Station or District in which the marriage shall be solemnized in the form prescribed in the thirtieth Section for marriages solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of England, and such Clergyman shall forward quarterly to the Secretary to Government, through the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in the territory subject to the Local Government, Returns, similar of those prescribed in the thirty-first Section for Clergymen of the Church of England, of all marriages solemnized by him.

Marriages solemnized by certain persons to be entered in a Register Book and also in a certificate.

34. After the solemnization of any marriage under this Act by any person who has received episcopal ordination, but who is not a Clergyman of the Church of England nor of the Church of Rome, or by any Minister of Religion licensed under this Act to solemnize marriages, the person solemnizing the same shall forthwith register such marriage in duplicate—that is to say, in a Marriage Register Book to be kept by him for that purpose, according to the form contained in the Schedule D. to this Act annexed, and also in a certificate attached to the Marriage Register Book as a counterfoil.

Such entries to be signed and attested.

35. The entry of such marriage in both the certificate and Marriage Register Book shall be signed by the person by whom the said marriage has been solemnized and also by the persons married, and shall be attested by two credible witnesses who were present at the solemnization of the marriage, and every such entry shall be made in order from the beginning to the end of the book, and the number of the certificate shall correspond with that of the entry in the Marriage Register Book.

Such certificate to be forwarded to Marriage Registrar, copied, and transmitted to Government.

36. The person solemnizing the said marriage shall forthwith separate the certificate from the Marriage Register Book and transmit it, within one month from the time of the solemnization of such marriage, to the Marriage Registrar of the District in which the marriage was solemnized, or, if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar, who shall cause such certificate to be copied into a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and shall transmit all the certificates which he shall have received during the month, with such number and signature or initials added thereto as are hereinafter required, to the Secretary to the Local Government, together with the certificates from his own Marriage Register Book which he shall transmit under the twelfth Section of the said Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, but distinct therefrom.

Copies of certificates to be entered and numbered.

37. Such copies shall be entered in order from beginning to the end of the said book, and shall bear both the number of the certificate as copied, and also a number to be entered by the Marriage Registrar, indicating the the number of the entry of the said copy in the said book according to the order in which each certificate was received by the said Marriage Registrar.

Registrar to add number of entry of copy to the certificate and send same to Government.

38. The Marriage Registrar shall also add such last mentioned number of the entry of the copy in the book to the certificate, with his signature or initials, and shall at the end of every month transmit the same to the Secretary to the Local Government.

Custody and disposal of Register Book of Marriages solemnized under Part V of this Act.

39. The person solemnizing any such marriage as is provided for in Part V of this Act shall keep safely the said Register Book until the same shall be filled, or if he shall leave the District in which he solemnized the marriage before the said book is filled, shall make over the same to the person who shall succeed to his duties in the said district, who shall keep safely the same, and shall make therein the entries by this Act required to be made in respect of any marriage solemnized by him within the said district; and the person having the control of the book at the time when it shall be filled, shall send the same to the Marriage Registrar of the district, or, if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar, who shall send it to the Secretary to the Local Government to be kept by him with the records of his Office.

Transmission of certificates of certain marriages to Secretary of State for India.

40. The Secretary to the Local Government shall, at the end of every every quarter in each year, select from the certificates of marriages forwarded to him during such quarter the certificates of the marriages of which the Governor General of India in Council may desire that evidence shall be transmitted to England, and forward the same certificates signed by him to the Secretary of State for India, for the purpose of being delivered to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

41. Any person charged with the duty of registering any marriage who shall discover any error to have been committed in the form or substance of any such entry may, within one month next after the discovery of such error, in the presence of the persons married, or, in case of their death or absence, in the presence of two other credible witnesses, who shall respectively attest the same, correct the erroneous entry according to the truth of the case by entry in the margin without any alteration of the original entry, and shall sign the marginal entry, and add thereunto the day of the month and year when such correction shall be made, and such person shall make the like marginal entry, attested in the like manner, in the certificate thereof; and in case such certificate shall have been already transmitted to the Secretary to the Local Government, such person shall make and transmit in like manner a separate certificate of the original erroneous entry, and of the marginal correction therein made.

Correction of errors.

42. Every person solemnizing a marriage under this Act and hereby required to register the same, and every Marriage Registrar or Secretary to a Local Government who shall have the custody for the time being of any Register of Marriages, or of any certificate or copies of certificate under this Act, shall at all reasonable times allow searches to be made of any Marriage Register Book, or of any certificate, or duplicate, or copies of certificate in his custody, and shall give a copy under his hand of any entry or entries in the same on the payment of the fees hereinafter mentioned: that is, for every search extending over a period of not more than one year the sum of one Rupee, and four annas additional for every additional year, and the sum of one Rupee for every single certificate.

Searches may be made and copies of certificates given.

43. All fees received under the provisions of this Act by a Marriage Registrar or Secretary shall be accounted for and paid over by him to Government, and all fees received by a person solemnizing a marriage not being a Marriage Registrar may be retained by such person.

Appropriation of fees.

44. Every certified copy, purporting to be signed by the person entrusted under this Act with the custody of any Marriage Register or certificate or duplicate certificate required to be kept or delivered under this Act of any entry of a marriage in such Register, or of any such certificate or duplicate certificate, shall be received as evidence of the marriage purporting to be so entered, or of the facts purporting to be so certified therein, without further proof of such Register or certificate, or duplicate copy, or of any entry therein respectively, or of such copy.

Certified copy of entry in Marriage Register, &c., to be received as evidence of marriage without further proof.

45. Nothing contained in this Part shall apply to the Register or certificate of any marriage solemnized under the said Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, or the said Act V of 1852.

These provisions not to apply to Registers or certificates of certain marriages solemnized by Marriage Registrars.

46. Every Marriage Registrar hereafter appointed under the provisions of Act V of 1852 shall be a Christian, and may be so appointed either by name or as holding any office for the time being.

Marriage Registrars to be Christians and may be appointed *ex-officio*

Part V.

As to the Marriage of Native Christians

47. And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the marriage of Native Christians to whom the provisions of the said Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, and the said Act V of 1852 are found not to be suitable, it is further enacted that it shall be lawful for the Local Government or the Chief Commissioner of any Province to issue a license to any person being a Christian, either by name or as holding any office for the time being, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians. Any such license may be revoked by the Government or Chief Commissioner by whom it was granted; and every such grant or revocation shall be notified in the Official Gazette.

Power to license persons to grant certificates of Marriage between Native Christians.

48. It shall not be a necessary preliminary to the grant of a certificate by any person licensed under the last preceding Section that any notice of marriage should have been given by either of the parties to such marriage, or that any certificate should have been issued of any notice having been given under the provisions of the said Act V of 1852 or otherwise; and every marriage between Native Christians as aforesaid applying for a certificate under this Part of this Act shall be certified under this part of this Act if the following conditions be fulfilled, and not otherwise —

Certificate may be given without previous notice of marriage.

Conditions.

(1.) The age of the man intending to be married shall exceed sixteen years, and the age of the woman intending to be married shall exceed thirteen years:

(2.) The man and the woman shall not stand to each other within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity;

(3.) Neither of the persons intending to be married shall have a wife or husband still living:

(4.) In the presence of the person so licensed, and of at least two credible witnesses, each of the parties shall say to the other—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., in the presence of Almighty God and in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife *(or husband)*," or words to the like effect:

(5.) Such declaration shall be made between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening.

49. When in respect to any marriage falling under this Part of this Act the conditions prescribed in the last preceding Section shall have been fulfilled, it shall be the duty of the person licensed as aforesaid, in whose presence the said declaration shall have been made, to grant a certificate of such marriage on the application of either of the parties to such marriage on the payment of a fee of four annas. Such certificate shall be signed by

On marriage (the conditions having been fulfilled) licensed person to grant a certificate thereof.

such licensed person, and shall be received in any suit touching the validity of such marriage as conclusive evidence of the same marriage having been performed, and no evidence to the contrary shall be received in any such suit.

Marriages performed under the provisions of Section 48 to be valid.

50. All marriages performed between Native Christians as aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the forty-eighth Section, shall be valid.

Register Book to be kept.

51. A Register Book of all marriages of which certificates shall be granted under the forty-eighth Section shall be kept by the person granting such certificates in his own vernacular language. Such Register Book shall be kept according to such form as the Local Government or Chief Commissioner shall from time to time prescribe, and true extracts thereform, duly authenticated, shall be deposited at such places and at such times as the Local Government or Chief Commissioner shall direct.

Searches to be allowed in the Register Book.

52. Every person licensed under this Act to grant certificates of marriage, and who shall have the custody of a Marriage Register Book under the last preceding Section, shall, at all reasonable times, allow search to be made in such book in his custody, and shall give a copy, certified under his hand, of any entry or entries in the same on the payment of the fees hereinafter mentioned: that is to say—for every search extending over a period not exceeding two years the sum of eight annas, and two annas additional for every additional year.

Part V not to apply to Roman Catholics

53. This Part of this Act shall not apply to marriages between Roman Catholics. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate any marriage contracted between Roman Catholics under the provisions of Part V of the said Act No. XXV of 1864.

Part VI.

As to Penalties.

Punishment for false oath, declaration, notice or certificate, for procuring marriage.

54. Whoever intentionally makes any false oath or declaration, or signs any false notice or certificate required by the said Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, or the said Act V. of 1852 or by this Act, for the purpose of procuring any marriage, shall be guilty of the offence described in the hundred and ninety-third Section of the Indian Penal Code, and on conviction shall be liable to the punishment prescribed in that Section.

Punishment for forbidding the issue by a Marriage Registrar of a certificate by false representation.

55. Whoever forbids the issue by a Marriage Registrar of a certificate by falsely representing himself or herself to be a person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, knowing such representation to be false, shall be guilty of the offence described in the hundred and fifth Section of the Indian Penal Code, and shall on conviction be liable to the punishment prescribed in that Section.

Punishment for a person not duly authorized solemnizing a marriage.

56. Whoever, not being authorized under the sixth Section to solemnize a marriage, shall, from and after the commencement of this Act, in the absence of a Marriage Registrar of the District in which such marriage is solemnized, knowingly and wilfully solemnize a marriage between persons one or both of whom shall profess the Christian Religion, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; or in lieu of a sentence of imprisonment for seven years or upwards, to transportation for a term of not less than seven years and not exceeding ten years; or if the offender be an European or American, to penal servitude according to the provisions of Act XXIV of 1855 *(to substitute penal servitude for the punishment of transportation in respect of European and American Convicts, and to amend the law relating to the removal of such Convicts.)*

Punishment for solemnizing a marriage otherwise than between six A M and seven P M. or without witnesses.

57. Whoever shall, from and after the commencement of this Act knowingly and wilfully solemnize a marriage between persons, one or both of whom shall be a person or persons professing the Christian Religion, at any time other than between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening, or in the absence of at least two credible witnesses, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 57 not to apply to marriages solemnized under licenses.

58. The provisions of the last preceding Section shall not apply to marriages solemnized under special licenses granted by the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or by his Commissary, nor to marriages performed between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome, when he shall have received the general or special license in that behalf mentioned in the twenty-eighth Section.

Punishment for solemnizing marriage when either party is a minor within a certain time after notice.

59. Any Minister of Religion licensed to solemnize marriages under this Act who shall, within fourteen days after the receipt by him of notice of such marriage, knowingly and wilfully solemnize a marriage when one of the parties to such marriage, not being a widower or widow, is a minor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine. But the provisions of this Section shall not apply to marriages solemnized between Native Christians under the provisions of Part V of this Act.

Punishment for Registrars issuing certificates, or solemnizing marriages, without publication of notice, &c.

60. Whoever, being a Marriage Registrar appointed under the provisions of the said Act V of 1852, shall knowingly and wilfully issue any certificate for marriage, or solemnize any marriage under the same Act without publishing or affixing in some conspicuous place the notice of such marriage as directed by such Act; or after expiration of two months after a certificate in respect of a marriage shall have been issued by him shall solemnize such marriage, or shall, without an order of a competent Court authorizing him to do so, solemnize any marriage when one of the persons intending marriage (not being a widow or widower) is a minor, before the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt of such notice as is required by the same Act, or without sending, or causing to be sent by the Post, or otherwise, a copy of such notice of marriage to the Senior Marriage Registrar of the district if there be more Marriage Registrars of the district than one, and if he himself be not the Senior Marriage Registrar, or shall issue any certificate the issue of which shall have been prohibited as in this Act provided by any person authorized to prohibit the issue thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for persons authorized under this Act, but not being Clergymen of the Churches of England, Scotland, or Rome solemnizing marriages without publication of notices, &c.

61. Whoever, being a person authorized under the provisions of this Act to solemnize a marriage, and not being a Cleryman of the Church of England solemnizing a marriage after due publication of Banns or under a license from the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or a Surrogate duly authorized in that behalf, or not being a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland solemnizing a marriage according to the rules, rites, ceremonies, and customs of that Church, or not being a Clergyman of the Church of Rome solemnizing a marriage according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of that Church, shall knowingly and wilfully issue any certificate for marriage under this Act, or solemnize any marrige between such persons as aforesaid, without publishing or causing to be affixed the notice of such marriage as directed in Part II of this Act, or after the expiration of two months after the certificate shall have been issued by him; or shall knowingly and wilfully issue any certificate for marriage, or solemnize a marriage between such persons, when one of the persons intending marriage, not being a widower or widow, is a minor, before the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt of notice of such marriage, or without sending, or causing to be sent by the Post, or otherwise, a copy of such notice to the Marriage Registrar, or if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar of the District; or shall knowingly and wilfully issue any certificate the issue of which shall have been forbidden under this Act by any person authorized to forbid the issue; or shall knowingly and wilfully solemnize any marriage which shall have been forbidden by any person authorized to forbid the same, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to four years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for unlicensed person pretending to grant certificate of marriage under Part V.

62. Whoever not being licensed to grant a certificate of marriage under Part V of this Act shall grant such certificate, intending thereby to make it appear that he is so licensed, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for destroying or falsifying Register Books.

63. Whoever shall wilfully destroy or injure, or cause to be destroyed or injured, any such Register Book, or any part thereof, or any such authenticated extract therefrom as aforesaid, or shall wilfully insert or cause to be inserted any false entry in any such Register Book or authenticated extract, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indial Penal Code, for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Jurisdiction to try persons for offences punishable under this Act.

64. Persons tried for offences punishable under this Act shall be tried under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session as defined in the same Code: Provided that no European British subject shall be liable to be tried for any offence punishable under this Act except before a Judge of the High Court. In every case in which an European British subject shall be charged before a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate at any place beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court with any offence under this Act, such charge shall be investigated, and the committal and trial for such offence shall be made and held according to the rules by which the Criminal Procedure of the High Court may from time to time be regulated.

Code of Criminal Procedure applicable to investigations and committals under this Act.

65. Except as provided in the last preceding Section, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the investigation and committal in all cases of charges under this Act: Provided that a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and that all offences punishable under this Act shall be bailable.

Supreme Court of Straits' Settlement to try and punish offences under this Act.

66. The Supreme Court of Judicature in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca shall have power to try offences punishable under this Act and committed within the limits of such Settlement. The charge for any such offence shall be investigated and the committals shall be made under the procedure by which such Court shall from time to time be regulated. The penalties (if any) imposed on persons charged as aforesaid shall correspond as nearly as may be with the penalties which might have been imposed on such persons had the Indian Penal Code been then in force in the said Settlement.

SCHEDULE A—(See Section 11.)

Notice of Marriage.

To *the Reverend John Brown,* a Minister of the *Free Church of Scotland, at Calcutta.*

I hereby give you notice that a marriage is intended to be had, within three calender months from the date hereof, between me and the other party hercin named and described (that is to say)—

Names.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Dwelling Place.	Length of Residence.	Church, Chapel or place of worship in which the marriage is to be solemnized.	District in which the other party resides when the parties dwell in different districts.
James Smith.	*Widower.*	*Carpenter.*	*Of full age.*	*16, Clive Street.*	*23 Days.*	*Free Church of Scotland Church, Calcutta.*	
Martha Green.	*Spinster.*	.....	*Minor.*	*20, Hastings' Street.*	*More than a month.*		

Witness my hand, this *sixth* day of *July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.*

(Signed) JAMES SMITH.

(The *Italics* in this Schedule are to be filled up as the case may be, and the blank division thereof is only to be filled up when one of the parties lives in another district.)

SCHEDULE B—(See Section 24.)

Registrar's Certificate.

I, *the Reverend John Brown, Minister of the Free Church of Scotland at Calcutta in Bengal,* do hereby certify, that on the *sixth* day of *July* 1865 notice was duly entered in my Marriage Notice Book of the marriage intended between the parties therein named and described, delivered under the hand of *James Smith,* one of the parties (that is to say)—

Names.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Dwelling Place.	Length of Residence.	Church, Chapel or place of worship in which the marriage is to be solemnized.	District in which the other party resides when the parties dwell in different districts.
James Smith.	*Widower.*	*Carpenter.*	*Of full age.*	*16, Clive Street.*	*23 Days.*	*Free Church of Scotland Church, Calcutta.*	
Martha Green.	*Spinster.*	.....	*Minor.*	*20, Hastings' Street.*	*More than a month.*		

and that the declaration required by Section 19 of "The Indian Marriage Act, 1865," has been duly made by the said *(James Smith).*

Date of notice entered *sixth July* 1865. } The issue of this Certificate has not been prohibited
Date of certificate given *twentieth July* 1865. } by any person authorized to forbid the issue thereof.

Witness my hand, this *Twentieth* day of *July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.*

(Signed) JOHN BROWN,
Minister of the Free Church of Scotland.

This Certificate will be void unless the marriage is solemnized on or before the *twentieth* day of *September* 1865.

(The *Italics* in the Schedule are to be filled up as the case may be, and the blank division thereof is only to be filled up when one of the parties lives in another District.)

SCHEDULE C.—(See Section 30.)

Form of Register of Marriages.

Quarterly Returns
of
MARRIAGES
for
The Archdeaconry of .. { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay.*

I Registrar of the Archdeaconry of ... { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay,* do hereby certify that the annexed are correct copies of the original and official Quarterly Returns of Marriages within the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay,* as made and transmitted to me for the Quarter commencing the *First* day of *October* ending the *Thirty-first* day of *December,* in the Year of Our Lord *One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five.*

Signature of Registrar.

Registrar of the Archdeaconry of ... { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay.*

MARRIAGES solemnized at { *Allahabad,* / *Barrackpore,* / *Bareilly,* / *Calcutta, &c., &c.*

When married.			Names of Parties.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	By Banns or License.	Signatures of the Parties.	Signatures of two or more Witnesses present.	Signature by whom married
Year.	Month.	Day.	Christian.	Surname.									

SCHEDULE D.—(See Section 34.)

MARRIAGE REGISTER BOOK.

No.	When married.			Names of Parties.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's name and surname.
	Day.	Month.	Year.	Christian.	Surname.					
1	26th	July	1865	James ...	White ...	26years	Widower	Carpenter	Agra	Wm. White
				Martha ...	Duncan. .	17years	Spinster	.....	Agra	John Duncan

Married in the Free Church of Scotland Church, Agra.
John Young, Minister of the Free Church of Scotland.
This Marriage was solemnized between us { *James White* / *Martha Duncan* } In the presence of us { *John Smith.* / *John Green.* }

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

No.	When married.			Names of Parties.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's name and surname.
	Day	Month.	Year.	Christain.	Surname.					
1	26th	July	1865	James ...	White ...	26years	Widower	Carpenter	Agra	Wm. White
				Martha ...	Duncan . .	17years	Spinster	.....	Agra	John Duncan

Married in the Free Church of Scotland Church, Agra.
John Young, Minister of the Free Church of Scotland.
This Marriage was solemnized between us { *James White* / *Martha Duncan* } In the presence of us { *John Smith.* / *John Green.* }

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1865.

An Act to continue Act No. XXXI. of 1860.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act No. XXXI. of 1860 *(relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases)* is limited to expire on the first day of October 1865 ; and whereas it is expedient to continue such Act for a limited period ; It is enacted as follows :—

Act XXXI of 1860 continued.

1. Act No. XXXI of 1860 shall continue in force until the first day of October 1866.

Short Title.

2. This Act may be cited as "The Arms Act Continuance Act, 1865."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1865.

An Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government Forests.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that Rules having the force of law should be made from time to time for the better management and preservation of Forests wherein rights are vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the Government of India ; It is enacted as follows :—

Interpretation clause.

1. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Government Forests."

"Government Forests" shall mean such land covered with trees, brushwood, or jungle as shall be declared, in accordance with the second Section of this Act, to be subject to its provisions.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" shall mean the Chief Officer charged with the Executive administration of a district or place in criminal matters by whatever designation such Officer is called, and shall include any person invested by the Local Government with the powers of a Magistrate or of a subordinate Magistrate as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure with a view to the exercise by him of such powers under this Act.

"Local Government."

And in every part of British India in which this Act operates "Local Government" denotes the persons authrized to administer Executive Government in such part, and includes the Chief Commissioner of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Governor General of India in Council whenever such Chief Commissioner is authorized by the Governor General in Council to exercise the powers of a Local Government under this Act.

Governor General in Council and the Local Governments may render certain lands subject to the provisions of this Act.

2. The Governor General of India in Council within the Provinces under his immediate administration, and the Local Governments within the Territories under their control, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, render subject to the provisions of this Act such land covered with trees, brushwood, or jungle as they may define for the purpose by such notification : Provided that such notification shall not abridge or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities.

Local Government may make Rules for management and preservation of Forests, and for regulating the conduct of persons employed on them.

3. For the management and preservation of any Government Forests or any part thereof in the Territories under their control, the Local Governments may, subject to the confirmation hereinafter mentioned, make Rules in respect of the matters hereinafter declared, and from time to time may, subject to the like confirmation, repeal, alter, and amend the same. Such Rules shall not be repugnant to any law in force.

What may be provided for by Rules made in pursuance of this Act.

4. Rules made in pursuance of this Act may provide for the following matters :—

First.—The preservation of all growing trees, shrubs, and plants within Government Forests or of certain kinds only—by prohibiting the marking, girdling, felling, and lopping thereof, and all kinds of injury thereto ; by prohibiting the kindling of fires so as to endanger such trees, shrubs, and plants ; by prohibiting the collecting and removing of leaves, fruits, grass, wood-oil, resin, wax, honey, elephant's tusks, horns, skins and hides, stones, lime, or any natural produce of such Forests ; by prohibiting the ingress into and the passage through such Forests, except on authorized roads and paths ; by prohibiting cultivation and the burning of lime and charcoal and the grazing of cattle within such Forests.

Second.—The regulation of the use of streams and canals passing through or coming from Government Forests or used for the transport of timber or other the produce of such Forests—by prohibiting the closing or blocking up for any purposes whatsoever of streams or canals used or required for the transport of timber or Forest produce ; by prohibiting the poisoning of or otherwise interfering with streams and waters in Government Forests in such a manner as to render the water unfit for use ; by regulating and restricting the mode by which timber shall be permitted to be floated down rivers flowing through or from Government Forests and removed from the same ; by authorizing the stoppage of all floating timber at certain Stations on such rivers within or without the limits of Government Forests for the purpose of levying the dues or revenues lawfully payable thereon ; by authorizing the collecting of all timber adrift on such rivers, and the disposal of the same belonging to the Government.

Third.—The safe custody of timber the produce of Government Forests—by regulating the manner in which timber, being the produce of Government Forests, shall be felled or converted ; by prohibiting the converting or cutting into pieces or burning of any timber, or the disposal of such

timber by sale or otherwise by any person not the lawful owner of such timber, or not acting on behalf of the owner; by regulating the manner in which property-marks shall be affixed to timber and other Forest produce in Government Forests; by prohibiting the affixing of property-marks to timber by any person not the owner of the timber or acting on behalf of the owner so long as such timber shall be within certain territorial limits, or shall be in transit on certain rivers; by prohibiting, within certain territorial limits, the defacing or alteration of property-marks on timber; by prohibiting, within such limits, the use of the property-marks employed by the Government, or the fraudulent use of the property-marks of private persons; by requiring the registry, within certain territorial limits, of implements for affixing property-marks on timber; by directing the levying of fees for the registration of such implements.

Fourth.—The regulation of the duties of the Government Officers and Establishments charged with the management and conservancy of Government Forests and with the levy of Forest dues and revenues—by prohibiting their engaging in any employment or office other than their duties as public servants; by fixing penalties for the wilful neglect of the Rules laid down for the guidance of such persons in all matters connected with the guarding of the boundaries of the Forests, the marking, girdling or felling of trees, the marking and passing of timber, the reporting and preventing of offences against the Rules made in pursuance of this Act and the collecting of Forest dues or revenues

Power to Local Government to prescribe punishments for infringement of Rules.

5. In cases where the penalty of confiscation is not provided by this Act, the Local Government may prescribe punishments for the infringement of Rules made in pursuance thereof by fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and in default of payment of such fine may provide for the imprisonment of the offender for such term as is mentioned in the sixty-seventh Section of the Indian Penal Code.

Rules when confirmed and published to have the force of law.

6. Such Rules when confirmed by the Governor General in Council and published in the Official Gazette shall have the force of law.

Confiscation in case of infringement of Rules.

7. All implements used in infringing any of the Rules made in pursuance of this Act, and all timber or other Forest produce removed, or attempted to be removed or marked, converted, or cut up contrary to such Rules shall be confiscated.

Arrest and seizure in case of infringement of Rules.

8. Any Police Officer or person employed as an Officer of Government to prevent infringement of the Rules made in pursuance of this Act may arrest any person infringing any of such Rules, and may seize any implements used in such infringement, and any timber liable to confiscation under this Act.

Procedure in case of arrest.

9. Any person arrested on the ground that he has committed an infringement of such Rules shall forthwith be taken before a Magistrate, who may, if he see reasonable cause, order such person to be detained in custody until the case shall have been disposed of.

The causing or procuring a punishable act to be done is punishable in the same manner as the doing of the act.

10. Where the doing of any act is made punishable by this Act, or by any of the Rules to be made in pursuance thereof, with any penalty, the causing or procuring such act to be done shall be punishable in like manner.

Procedure in respect of property seized as liable to confiscation.

11. When any timber or other property shall be seized as liable to confiscation under this Act any Magistrate or Officer empowered to enforce penalties under this Act within the district, or division of a district, wherein the same may be seized, may, upon information, summon the person in possession of such timber or other property, and upon his appearance, or in default thereof, may examine into the cause of the seizure of such timber or other property, and may adjudge the same to be confiscated and sold on account of the Government.

Penalty for vexatious seizures and arrests.

12. Any Police Officer or Officer of Government who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person under the pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation, or who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess beyond what is required for the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term not exceeding three months.

Enforcement of confiscations and penalties under Rules.

13. All fines and penalties under the Rules made in pursuance of this Act shall be enforced by a Magistrate in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Rules therein contained for the trial of cases and for appeals shall be applicable to confiscations adjudged under this Act.

Property on confiscation to vest in Her Majesty.

14. When the confiscation of any property shall be adjudged under the last preceding Section, the same shall thereupon belong to and vest in Her Majesty, and a Warrant shall be issued by the Court to a Police Officer directing him to hold the property confiscated at the disposal of the Local Government.

Remission of penalties.

15. When any confiscation or penalty shall be adjudged under this Act, the local Governments may, within three months after final judgment, call for the proceedings of the case, and, if they shall see cause, may direct that the seizure, or any part thereof, be restored, and may remit the penalty, or part thereof, and direct that the offender be discharged.

Limitation of suits under this Act.

16. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended suit or other proceeding and of the cause thereof; nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of suit or other proceeding.

Period within which charges to be brought.

17. No charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted except within six months after the commission of such offence.

Extent of Act.

18. This Act shall extend to all the Territories under the immediate administration of the Government of India and under the Governments of

Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab; and it shall be lawful for the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively, by notification in the Official Gazette, to extend this Act to the Territories under their respective Governments.

Commencement of Act. Short Title.

19. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of May 1865, and may be cited as "The Government Forests' Act, 1865."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of his Excellency the Governor General on the 24th February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1865.

An Act to make valid the imprisonment of certain persons arrested under the process of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make valid the imprisonment of certain persons arrested under the process of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and to indemnify the Sheriff of the said High Court and others in respect of such imprisonment; It is enacted as follows:—

Arrests, &c., heretofore made to be deemed good, though not in accordance with the Civil Procedure Code.

1. All arrests made subsequently to the establishment of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and before the passing of this Act, in execution of any process issued by the said Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and the detention and imprisonment of all persons so arrested, shall for all purposes be deemed to be, and always to have been, as valid and effectual as if such arrests, detentions, and imprisonments had been in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

No suit to lie against the Sheriff for any such illegal arrest, &c.

2. No suit or proceeding shall be maintained in any Court on the ground that any such arrest, detention or imprisonment, as referred to in the preceding Section, and thereby made vaild and effectual, was illegal or invalid by reason of its not having been in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure or of the omission of the Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff of the said High Court to conform to any of the provisions of the said Code.

Extension of the Act to the High Courts of Madras and Bombay.

3. The Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, and the Governor in Council of Bombay, may, by an order to be published in the Official Gazettes of Madras and Bombay respectively, extend this Act so as to apply to arrests, imprisonments, and detentions under process issued by the High Court of Judicature at Madras, and the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, respectively, on or before the first day of March 1865. When so extended this Act shall in all respects apply to each of the said High Courts in the same manner as if the names of such Courts had appeared in this Act wherever the name of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal appears.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th March 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX OF 1865.

An Act to amend Act No. XVI of 1864 (to provide for the Registration of Assurances.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. XVI of 1864 *(to provide for the Registration of Assurances)*; It is enacted as follows:—

Addition to tenth Section of Act XVI of 1864.

1. The second sentence of the tenth Section of Act No. XVI of 1864 shall be read as if the words "or any other person whom the Registrar-General may think proper to appoint" were inserted after the words "Civil Jurisdiction of the District."

Addition to thirteenth Section of said Act.

2. The thirteenth Section of the said Act shall be read as if the following proviso formed part thereof: Provided also that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company notwithstanding that the assets of such Company shall consist in whole or in part of immoveable property.

Act XVI of 1864, Section 25, repealed.

3. The twenty-fifth Section of Act No. XVI of 1864 is hereby repealed.

Registration of instruments affecting immoveable property situate in more than one District.

4. Every instrument affecting immoveable property situate in more Districts than one may be presented for registration to the District Registrar of any District in which any part of the property is situate, and it shall be the duty of such Registrar to register the instrument and to forward a copy thereof endorsed with an attestation stating the date on which it was registered and its number in his Register Book to the District Registrar of every District in which any other part of such

property is situate, as well as to the Deputy Registrars subordinate to himself within the limits of whose jurisdiction any part of the property is situate. The District Registrar, on receiving the copy, shall forward a copy of the same and of the endorsement on the instrument to the Deputy Registrars subordinate to him within the limits of whose jurisdiction any part of the property is situate. Every District Registrar and Deputy Registrar receiving such copy as above shall register the same in the same manner as if the instrument had been presented to him in the first instance for registration.

Recognition of powers of attorney executed by persons absent from India without exact observance of provisions of Section 28 of Act XVI of 1864.

5. Every power of attorney not duly executed or attested in compliance with the terms of the twenty-eighth Section of Act XVI of 1864 shall, at any time within three months after the passing of this Act, (but not afterwards,) be deemed to be a power duly executed and attested within the meaning of the same Section if the Registrar-General, or in his absence the Deputy Registrar-General, after making such enquiry as he shall think fit, shall have certified upon such power of attorney that he is satisfied with the execution thereof, and that, in his opinion, it should be taken as a power duly executed and attested as aforesaid: Provided that this Section shall not apply to any case in which the person who executed the power of attorney shall be still in India.

Act XVI of 1864, Sec. 40, repealed.

6. The fortieth Section of Act No. XVI. of 1864 is hereby repealed.

Abstracts of instruments affecting immoveable property registered by Deputy Registrars to be forwarded, through District Registrars, to General Register Office.

7. An Abstract of every original instrument affecting immoveable property registered in the Office of any Deputy Registrar shall, with an endorsement shewing the date on which it was registered and its number in the Register Book of such Deputy Registrar, be forwarded, in duplicate, within seven days from such date, to the District Registrar, who shall forthwith forward one of such duplicates to the General Register Office, and shall retain the other in his own Office, and enter it in a Book corresponding with the Book No. 1, 2, 3, or 4, as described in the fifty-sixth Section of the said Act XVI of 1864.

Appointment of Deputy Registrar-General to perform duties of Registrar-General under Secs. 26 and 27 of Act XVI of 1864 during his absence on duty.

8. During the absence on duty of the Registrar-General from the place where the General Register Office is established it shall be lawful for him to appoint the District Registrar of such place, or, with the sanction of the Local Government, such other person as he shall think fit to perform the duties of the Registrar-General under the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh Sections of the said Act. A District Registrar so appointed as aforesaid shall perform such duties in addition to his own duties as District Registrar. During such absence as aforesaid such District Registrar or other person so appointed as aforesaid shall be styled the Deputy Registrar-General, and may, in registering any instrument under the said twenty-sixth Section, use the Seal of the Registrar-General.

This Act to be construed with Act XVI of 1864.

9. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act No. XVI of 1864.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th February 1865 and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report in five weeks :—

No. 7 OF 1865.

A Bill to define and amend the Law relating to Intestate Succession among the Parsees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS is is expedisnt to define and amend the Law relating to Intestate Succession among the Parsees; It is enacted as follows :—

Division of property among widow and children of Intestate.

1. Where the Intestate has left a widow, if he has also left any children, the property shall be divided among the widow and children, so that the share of each son shall be double the share of the widow, and that her share shall be double the share of each daughter.

Division of property among widower and children of Intestate.

2. Where the Intestate has left a widower, if she has also left any children, the property shall be divided among the widower and children, so that his share shall be double the share of each of the children.

Divison of property amongst the children of male Intestate who leaves no widow.

3. If the Intestate has left children, but no widow, the property shall be divided amongst the children, so that the share of each son shall be four times the share of each daughter.

Division of property amongst the children of female Intestate who leaves no widower.

4. When a female Intestate has left children, but no widower, the property shall be divided amongst the children in equal shares.

Division of pre-deceased child's share of Intestate's property among the widow or widower and issue of such child.

5. If any child of the Intestate shall have died in his or her life-time, the widow or widower and issue of such child shall take the share which such child would have taken if living at the Intestate's death in such manner as if such deceased child had died immediatly after the Intestate's death, but so that the issue of a deceased child or grandchild shall take only the share which such child or grandchild would have taken if living. Provided that the issue of a grandchild living at the Intestate's death shall not, nor shall such widow or widower, if he or she shall have re-married during the Intestate's life-time, be entitled to take under the provisions of this Section.

6. If the Intestate die leaving a widow or widower, but without leaving any lineal descendants, his or her father and mother, if both are living, or one of them if the other is dead, shall take one moiety of the property, and the Intestate's widow or widower shall take the other moiety. Where both the father and the mother of the Intestate survive him or her, the father's share shall be double the share of the mother; Where neither the father nor the mother of the intestate survives him or her, the Intestate's relatives on the father's side, in the order specified in the first Schedule hereto annexed, shall take the moiety which the father and the mother would have taken if they had survived the Intestate. The next of kin standing first in the same Schedule shall be preferred to those standing second, the second to the third, and so on in succession, provided that the property shall be so distributed as that each male shall take double the share of each female, standing in the same degree of propinquity. If there be no relatives on the father's side, the Intestate's widow or widower shall take the whole.

Division of property when the Intestate leaves a widow or widower, but no lineal descendants.

7. If the Intestate die leaving neither lineal descendants nor a widow or widower, his or her next of kin, in the order set forth in the second Schedule hereto annexed, shall be entitled to succeed to the whole of his or her property. The next of kin standing first in the same Schedule shall always be perferred to those standing second, the second to the third, and so on in succession, provided that the property shall be so distributed as that each male shall take double the share of each female standing in the same degree of propinquity.

Division of property when the Intestate leaves neither widow or widower nor lineal descendants.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(1.) Brothers and sisters and the children or lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(2.) Grandfather and grandmother.

(3.) Grandfather's sons and daughters and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(4.) Great-Grandfather and great-grandmother.

(5.) Great-Grandfather's sons and daughters, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(1.) Father and mother.

(2.) Brothers and sisters and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(3.) Paternal grandfather and paternal grandmother.

(4.) Children of the paternal grandfather and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(5.) Paternal grandfather's father and mother.

(6. Paternal grandfather's father's children and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(7.) Brothers and sisters by the mother's side, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(8.) Maternal grandfather and maternal grandmother.

(9.) Children of the maternal grandfather, and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(10.) Son's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(11.) Brother's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(12) Paternal grandfather's son's widow, if she have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(13. Maternal grandfather's son's widow, if she have not re-married at before the death of the Intestate.

(14) Widowers of the Intestate's deceased daughters, if they have not re-married at or before the death of the Intestate.

(15.) Maternal grandfather's father and mother.

(16.) Children of the maternal grandfather's father and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

(17.) Paternal grandmother's father and mother.

(18) Children of the paternal grandmother's father and the lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the Intestate.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to relieve the Parsees from the operation of the English Law, which prescribes the share which females shall take in succession to intestate property. It will provide what shall be the proportion of the shares of females in such inheritances among Parsees, and also, in the event of there being no lineal descendants of a person deceased, the order in which his relatives shall succeed to his property.

The Bill has, in substance, been prepared by the Parsees themselves.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1865. } H. L. ANDERSON.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February 1865 and was referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to make their report thereon in two weeks:—

No. 26 of 1864.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the custody of Prisoners within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient that, within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, persons should, for the purpose of being received and detained in prison, be committed to the custody of Officers appointed by the Government of Bengal, instead of to the custody of the Sheriff of Calcutta; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. In this Act—

"High Court" denotes Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

"High Court."

"Justice of the Peace" includes any person duly appointed under the Statute 33 Geo. III., cap. 52, Section 151, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and also any person duly appointed under the Statute 2 and 3 William IV., cap. 117, Section 1, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the town of Calcutta.

"Justice of the Peace."

"Magistrate" denotes a Magistrate of Police appointed under Act XIII of 1856.

"Magistrate."

"Superintendent of the Presidency Jail" denotes any Officer appointed under this Act to receive and keep prisoners.

"Superintendent of the Presidency Jail."

2. Sections 47, 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52 of Act XVIII. of 1862 *(to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof, with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature)*, and Act XXV of 1863 *(to empower Judges of the High Court and other Authorities at Fort William in Bengal to direct convicts to be imprisoned either in the House of Correction or the Great Jail of Calcutta, and to authorise the transfer of prisoners in certain cases from the House of Correction to the Great Jail and from the Great Jail to the House of Correction)* are hereby repealed.

Enactments repealed.

3. After the commencement of this Act no person shall be committed to the Sheriff of Calcutta to be received and detained in prison; and the Judges of the High Court in the exercise of their original Criminal jurisdiction shall not award and issue writs to the Sheriff of Calcutta commanding him to arrest and seize the bodies of offenders, and bring them to such place and them to keep until they shall be delivered by due course of law.

After commencement of Act no one to be committed to Sheriff.

And High Court not to issue writs to Sheriff.

4. It shall be lawful for the Government of Bengal to appoint an Officer who shall, under the name of Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, have authority to receive and keep prisoners committed to his custody under the provisions of this Act.

Government of Bengal may appoint Superintendent of Presidency Jail.

5. Whenever any person shall be sentenced by the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction to imprisonment, simple or rigorous, or to death, such person shall be delivered to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail together with the warrant of the said Court, and such warrant shall be executed by such Officer, and returned by him to the High Court when executed.

Persons sentenced by High Court to imprisonment or death to be delivered to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail.

6. Whenever any person shall be sentenced by the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction to transportation or penal servitude, such person shall be delivered for intermediate custody to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail; and from such delivery the imprisonment of such person shall have effect in accordance with the provisions of Act XXXV of 1860 *(relating to the transportation of convicts.)*

Persons sentenced by High Court to transportation or penal servitude to be delivered for intermediate custody to Superintendent.

7. Whenever any person shall be sentenced by a Magistrate of Police for the town of Calcutta to imprisonment with or without hard labour, and whenever any person shall be imprisoned for default of payment of any fine imposed by any such Magistrate, such person shall be delivered to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail together with a warant of the Court.

Person sentenced by Magistrate to imprisonment or imprisoned for non-payment of fine to be delivered to Superintendent with a warrant.

8. The Superintendent of the Presidency Jail shall detain the person so delivered to him according to the exigency of such warrant and shall return such warrant when executed to the Court whence it issued.

Superintendent to detain such persons according to exigency of warrant, and to return same when executed.

9. Persons committed by a Justice of the Peace for trial by the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction shall be delivered to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, together with warant of commitment, directing him to to have the bodies of such persons before the Court for trial at the Sessions of the Court next ensuing after the date of such commitment.

Persons committed by Justice for trial by High Court to be delivered to Superintendent with warrant.

10. Every person arrested in pursuance of a warrant of the High Court in the exercise of its original Civil jurisdiction, or in pursuance of a warrant of any Court established in Calcutta under Act IX of 1850 *(for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay)*, shall be delivered by the proper Officer of the Court executing such warrant, together with a copy of such warrant, to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail; and the Officer executing such warrant shall thenceforward be absolved from responsibility for the custody of the person so delivered.

Persons arrested in pursuance of warrant of High Court or Small Cause Court to be delivered to Superintendent.

11. The Superintendent of the Presidency Jail shall detain the person delivered to him by the Officer of the Court in manner aforesaid according to the exigency of the warrant and return the same to the said Officer of the Court as soon as the terms of the said warrant shall have been complied with.

Superintendent to detain such persons according to exigency of warrant.

12. From and after the passing of this Act all persons confined in the House of Correction, or the Great Jail of Calcutta, whether under the sentence of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of the High Court, or of any Police Magistrate, shall be considered to be and shall remain in the custody of the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail according to the terms of the warrants under which they have been respectively committee to custody.

Persons confined in House of Correction or Great Jail of Calcutta shall be deemed to be in custody of Superintendent.

13. Any warrant of commitment under Regulation III, 1818, of the Bengal Code, may be directed to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail in the same manner as the same might have been directed to the Sheriff under

Warrant under Regulation III, 1818, Bengal Code, may be directed to Superintendent.

Act XXXIV of 1850 *(for the better custody of State Prisoners)* and Act III of 1858 *(to amend the Law relating to the arrest and detention of State Prisoners.)*

Provisions of Statue 11 Vic., cap. 21, as to prisoners, to extend to persons in custody of Superintendent.

14. The provisions contained in the Statute 11 Vic., cap. 21 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*) relating to persons in prison or liable to be arrested or detained in or remanded or recommitted to or entitled to be discharged from prison within the limits of the town of Calcutta, shall apply to all persons in the custody of the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail or liable to be delivered to, or entitled to be discharged from, his custody.

Commencement of Act.

15. This Act shall come into operation on the day of 1865.

Act may be extended to Madras and Bombay.

16. The provisions of this Act may be extended to the local jurisdictions of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Madras and Bombay respectively by notification in the *Gazette of India*: such provisions when so extended shall, *mutatis mutandis*, relate to the custody of prisoners in such jurisdictions; and so much of the Regulations or Acts for the time being in force in such jurisdictions respectively as is in any way inconsistent with or repugnant to any of the provisions of this Act shall thenceforward cease to have effect in such jurisdictions.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of the present Bill is to remove the Great Jail of Calcutta from the control of the Sheriff and to transfer it to that of the Government of Bengal.

The Sheriff of Calcutta, who has at present the exclusive control of the whole Jail, except the House of Correction, is not responsible to Government for the proper discharge of his duties. Much inconvenience has hence resulted. The Commissioner of Police, who manages the House of Correction, does not reside within the limits of the Jail, and cannot, therefore, give it the requisite personal attention. It is, moreover, desirable to provide that the Jail should be inspected more scientifically and regularly than can be done by the Visiting Justices, on whom that duty now devolves. The present Bill proposes to supply these defects by relieving the Sheriff and the Commissioner of Police from all concern with the Jail, and by placing the Officer in charge of it, as in the case of Jails in the Mofussil, under the authority of the Inspector-General, and through him of the Government of Bengal.

Power is given to the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively to deal in like manner with the Jails of Madras and Bombay.

CECIL BEADON.

The 4th February 1865.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg Asst. Secy. to the Govt of India,
Home. Dept. (Legislative.)

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 1560.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 1st March* 1865.—Mr. E. G. Makgill is appointed to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, and is posted to Sealdah. Mr. Makgill is vested with the powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. R. M. Towers, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Chooadangah, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in Nuddea. Mr. Towers is also empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

The 2nd March 1865.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Ferry Fund Committee at Cachar, *viz.*:—

Mr. T. Phillips.

The Civil Surgeon for the time being.

The 3rd March 1865.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tameez Khan to officiate temporarily as Assistant Physician to the Medical College Hospital.

The services of Mr. H. M. Weatherall, District Superintendent of Police, Purneah, and of Mr. A. L. W. Jerdon, Assistant Superintendent, Bhaugulpore, are placed at the disposal of the Political Agent and Chief Civil Officer with the Bootan Dooar Field Force.

The 6th March 1865.—Mr. W. Macpherson to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dinagepore.

The 7th March 1865.—Mr. J. O'Kinealy to officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore.

Mr. J. M. Lowis to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. P. Jenkins, or until further orders.

Lieutenant W. Howey, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bancoorah, to have charge of the District of Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Ramsay, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Dawson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to have charge of the District of Purneah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. M. Weatherall, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Masters to be a Professor in the Kishnaghur College.

Mr. C. W. Villiers Bradford, M. A., to be a Professor in the Hooghly College.

Mr. D. Carnduff to be a Professor in the Berhampore College.

Native Doctor Meer Zamin Allie to have temporary charge of the Medical duties at Sherghotty.

Native Doctor Shaikh Kurreem Buksh, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to have temporary charge of the Medical duties at Burhee.

The 8th March 1865.—Dr. T. P. Wright to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Bhaugulpore.

The 9th March 1865.—Mr. W. H. Verner to be an Assistant Commissioner in the Bootan Dooars.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Ranaghat, *viz.* :—

Baboo Kadarnath Dutt.
„ Hurree Prosonno Bose.
„ Ramanath Ghosal.

The following transfers of Assistant Superintendents of Police are sanctioned, *viz.* :—

Mr. A. Anley from Shahabad to Patna.
„ J. Lambert from Moorshedabad to Behar.
„ A. Blair from Lohardugga to Purneah.
„ C. D. McSweeney from Hazareebaugh to Moorshedabad.
Mr. E. Vines from Nuddea to Gowalparah.
„ R. S. Robertson from Dacca to Gowhatty.

Leave of Absence.—*The 6th March* 1865.—Mr. J. B. Worgan, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dinagepore, for twenty days preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

The 7th March 1865.—Baboo Chunder Nath Bose, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Sherghotty, for four months, without pay, under the Financial order dated 4th June 1864.

Baboo Kalichunder Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may have availed himself of the leave under the orders of the Commissioner of the Division.

Lieutenant H. M. Ramsay, District Superintendent of Police, Dinagepore, for two months, under the Financial Notification dated 22nd February 1856.

Syed Ally Mahomed Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea, for one month, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. E. B. Godfrey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sylhet, for three months, under the Financial Notification dated 31st July 1863, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Baboo Denobundhoo Dutt, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Midnapore Charitable Dispensary, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. The Civil Assistant Surgeon of the Station will carry on the duties of the District during this period.

Notifications.—*The 4th March* 1865.—The services of Lieutenant J. Johnstone, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Durrung, now absent on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

The 6th March 1865.—The services of Dr. J. Picthall, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Bhaugulpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, from the 4th instant, at his own request.

Mr. H. Bell, of the Civil Service, reported his departure from India on the 4th instant per Steam-ship *Cashmere*.

The 7th March 1865.—Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, of the Civil Service, reported his return to India on the 2nd instant.

Mr. H. Dawson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Maldah, having returned to his duties on the 23rd ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 13th January last is cancelled.

Major T. Rattray, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, having returned to his duties on the 15th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 22nd October last is cancelled.

The 9th March 1864.—Mr. R. L. Martin, Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, having resumed his duties on the afternoon of the 17th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 3rd December last is cancelled.

The services of the Revd. F. W. Ellis, Chaplain of Dum-Dum, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with a view to his being appointed Chaplain to the Field Force in Assam.

The leave granted to Mr. T. J. C. Grant, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, under orders of the 28th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information :—

No. 2211.—*The 6th March* 1865.—*Notifications.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William Mr. J. M. Lowis, of the Civil Service, who returned from Furlough on the 2nd instant.

No. 2212.—*The 8th March* 1865.—Mr. James Duff Ward, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

No. 2213.—Under Section XII. of Act II. of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the following Institutions to the Calcutta University from the 1st January 1865 :—

Victoria College, Agra, in Arts.
The Hooghly College, in Law.
The Kishnaghur College, in Law.

No. 2219.—*The 10th March* 1865.—The Revd T. A. C. Firminger, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State an extension of leave, on Medical Certificate, for six months.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is re-published for information :—

No. 542.—*The 8th March* 1865.—Major B. Reid received charge of the Office of Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling from Mr. H. Beverley on the afternoon of the 18th February 1865.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department is re-published for information :—

No. 1349.—*The 10th March* 1865.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Despatch of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 12, dated 18th January 1865, and its enclosure, deciding that an Uncovenanted Servant appointed prior to the promulgation of the new Pension Rules on the 8th June 1863 may, if those Rules render it necessary for him in order to obtain a pension, to serve for a longer period than was required by the old Rules, be allowed, in the event of ill health rendering it necessary for him to retire from the service, to complete the period of service required by the old Rules, provided that he shall not at any time have availed himself of the benefits conferred by the new Leave Rules :—

Financial. India Office;
No. 12. *London, 18th January* 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir,—I forward to you a copy of a Despatch to the Government of Madras, of this day's date, No. 1, on the subject of an appeal by an Uncovenanted Servant in that Presidency against the enforcement in his case of the new Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules.

2. You will observe that, in certain cases, where the application of the new Rules would render it necessary for an Officer, in order to obtain his pension, to serve for a

longer period than was required by the old Rules, Her Majesty's Government authorize the grant of a pension under the old Rules, provided that he has not at any time availed himself of the benefits conferred by the new Leave Regulations.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. WOOD.

FINANCIAL. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 1. *London, 18th January* 1865.

To His Excellency the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your Public letter dated the 31st of October 1864, No. 38, forwarding a Memorial by Mr. J. G. Ferrand, First Uncovenanted Assistant in the Military Department of the Government Secretariat, praying that the new Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules may not be enforced in his case, but that, when the time arrives for his retirement from the service, he may be allowed the benefit of the former Rules.

2. The general tendency of the new Rules, so far from causing injury to the members of the Uncovenanted Service, is, on the contrary, to improve their position. In regard to the grant of pensions to Uncovenanted Servants in the enjoyment of high salaries, it had become necessary to fix a more definite limit than had previously existed; but, with this exception, the cases will be comparatively few in which the new Rules will not be found more favorable than the old.

3. Mr. Ferrand points out that the application of the new Rules might render it necessary for him, in order to obtain a pension, to serve for a longer period than was required by the old Rules. In the case of any Uncovenanted Servant so circumstanced, who was appointed prior to the promulgation of the new Rules, and whom you may consider entitled to favorable consideration, I shall not object to your granting a pension after he has completed the period of service required by the old Rules in the event of his health rendering it necessary for him to retire from your service. It must, however, be understood that an Uncovenanted Servant will not be allowed to take his pension under the old Rules if he has at any time availed himself of the benefits conferred by the new Leave Regulations.

4. In making this communication, I think it necessary to call your attention to the great inconvenience which must result from your asking the decision of the Home Government upon some point of the Pension Rules, with direct reference to an individual whose retirement from the service has not yet taken place. It is a fundamental principle of those Rules that the full amount of pension is only to be given as the reward of approved service. Until an Officer retires from the service it cannot be known what amount of pension the Government will consider him to deserve, and their determination can hardly be unfettered if a decision has been previously passed by the Home Government on his individual case.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. WOOD.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department are re-published for information:—

No. 243.—*The 9th March* 1865.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 16, dated 31st January 1865, are published for general information:—

1. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.*:—

* * * *

Surgeon A. J. Payne.

* * * *

No. 245.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
* * * *	
Assistant Surgeon T. Duka, M. D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Monghyr.	3rd March 1865.

No. 247.—*The 10th March* 1865.—The services of Lieutenant G. D'A. Jackson, of the General List, Cavalry, Probationary Assistant Engineer, British Burmah, D. P. W., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No 249.—The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.—

* * * *

Lieutenant George Bernard Johnston, of the late 54th Regt. N. I., District Supdt. of Police, Maldah.	22nd April 1862.

DECLARATION UNDER ACT VI. OF 1857, AND SECTION CXIII., ACT VI. (B. C.) OF 1863.

Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government for a public purpose, namely for the purpose of erecting Gasometers and other works thereon for the supply of Gas to the Town of Calcutta;—

It is hereby declared that for the above purpose a plot of land measuring twenty-two beegahs, more or less, comprising holdings Nos. 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22, in Sub-Division 23, Grand Division 3, Khas Mehal Dehee Punchannogram, is required.

The land is bounded on the North partly by the Gas Works and partly by the Narkuldanga Main Road; on the South by a public kutcha Road; on the East by the Gas Works and partly by the Government Canal Surplus Land; and on the West by a public kutcha Road.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, and Section CXIII., Act VI. (B. C.) of 1863.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 86.

The 8th March 1865.

Notifications.—The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is re-published for information:—

No. 64 of the 23rd February 1865.

* * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Hodgson, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways in Oudh and Rohilcund, (which appointment is now abolished,) to be a Superintending Engineer, First Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. Maxwell. Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson will continue to officiate as Chief Engineer, First Class, and Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces.

No. 87.

The 9th March 1865.

Mr. G. A. W. Anley, Executive Engineer, (of the Fourth Class,) Balasore Division, is transferred temporarily to the Local Establishment for employment under the President and Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

No. 88.

Appointments.—Mr. F. Bond, Executive Engineer, (of the Third Class,) Cuttack Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Balasore Division.

2. Mr. R. F. Chisholm, Executive Engineer, (of the Fourth Class,) Pooree Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Cuttack Division, retaining charge of the former Division in addition until relieved.

No. 89.

Ensign G. Nolan, Assistant Engineer of the First Class, attached to the Burrakur Division, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Pooree Division.

No. 90.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mozoomdar, Sub-Surveyor of the Second Class, Third Grade, attached to the Berhampore Division, is appointed a Sub-Overseer of the First Class, Third Grade.

No. 91.

The 10th March 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Beadle, R. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in this Department, made over charge of his Office on the afternoon of the 8th current to Mr. F. R. Boyce, Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

LOCAL.

No. 92.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for constructing the second Section of the Arjusgunge Railway Feeder in the District of Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land is required, measuring about 8¼ miles in length and about 80 feet in width, from Arjusgunge to the Village of Rampore.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

No. 93.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of a Road from Koostnoopoor to South Baliapal, in Pergunnah Aukoorah, in the District of Balasore, it is hereby declared that a strip of land is required for the above purpose, 5¼ miles in length and of an average breadth of 60 feet, more or less.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

No. 94.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of a road from Bhuddruck, Pergunnah Randeea Orgurrah, *vid* Dhampugger to Beerja Ghât, Pergunnah Sonawat, in the Balasore District, it is hereby declared that a strip of land is required for the above purpose, 17 miles in length and of an average breadth of 60 feet, more or less.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

No. 95.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of a road from opposite the Circuit Bungalow in the Station of Balasore to opposite the Cutcherry in the same Station, it is hereby declared that a strip of land is required for the above purpose, about half a mile long and of an average breadth of 60 feet, more or less.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

COMMUNICATIONS,—ROADS.

No. 96.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of the approaches to a Bridge over the Morhur River on the Patna Branch Road, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, land is required as follows, *viz.* a piece of land, measuring about 2,500 feet in length and 200 feet in average breadth, situated on the north bank of the Morhur River, in Mouzahs Moheeooddeenpore, Baunk, and Dhararah, Pergunnah Bulia; and also a piece of land, measuring about 5,000 feet in length and 375 feet in average breadth, situated on the south bank of the Morhur River, in Mouzahs Neemah, Kadilpore, and Luckrampore, Pergunnah Sandah, in the District of Patna, the two plots containing a total of 150 beegahs, (standard measurement,) more or less.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

No. 97.

Declaration under Section II. of Act VI of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of an approach to a Bridge over the Poon Poon River on the Patna Branch Road, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land, measuring about 1,476 feet in length and 282 feet in average breadth, or a total of 36 beegahs, (standard measurement,) more or less, is required, situated on the south bank of the Poon Poon River, in Mouzah Zahidpore, Pergunnah Bulia, in the District of Patna.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

LOCAL.

No. 98.

The 11th March 1865.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of a Road between the Grand Trunk Road near the Burrakhur River and Chyebassa *viâ* Purulia, in the Maunbhoom District, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, land is required between the Burrakhur River and the southern limits of the Maunbhoom District, 150 feet wide, more or less, in Pergunnahs Kantnugur, Shergur, Chourasee, Bunchas, Para, Churrah, Kasyepar, Burrabhoom, and Patcoom.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 99.

Notifications.—The following Order issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information :—

No. 247 of the 10th March 1865.—The services of Lieutenant G. D'A. Jackson, of the General List, Cavalry, Probationary Assistant Engineer, British Burmah, Department Public Works, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 100.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 80 of the 7th March 1865.—The services of Lieutenant G. D'A Jackson, Probationary Assistant Engineer, British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No 84 of the 10th March 1865.—Notification No. 207 of 1864, transferring Deputy Assistant Commissary A. Bremner, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, from Bengal to the Central Provinces, is cancelled.

No. 101.

Resignation.—Mr. G. M. Garrard, Local Assistant Engineer of the First Class, attached to the Chittagong Division, resigned his appointment, with the permission of Government, from the 16th August 1864.

No. 102.

Appointment.—Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee, Acting Accountant of the Fourth Grade, attached to the Central Office of Account, Bengal, is permanently appointed in that Grade to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 103.

The 13th March 1865.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. W. L. Granville, Architect to the Government of Bengal, Public Wroks Department, is allowed leave to Europe for six months, on private affairs, under the terms of his Covenant.

2. Mr. Granville will make over charge of his office to the Officiating Chief Engineer, Bengal.

No. 104.

The 14th March 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. T. Nicolls, R. E., appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, assumed charge of his office this day before noon.

Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 65 of the 25th February 1865.

F. R. BOYCE,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts :—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1865.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 31st January 1865.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st February 1865.	REMARKS
		INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	
Godavery ...	Coringa ...	1,00,000	6,206	93,794	Boats are easily procurable
Nellore	Iskapalli ...	57,204	.....	57,204	Boats are easily obtainable.
	Varini ...	50,000	.....	50,000	
	Kristnapatam ...	30,000	.....	30,000	
Madura	Kelakarai ..	14,400	.....	14,400	
	Davi Pattanum .	54,000	.....	54,000	
	Thondy	36,000	.....	36,000	
	Total	3,41,604	6,206	3,35,398	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

C. G. MASTER,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 22nd February 1865.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 14th March 1865.

No. 120.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 7th April 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	... ...	2,920
Benares ,,	... ...	2,435
Total Chests	...	5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 12th and 22nd April respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 12th April 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 22nd April 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

		Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday,	10th May 1865.	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday,	12th June ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday,	10th July ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday,	10th Aug. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday,	11th Sept. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday,	9th Oct. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday,	10th Nov. ,,	2,917	2,445	5,362
On or about Friday,	8th Dec. ,,			
	Total ...	23,357	19,490	42,847

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,

Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 28th February 1865.

Notification.

Notice is hereby given that in all future sales in Darjeeling under the Waste Land Rules of unassessed Waste Lands the Government will reserve a Right-of-way over the land by slips or otherwise, as may seem proper, for the carriage of timber from reserved lands. A condition will also be annexed to all such sales for the preservation of all trees within 100 feet of any stream, jhora, &c.

(Sd.) R. B. Chapman,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue;
Fort William,
The 27th February 1865.

Notification.

List of Persons entitled to the "India Medal" whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

If these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State.

T. E. Goldrick ... ... *Lucknow.*
Achille Geoffroi, Volunteer ... *Defence of Lucknow.*

J. T. Wheeler,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Foreign Office,
The 18th August 1864.

Notice.

The attention of all Treasury Officers drawing Bills on the General Treasury, Bank of Bengal, is hereby called to the necessity of dispatching the Advices of Bills drawn by them on the day of issue. Much inconvenience is frequently experienced owing to delay on the part of Officers in charge of Treasuries in forwarding these Letters of Advice.

R. P. Harrison,
Acctt.-Genl., Govt. of India.

Fort William,
The 24th February 1865.

Notification.

Whereas much inconvenience and difficulty is experienced in the Loan and Interest Departments of this Office in tracing endorsements and receipts for Interest written across the reverse of Government Promissory Notes presented for renewal or interest, notice is hereby given, with the sanction of Government, that in future cross receipts for interest will not be accepted, or further interest paid up on any Note the reverse of which is filled up. The holders of Notes so filled up can obtain new Notes on application to the Loan Office, and on payment of the usual fees.

R. P. Harrison,
Acctt.-Genl. to the Govt. of India.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total Amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 7th March 1865.

	4 per Cent. of 1824-25.	4 per Cent. of 1828-29.	4 per Cent. of 1832-33.	4 per Cent. of 1835-36.	4 per Cent. of 1842-43.	4 per Cent. of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. Public Works of 1854-55.	5 per Cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per Cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per Cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rs.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 27th February 1865.	53,000	300	25,59,500	22,78,400	95,63,700	65,84,200	32,26,600	4,80,14,600	2,41,17,100	17,600	16,000	9,64,31,000
ADD:												
Amount enfaced at Madras as per Registers received up to date.	.....	....	....	....	9,500	500	2,500	4,000	.. ..	....	....	16,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay as per Registers received up to date.	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..	....
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date.	.....	....	....	21,100	9,500	5,000	22,700	45,500	12,400	....	.....	1,16,200
Total ...	53,000	300	25,59,500	22,99,500	95,82,700	65,89,700	32,51,800	4,80,64,100	2,41,29,500	17,600	16,000	9,65,63,700
DEDUCT:												
Amount removed from the London Books as per Registers received up to date.	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	36,800	1,000	....	.....	37,800
Total ...	53,000	300	25,59,500	22,99,500	95,82,700	65,89,700	32,51,800	4,80,27,300	2,41,28,500	17,600	16,000	9,65,25,900

FORT WILLIAM;
Loan Office,
The 9th March 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accountant-General to the Government of India.

Notification.

THE Office of Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, has been removed from Calcutta to Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs. All communications on the Public Service should be addressed accordingly from and after this Notification.

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 11th March 1865.

A Revised Code of Rules for the award of Government Junior Scholarships is published for general information :—

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP RULES.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY Junior Scholarships are open annually to be competed for the University Entrance Examination by candidates educated in any School in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

2. These Scholarships are of three grades—ten of the first grade with stipends of Rupees (18) eighteen per mensem—fifty of the second grade with stipends of Rupees (14) fourteen per mensem—and a hundred of the third grade with stipends of Rupees (10) ten per mensem.

3. With the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction a Junior Scholarship may be held at any one of the "affiliated" Colleges which may be selected by the holder.

4. Each Scholarship is tenable for two years, provided that due progress, under a Collegiate course of Instruction, is regularly made by the holder—a certificate of the fact being submitted, at the end of the first year, by the Principal of his College.

5. The holder of a Junior Scholarship in a non-Government Institution is liable at any time to be examined by two persons appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, and approved by the Principal of the College to which he belongs, and, on proof of unsatisfactory progress, may be deprived of his Scholarship.

6. No candidate is eligible who did not study, for the last twelve months at least, in the School to which he belonged at the time of presenting himself at the Entrance Examination.

7. The ten Scholarships of the first grade will be awarded to the ten candidates who obtain the greatest number of marks in the Entrance Examination.

8. The fifty Scholarships of the second grade are reserved for Schools situated within the five Collegiate circles of Calcutta, Hooghly, Kishnaghur, Berhampore, and Dacca—ten Scholarships for each circle—and will be awarded to the ten highest candidates from each who do not gain Scholarships of the first grade, provided their names appear in the first Division.

The Hooghly Circle includes—
Howrah, Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Barasat, Midnapore, and the Province of Orissa.
The Kishnaghur Circle includes—
Nuddea, Burdwan, Jessore, Pubna, Beerbhoom, Bancoorah, and Puruliya.
The Berhampore Circle includes—
Moorshedabad, Rajshahi, Maldah, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, and the Province of Behar.
The Dacca Circle includes—
Dacca, Furreedpore, Bograh, Burrisal, Chittagong, Tipperah, Sylhet, Cachar, Khasia, Mymensing, Rungpur, and Assam.
The Calcutta Circle includes—
The Town of Calcutta only.

9. Fifty Scholarships of the third grade are similarly reserved for the five Collegiate circles—ten for each circle—and will be awarded to the ten highest candidates from each who do not gain Scholarships of the first or second grade, provided their names appear either in the first Division or in the upper half of the second Division.

10. Scholarships not taken up under the two preceding rules by the circles for which they are reserved will be awarded to candidates from the General list in order of merit, provided they reach the prescribed standard.

11. The remaining fifty Scholarships of the third grade will be awarded, at the discretion of the Director of Public Instruction, to candidates who pass the Examination and appear deserving of reward and encouragement, although they may fail to reach the standard prescribed in the foregoing rules.

12. The holders of Scholarships in all Government Colleges are required to pay the usual monthly fees which are levied from other Students, provided always that no Scholarship-holder shall be required to pay a higher fee than Rupees (5) five per mensem.

W. S. ATKINSON,

Director of Public Instruction.

The 22nd February 1865.

Notice.

CERTAIN Effects, the property of MR. G. HUMPHREY, late Agent of the Darjeeling Transit and Hotel Company, "Limited," are in the custody of this Court and will be given up to any person who establishes a claim to them. If not claimed within six months they will be sold.

JOHN BEAMES,

Officiating Magistrate.

PURNEAH ;
Magistrate's Office,
The February 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 11th March 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer: Highest Reading.	Thermometer: Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
March ..	5	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...&	1·08	
	6	29·991	78·4	68·0	10·4	71·6	68·5	66·0	0·83	E. & N.	0·54	
	7	30·008	81·2	68·1	13·1	73·1	69·9	67·3	·83	N. & N. W.	0·25	
	8	29·996	76·0	68·7	7·3	72·2	68·5	65·5	·81	S. W. & S.		
	9	30·005	83·0	69·2	13·8	76·4	70·9	67·0	·74	E. & W.		
	10	·043	85·4	72·4	13·0	77·9	72·0	67·9	·73	E. &N. E.&N.W.	0·09	
	11	·023	85·8	71·5	14·3	78·3	72·3	68·1	·72	W. & N. W.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	17·8
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	85·8
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	89·5
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·78
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·63
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	1·96
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 11th current	...	4·30
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·93

Gopeenauth Sen,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 13th March 1865.

Notification.

I hereby give notice that by virtue of the power vested in me by Section 8 of Act IX. of 1865, and with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, I have appointed Baboo Chundermohun Chatterjea to be Deputy Registrar-General of Assurances, and to perform original registration under Sections 26 and 27 of Act XVI. of 1864.

W. L. Heeley,
Registrar-General.

The 3rd March 1865.

Notification.

Baboo Umbica Churn Roy, Deputy Collector of Bogra, has been placed in charge of the Bogra Treasury and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. H. Campbell,
Commr., Rajshahye Division.

The 9th March 1865.

Notification.

Baboo Ramnahain Somadhar, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Burdwan Treasury and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. F. Montresor,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office;
Beerbhoom,
The 7th March 1865.

Notice.

Captain A. E. Campbell, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Nowgong Treasury from Mr. H. C. B. C. Raban, Deputy Commissioner, on the 7th instant, and has been empowered to draw Bills on the several Public Treasuries.

H. Hopkinson,
Commissioner of Assam.

Commissioner's Office;
Assam,
The 11th February 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Goods lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Dec. 23rd ...	16 Cases, [G] S ..	Baroda.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, [P] R ...	Str. Erymanthe.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, R R ...	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	1 Case, [N] N C ...	Star of Denmark.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 7th March 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 15th March 1865 will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Nov. 28th ...	1 Case, G. S. and Co., S. E. and Co. ...	Hotspur.
Dec. 3rd ...	100 Cases, [58] B. L. and Co. ...	Shannon.
„ 7th ...	6 Cases, J W ...	Ditto.
„ 14th ...	499 Cases, T C C ...	Shen Shaw.
„ 5th ...	6 Bundles Iron, None ...	Nile.
„ 8th ...	16 Bars Iron, None ...	Ditto.
„ 15th ...	4 Cases, [N] C ...	Star of Denmark.
„ 16th ...	5 Cases, [N] N C ...	Ditto.
„ 17th ...	1 Plate Iron, R A ...	City of Calcutta.
„ 21st ...	32 Packages, None ...	Nouvelle Ascension.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 7th March 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each they will be advertized for sale:—

	Middlesex.	
1865, Mar. 20th ...	[W. D. and Co.] 63 Cases.	
	Lady Jocelyn.	
„ 30th ...	[H M C] R, 4 Cases, Dr. G. Leitner, care of Grindlay and Co.	
	Nile.	
„ 30th ...	N. C. and Co., 1 Bundle Iron.	
	Shannon.	
„ 30th ...	R. M. B., 1 Cask.	
	Malabar.	
April 30th ...	W. N. and Co., 1 Case, [W] C, 1 Case ...	[S] L, 1 Case.
„ 30th ...	[G] 1 Cask [40], S. D. and Co., 1 Keg ...	[R. G. and Co.] 1 Cask.
„ 30th ...	W. Baker, Esq., care of Gillanders and Co.; Captain E. G. Clark, care of G. Arbuthnot and Co.	
	Maria Hay.	
„ 30th ...	N S C, 15 Packages; C. M. and Co., 50 Cases ...	B N L, 1 Case.
„ 30th ...	[S] C, 6 Cases; C D, 1 Case ...	R C L M, 1 Cask.
„ 30th ...	Dr. Furlong 1 Case, care of Fergusesson and Co., Major F. Burrough, 93rd Highlanders.	

Calcutta Custom House,
The 7th March 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Goods lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Dec. 27th ...	1 Case, [P] R, No. 2 ...	Str. Erymanthe.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, R R ...	Ditto.
„ 23rd ...	16 Cases, [G] S ...	Baroda.
„ 30th ...	1 Case, [N] N C ...	Star of Denmark.
„ 28th ...	4 Cases, G. P. and Co. ...	Renown.
„ 30th ...	1 Case, B C N B ...	Ditto.
1865, Jan. 6th ...	4 Cases, L. and Co. ...	Ditto.
1864, Nov. 14th ...	1 Case, Captain Anderson, care of J. H. Desalis	Str. Candia.
„ 14th ...	1 Parcel, James Brown ...	Ditto.
„ 14th ...	1 Case, F. W. B. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	1 Case, H. Davis, Esq., No. 3, Meredith's Lane..	Str. Mooltan.
„ 30th ...	1 Box, A. Hume, Esq. ...	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	1 Parcel, Dr. Anderson ...	Ditto.
Dec. 14th ...	1 Trunk, G. Johnstone, Esq. ...	Str. Nubia.

Calcutta Custom House.
The 14th March 1865.

J P. Grant,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Package if not cleared on or before the 15th March 1865, will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Dec. 21st ...	32 Packages Stores, None ...	Nouvelle Ascension.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 14th March 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

Calcutta Municipality.

NOTICE is hereby given that by a Resolution passed by the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta at the Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 6th instant, the Square hitherto known as "TANK SQUARE" will henceforth be called by the name of

DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta

No. 1, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD,
The 8th March 1865.

Notice.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Audit and Examination of the Municipal Accounts for the year 1864 will, under Section 34 of Act VI. of 1863, be made at the Office of the Justices from and after the 25th of March instant, and that a copy of the Accounts to be audited and examined will be open, during Office hours, for the inspection of all persons interested from and after the 18th instant.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE;
1, *Chowringhee Road.*
The 14th March 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division VIII. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Garden Reach.
Rammagore.
Singarattee.
Indree.
Dowlutpore.
Jharoolah.
Sonie.
Bonchbereah.
Anddygunnachur.
Kidderpore.
Bycantpore.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 8th of March next, sit daily (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNL. COMMR'S. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
The 17th February 1865.

Municipality.

SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in accordance with the provisions of Section 84, Act III. (B. C.) of 1864, having directed the publication of the following Bye-Laws for the Suburbs of Calcutta in the *Calcutta* and *Bengallee Gazettes*, they are hereby published for general information :—

1. The external roofs and walls of any hut or any other building whatever about to be erected or renewed in or near any public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or any other inflammable material.

2. The Municipal Commissioners may cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of any house, building, wall or place in any highway the name by which such highway is to be known, and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such name, or put up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners.

3. The Municipal Commissioners may fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or building, or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting any highway, and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such number.

4. No person shall let loose, or cause or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn out animal into any highway, or into any place when such animal can escape into any highway.

5. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within two hours after its death, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Municipal Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which such premises may be situated; and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may determine; and in cases where the said person is not the owner of the animal and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

6. No person, after warning from the Municipal Commissioners, shall allow any pigs to be at large, or keep them otherwise than in closed pens.

7. No person shall suffer any offensive matter from any manufactory or place of business to flow into any river, nullah, canal, tank, or surface drain.

8. All dust, dirt, and rubbish of every kind the removal of which is undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners shall be deposited on the side of the road, and not more than ten yards from the entrance of the premises from which it has come, every morning between the hours of 4 A. M. and 8 A. M.

9. No refuse resulting from any business, trade, or profession shall be removed by the Municipal Commissioners except on payment for removal at such rate as the Commissioners may determine, and any expense incurred on this account shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. No such refuse shall be deposited on any highway without permission from the Commissioners.

10. All dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewerage, soil, dung, and filth collected from the highways, houses, privies, sewers, and cesspools by the Municipal Commissioners shall be the property of the Commissioners, who shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be applied to the purposes of the District Municipal Improvement Act.

11. No person shall in any way obstruct, or allow to be obstructed, any of the lanes, walks, bye-ways, or other thoroughfares in any bazar by exposing for sale or accumulating, or allowing to be exposed for sale or to be accumulated, on any such lane, walk, bye-way, or thoroughfare any package or any other materials whatever.

12. Every owner, occupier, or farmer of any bazar shall, within fourteen days after he shall have notice from the Municipal Commissioners so to do, provide such latrines and urinals as in the opinion of the Commissioners may be necessary for the cleanliness and health of such bazar.

13. No owner, occupier, or farmer of any bazar, or shop shall sell or expose for sale, or permit to be sold or exposed for sale, or admit into, or permit to remain in any such bazar or shop any offensive meat, or fish, or decomposed vegetable matter, and every such owner, occupier, or farmer shall, without any delay, cause any such meat, fish, or vegetable matter to be at once removed to a place to be notified to him by the Municipal Commissioners. No such owner, occupier, or farmer shall obstruct any person appointed by the Commissioners for that purpose from entering and inspecting any such premises at any time between sunrise and sunset.

14. No person suffering from any contagious disease shall bathe in any bathing place set apart for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners.

15. No person shall throw, or cause to be thrown, any corpse or carcass, or any part of a corpse or carcass, upon any ground, or into any river, nullah, canal, drain, or tank.

16. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in any burial ground in a grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the coffin shall be at a less depth than four feet from the surface ground.

17. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, in any burial ground any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than six feet deep.

18. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in any burial ground at a less distance than four feet from any other existing grave.

19. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any burial place in any other line than that marked out by the Municipal Commissioners.

20 No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another body without the permission of the Municipal Commissioners.

21. No person when burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse or part of a corpse in any burning ground, shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or shall permit the clothes or other articles connected with the burning of such corpse to remain at or near such burning ground unless the same be completely reduced to ashes.

22. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse or part thereof to any burning ground, shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within four hours after its arrival at the said burning ground

23. Every corpse, or part of a corpse, that has been kept or used for purposes of dissection must be removed in a closed vehicle in such manner as may prevent any offensive odour or any indecency.

Every person who shall commit an infringement of any of the foregoing Bye-Laws by doing any act prohibited by any such Bye-Law, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by any such Bye-Law, shall be liable to fine according to the scale laid down in the subjoined Table :—

TABLE OF FINES.

Bye-Laws.		Fines. Rs.	As.	P.
1	For making roofs and external walls of houses with combustible materials ...	10	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues ...	3	0	0
2	Defacing or injuring names of streets ...	5	0	0
3	" " numbers of houses .	5	0	0
4	Letting loose diseased animals ..	20	0	0
5	Not removing dead animals within two hours after death ...	10	0	0
6	Allowing pigs to be at large ...	5	0	0
7	" offensive matter from any manufactory into any river or nullah ...	20	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues ...	5	0	0
8	Depositing filth of any kind contrary to rules	10	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues ...	3	0	0
9	Depositing refuse without permission ...	20	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues ...	5	0	0
10	Obstructing the lanes of a bazar ...	10	0	0
11	Not providing urinals and latrines in bazars as directed by the Municipal Commissioners	20	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues ...	5	0	0
12	Exposing or allowing unwholesome food for sale ...	20	0	0
13	Deceased persons bathing in public tanks ..	20	0	0
14	Throwing corpse or carcasses into any river, &c. ...	10	0	0
15	For burying a corpse in a grave constructed of masonry of less depth than four feet ...	10	0	0
16	For burying a corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry of less than six feet deep ..	10	0	0
17	For making graves at less than four feet apart .	20	0	0
18	For making graves in other than regular lines ...	20	0	0
19	For opening a grave for the burial of a second body ...	20	0	0
20	For allowing corpses to remain without being completely reduced to ashes ...	20	0	0
21	For not burning a corpse within four hours after its arrival in any burning ghât ...	20	0	0
22	For not removing in closed vehicles corpse used for dissection ...	20	0	0

H. A. COCKERELL,

Magistrate and Chairman to the Municipal Commr.'s for the Suburbs of Calcutta.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA ;
Alipore,
The 9th February 1865.

No. 4.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Barrackpore up to 4 P. M. of the 27th March 1865, and opened there at noon on the day following, in the presence of attending parties, for the supply of the articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Forms of Tenders will be supplied by the undersigned on application.

3. Tenders to be superscribed—"Tenders for Table Rice or Tender for Moist Sugar."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.

5. Separate Tender required for each Article and for each Station.

6. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the required Earnest Money by Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipt.

7. Authorized Stamp duty must be paid by the successful competitor.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Tenders.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Probable Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, may be more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
	Class A.	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.	Barrackpore . 35,000 lbs. Chinsurah ... 35,000 " Berhampore ... 18,000 "	Ration Grounds and Hospitals at Barrackpore, Chinsurah, and Berhampore.	Half-monthly or daily proportions; half an hour before sunrise as required		Ten per cent. on probable annual outlay.		
1	Table Rice ...					Barrackpore ... Rs. 50. Chinsurah ... " 50. Berhampore ... " 50.			
	Class B.							Very Best.	
2	Moist Sugar, Best, Benares, White ...		Barrackpore . 22,000 lbs. Chinsurah ... 22,000 " Berhampore ... 11,000 "			Barrackpore ... Rs. 100. Chinsurah ... " 100. Berhampore ... " 100.			Master can be seen at the Commissariat Godown at Barrackpore.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, *Major*,

Deputy Asstt. Comsy. General.

BARRACKPORE;
Exc. Commst. Office,
The 18th March 1865.

No. 9.

Commissariat Notice.

THE Assistant Commissary General invites sealed Tenders for supply of Vegetables to Troops at Calcutta and Dum-Dum for one year from 1st May 1865.

Separate Tenders for each Station.

Form can be obtained at No. 6, Park Street, where Tenders will be received up to 2 P. M. of the 13th March, and opened at noon on the day following.

Earnest Deposit to be by Government Promissory Note or Bank of Bengal Receipt. Cash will not be received.

FORT WILLIAM;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 27th February 1865.

G. S. MACBEAN, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General.

No. 12.

Commissariat Notice.

I. SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Dinapore and Hazareebaugh up to 4 P. M. of the 20th March 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for Gram," &c.

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each and every Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Station separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.		Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.		Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			Dinapore.	Hazareebaugh.			Dinapore.	Hazareebaugh.			
			Mds.	Mds.			Rs.	Rs.			
1	Gram for Horses ...	For one year from 1st July 1865 to 30th June 1866.	4,150	4,050	Dinapore and Hazareebaugh.	Daily as required.	200	300	Ten per cent. on estimated annual outlay.	1st Quality, picked and cleaned from all admixtures.	
2	„ „ Bullocks ...		1,400	1,400						1st Quality, unpicked, but not exceeding 2 seers per maund of admixtures.	
	Bhoosah, White ...		13,000	...							
	„ Missa ...		3,000	3,000			100	100		Good Quality.	
	Paddy Straw ...		...	8,600							
	Green Grass ...		...	8,600							
3	Atta ...		2,160	720			200	100		2nd Quality.	

DINAPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 20th February 1865.

G. S. KEIR, *Lieut.,*
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

No. 11.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Gowhatty up to 3 P. M. of the 27th March 1865, and opened by him at his Office at noon of the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule at Gowhatty and Dependencies.

2. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from this Office.

3. Tenders to be superscribed—Tenders for the supply of Articles mentioned in the Schedule noted below.

4. Tenders presented after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

5. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the required Earnest Money by Kamroop Treasury Transfer Receipt or Government Promissory Notes.

6. Separate Tenders are required for the Articles under each Class.

7. Separate rates to be tendered for the supply of all and every Article mentioned in Classes from A to J.

1*st.*—At Station.
2*nd.*—Within 15 miles of Station.
3*rd.*—Within 30 miles of Station.
4*th.*—On Command, *i. e.* beyond the distance mentioned in above clauses.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
			Gowhatty. Mds. S. C.			Rs.			
1	A.	From 1st June 1865 to 31st May 1866.		Ration grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	As required.				The Sudder Stations are Gowhatty, Gowalparah, (Joggegopah,) and Cherrapoonjee. All Commands will be beyond 30 miles from these Stations.
	Butter ...		0 35 0			50			
	Milk ...		20 0 0						
2	B.								
	Chickens ...		800 No.			50			
	Eggs ...		500 „						
	Fowls ...		200 „						
3	C.								
	Firewood ...		58,400 lbs.		Daily proportion at half an hour before sunrise.	100	At 10 per cent. on probable annual outlay.	Very best ...	
	Lime, unslaked ...		100 mds						
4	D.				Agreeable to indents				
	Oil, Til ...		40 „			100			
	Salt ...		850 lbs.		Daily, as Firewood ...				
5	E.								
	Elephant Gear.								
	Guddalahs ...		252 No.	Gowhatty Commissariat Office.	From September 1865.	200			
	Guddies ...		252 „					Very best according to Muster ...	
	Putties ...		252 „						
	Rope ...		756 „						
6	F.								
	Potatoes ...		13,000 lbs.	Ration grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily, as Firewood ...	75		Very best ...	
	Vegetables ...		6,380 „						
7	G.						At 25 per cent. on probable annual outlay.	Very best according to Muster ...	
	Blankets ...		70 No.	Gowhatty Commissariat Office.	From October 1865.	50			
	Quilts ...		70 „						
	Sheets ...		70 „						
	Suttrunjees ...		70 „						
8	H.								
	Rice, Table ...		4,860 lbs.	Ration grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily, as Firewood ...				
	Paddy ...		13,000 mds	Gowhatty Commissariat Godown.	As required ...	100		According to Muster ...	
9	I.						At 10 per cent. on probable annual outlay.		
	Sugar, Moist ...		3,086 lbs.	Ration grounds and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily, as Firewood.	50			
10	J.								
	Tinning		150 No.	At Ration Stand.	As required ...	50		Very best ...	

GOWHATTY;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 17th February 1865.

C. S. LANCE, *Captain,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Required for the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Darjeeling,

A Head Clerk and Record-keeper.
Also a Writer on Rupees 60 a month.
A ditto for the Deputy Registrar's Office on Rupees 50 a month.
Applications to be forwarded, with copies of Testimonials, to the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 28th February to 6th March 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
	Ft. In.	
Matabangah.		
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 9	
On the Entrance Shoal ...	0 6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles ...	0 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	Closed.	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 6	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ..	4 0	
Bhaugiruttee.		
Entrance Bar ..	7 0	
Below do. ...	3 0	
Thence to Jeagunge ...	2 9	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 5	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2 6	
Jellinghee.		
Entrance ... Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...	Closed.	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	2 9	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 6	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 8th March 1865, plus 1 foot 1½ inches above zero.

Height on Gauge on 9th March 1 foot 5½ inches: a rise of 2 feet 3½ inches since 1st March.

W. R. Tucker, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

Berhampore,
The 9th March 1865.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about (2,000) two thousand Acres, more or less, situated in Doar Choygong, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of June 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the Conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

Boundaries.

North—By Government Road.
South—By Mr. Sterne's Plantation and Morra Koolsee River.
East—By Kookooreah Jan.
West—By Sawelmaree Jan, Salbaree Hills, and low lands.

E. P. Lloyd,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

Gowahatty,
The 14th February 1865.

Notice.

Sale of Waste Lands.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 200 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Shoonapoor and Mouzah Badreepar, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre, on the 2nd day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. Stewart,
Deputy Commissioner.

Zillah Cachar;
Deputy Commr.'s Office,
The 14th February 1865.

Boundaries of Lot No. 4.

East—Settled lands of Merashdars.
West—Badree Nuddee and settled lands of Merashdars.
North—Badree Nuddee.
South—Settled lands of Merashdars.

R. Stewart,
Deputy Commissioner.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorised Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No. 12, Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 7th March 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	31,37,210 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	0 0 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,25,40,630 12 6
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,61,176 5 8	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...	...	16,07,293 14 7
General Treasury, Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 64,20,610 4 9		Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto	...	...	1,13,04,850 12 6
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	,, 90,40,192 2 4	1,50,60,802 7 1	Dead Stock ditto	...	...	3,98,767 9 4
				Stamps ditto	...	...	10,423 6 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,05,22,247 8 5	Balances with other Banks ...	...	...	4,95,395 4 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	2,71,407 8 3	Sundries ...	...	...	7,71,480 8 10
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	3,38,160 0 0				
Sundries	...	...	8,3 ,763 9 11				3,62,64,053 0 8
				Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	... Rs. Nil.	
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	... ,, 1,27,71,992 8 5	
				Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	... ,, 1,17,52,521 14 3	
							2,45,24,504 6 8
Rupees	...	...	6,07,88,557 7 4			Rupees	6,07,88,557 7 4

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bank of Madras.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held on Tuesday, the 31st day of January 1865, the following Resolutions were adopted in terms of the authority vested in them by Clause VI., Act V. of 1862:—

1. That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the creation of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five new shares of Rupees one thousand each.

2. That such shares be issued or offered to the Proprietors at a premium of ten per cent. say at Rupees 1,100 each, and that they be allotted to shareholders in the proportion of one new share to each holder of two shares, and one half and one quarter share to each holder of one share and one half share respectively. Holders of odd quarter shares to receive, on application, Certificates entitling them to a half interest in a quarter share; two such Certificates lodged on or before the 30th June next will entitle the holder to one quarter share. If not so lodged the right to such quarter share shall be forfeited.

3. That the Proprietors entitled to claim the new issue shall be those whose names appear on the Register on the 1st day of March 1865, and that the Transfer Books be closed from the 2nd to the 13th day of March, both days inclusive.

4. That the amount of the new shares, together with premium thereon, shall be payable in four equal instalments in the following manner:—

Rupees 275 on or before 1st May 1865.
„ 275 on or before 1st July „
„ 275 on or before 1st Sept. „
„ 275 on or before 1st Nov. „

5. That any new shares the amount of which, with premium as above, shall not be paid in full on the 31st December next, shall be absolutely forfeited to the Bank, and shall be disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

6. That upon all instalments paid up on account of new shares Interest shall be allowed, from date of payment to 31st December 1865, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

7. That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments on the prescribed dates shall be charged interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from such dates to the date of payment.

8. That Scrip Certificates be issued on payment of the first instalment, and that as soon as all the instalments (with any interest that may be due) on each new share shall have been paid up share certificates be given in exchange.

9. That the premium on the shares taken up by the Proprietors, and also any profit that may be realized on unclaimed and forfeited shares, be added to the Reserve Fund.

10. That the new shares shall be entitled to dividend from 1st January 1866.

11. That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to each Proprietor, and that they be duly advertised.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN McIVER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF MADRAS,
The 31st January 1865.

Sale of Landed Property.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Re. Kashonauth Pundit and another

Byjonauth Pundit.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., the Receiver in the above cause, will put up for sale, under an Order of the High Court, dated the 4th April 1864, at the Receiver's Office, at noon, on Friday, the 18th day of March 1865 :—

The Right, Title, and Interest of Byjonauth Pundit as Executor and Trustee of the Will of the late Raj Ranee Dabee, deceased, in and to,—

Lot 1.—Four biggahs of land or thereabout, at Kurnah, in Dhee Punchanogram, in the 24-Pergunnahs, described in 1846 as bounded on the East by a house and land of Mahub Sircar; on the West by the Hon'ble Company's Road; on the North by land of Peer Ally Butcher, and on the South by garden ground of Mr. Smith.

Lot 2.—The Soonderbun Grant called or known as Sudahnundpoor and being Lot No. 64 in Captain Hodge's Map.

Further particulars and the Condition of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Watkins and Stoke, Solicitors, 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership hitherto existing between Issurchunder Chatterjee and Bhoobun Chunder Mozoomdar, Bacharam Mozoomdar, Bemolachurn Mozoomdar, and Oghur Chunder Mozoomdar, the heirs of the late Bhoyrub Chunder Mozoomdar in the business of wholesale Umbrella Merchants at Old China Bazar, has this day ceased, and all parties owing money to the said Partnership are cautioned not to make any payment in respect of their debts to the said Bhoobun Chunder Moozoomdar, Bacharam Mozoomdar, Bemolachurn Mozoomdar, and Oghur Chunder Moozoomdar, or to any person on their behalf other than to the said Issurchunder Chatterjee, to whom also all persons having to deliver goods or merchandize on account of the said Partnership business are to make delivery forthwith. Should any payments be made or goods delivered contrary to this Notice, such payments and delivery will not be recognized by the said Issurchunder Chatterjee.

Dated this 10th day of March 1865.

Watkins and Stokoe,
Attorney for Baboo Issurchunder Chatterjee.

Notice.

The adjourned General Meeting of Shareholders of the Eastern Cachar Tea Company, "Limited," will be held at the Registered Office, No. 8-1, Old Court House Corner, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

By Order of the Directors,

James Young,
Acting Agent and Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 1st March 1865.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of the petition of Ramsebuck Misser, Rogoonundun Misser, and Jodoonundun Misser, all, respectively, of Gazeepore, in the Town of Behar, but at present residing at Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on trade and business in co-partnership together at Calcutta as Shroffs and Commission Agents under the name, style, and firm of Ramsebuck Misser and Jodoonundun Misser; at Benares, under the name, style, and firm of Sewdyal Misser and Ramsebuck Misser; at Mirzapore, under the name, style, and firm of Ramsebuck Misser and Rogonundun Misser; at Gazeepore, under the name, style, and firm of Kissensebuck Misser and Ramsebuck Misser; at Patna, under the name, style, and firm of Kissensebuck Misser and Rogoonundun Misser, the said Ramsebuck Misser and Jodoonundun Misser, on the seventh day of September, and the said Rogoonundun Misser, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act of the eleventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty entitled an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.

Victoria by the grace of God of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Upon reading a petition of John Cochrane, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed Insolvent filed this day, and upon the application of Mr. Paliologus Attorney for the said Assignee, it is ordered that Mokoond Lall, who carries on business under the name and style of Shaik Lall Mahomed Ulleemeah, Roy Manick Chund, Hingun Lall, Gocool Chund, Luckmee Lall, Banee Lall, and Sew Churn, Sewsahoy Lall, severally named as Creditors of the said Insolvent in his Schedule and therein numbered respectively 9, 221, 223, 224, 225, and 229, being respectively served with this order, do personally or by their duly constituted agents or attorneys attend before this Court on Saturday, the first day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and in like manner from day to day until the further order of this Court and prove their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvents, and in default thereof shew cause why their names should not be expunged from the said Schedule as Creditors on the Estate of the abovenamed Insolvent.

Witness Sir Barnes Peacock, Knight, Chief Justice at Fort William in Bengal, the twenty first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(Sd.) C. T. Davis,

Chief Clerk.

Paliologus, *Attorney.*

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Kasseenauth Mondle and Bhogoban Chunder Ghose, both of Boytuckhanna, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business in partnership as Rice merchants under the name and style of Kaseenaut Mondle and Bhogoban Chunder Ghose, of Calcutta, Insolvents.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Fink, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Madubchunder Chunder and Beharyloll Chunder, of Jaun Bazar, in Calcutta, lately carried on business as Coach-builder at Chuckerbare, in 24-Pergunnahs, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 6th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 7th March 1865.

In the matter of John Gonsalves, formerly of Wellesley Square, in Calcutta, an Assistant in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department, then travelling as an Extra Assistant in the Foreign Office with the Camp of the Governor General, then next of Taltollah, in Calcutta, then travelling as an Extra Assistant in the Foreign Office with the Camp of the Governor General, subseqhently of Wellington Square, in Calcutta, an Officiating Assistant in the Legislative Branch of the Bengal Office, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 20th day of March instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent "desirous of opposing such application must appear "before the said Court at the time and place afore-"said."*

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of John Gonsalves, formerly of Wellesley Square, in Calcutta, an Assistant in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department, then travelling as an Extra Assistant in the Foreign Office with the Camp of the Governor General, then next of Taltollah, in Calcutta aforesaid, then travelling as an Extra Assistant in the Foreign Office with the Camp of the Governor General, subsequently of Wellington Square, in Calcutta aforesaid, an Officiating Assistant in the Legislative Branch of the Bengal Office, and now and since the 1st day of March instant a Prisoner for debt in the Calcutta Jail, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 14th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of John Gonsalves, formerly of Wellesley Square, in Calcutta, an Assistant in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department, then travelling as an Extra Assistant in the Foreign Office with the Camp of the Governor General, then next of Taltollah, in Calcutta aforesaid, then travelling as an Extra Assistant in the Foreign Office with the Camp of the Governor General, subsequently of Wellington Square, in Calcutta aforesaid, an Officiating Assistant in the Legislative Branch of the Bengal Office, and now and since the 1st day of March instant a Prisoner for debt in the Calcutta Jail, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 14th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Unnuntpersaud, of Moorgeehutta, in Calcutta, Merchant, lately carrying on business at Bhaugulpore, in the Upper Provinces of India, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 10th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Unnuntpersaud, of Moorgeehutta, in Calcutta, Merchant, lately carrying on business at Bhaugulpore, in the Upper Provinces of India, on Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 10th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carapiet, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Tarrucknath Mookerjee and Collydoss Bonnerjee, lately carried on business in Old China Bazar, in Calcutta, as Merchants, under the style and firm of Chatterjee Nephews and Co., lately living and residing at Burranagore, in the 24-Pergunnahs, but at present residing at Tuntunneeah, in Calcutta, Insolvents.

On Thursday, the 9th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Weskin, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Tarrucknath Mookerjee and Cally Doss Bonnerjee, lately carried on business in Old China Bazar, in Calcutta, as Merchants, under the style and firm of Chatterjee Nephews and Co., lately living and residing at Burranagore, in the 24-Pergunnahs, but at present residing at Tuntunneah, in Calcutta, Insolvents.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 9th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Weskin, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Gooroochurn Dutt, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 11th day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Prankisto Dutt, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 11th day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Mohanund Shaw, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 11th day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Odoyto Churn Roy, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 11th day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the Court day in March 1866, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be withdrawn, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Downing and Mookerjee, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of John Robert Macdonald, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the first Court day in March 1866 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Robertson and Payne, *Attorneys*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 14th March 1865.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, 15th March 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, the sixth day of April next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of an *alias* writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects, &c., of Kasub Chunder Paul Chowdry and others,—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Sreemutty Sarodasoondery Dossee, one of the defendants of, in, and to the following landed property, *viz.*:—

1. All that Zemindary or Talook called or known by the name of Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Chacklay Sreenagore, in Zillah Nuddea, and registered No. 1, containing 105 Mouzahs, together with the Katcharee Batty, gardens, &c., appertaining to the said Zemindary.

2. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Sumtah, in Chacklay Moolghur, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 490, containing fourteen Mouzahs.

3. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Dharreahpore, in Pergunnah Ockrah, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 2061, containing thirty-two Mouzahs, together with all that Leasehold Mehal called Kismut Dadpore and Gantee Tumma, being in, and appertaining to, the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreahpore, and together also with the Katcharee Batty, garden, and tank appertaining to the Zemindary Dhee Dharreahpore; together also with the Indigo Factory or set of works for the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo, called or known by the name or description of Moreecha Factory, situate, lying, and being in Mouzah Moreecha, in the said Zemindary Dhee Dharreahpore, and all lands, houses, goods, wares, chattels, and merchandizes to the said Indigo Factory belonging or in any wise appertaining.

4. Also all that other Zemindary or Talook called Turruff Chaprah, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 110, containing three Mouzahs, together with the Katcharee Batty appertaining to the said Talook.

5. Also all that other Talook called Dhee Heejeelee, in Turruff Maumjoaney, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 242, containining six Mouzahs, together with the Katcharee Batty appertaining to the said Talook.

6. Also all that one-third part or share (the whole into three equal parts or shares being considered as divided) of and in all that Talook called Turruff Ranaghaut, in Zillah Nuddea, registered No. 438, containing four Mouzahs.

7. Also all that Zemindary or Talook called Dhee Autghurrah, in Pergunnah Aunorepore, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, registered No. 567, containing thirteen Mouzahs, together with the Katcharee Batty, garden, and tank appertaining thereto.

8. Also all that Pronamee Mehal in the said Zemindaries or Talooks Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., Turruff Chaprah, Dhee Heejeelee, and the one-third part or share of Turruff Ranaghaut, in the Zillah of Nuddea.

9. Also all that Audooreah Mehal in the said Talooks Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., Dhee Samtah, Dhee Dharreahpore, Turruff Chaprah, Dhee Heejeelee, the one-third part of Turruff Ranaghaut, in Zillah Nuddea, and Dhee Autghurrah, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

10. Also all that Julkur of the Choornee River, in Zillah Nuddea.

11. Also all that Government Leasehold or Bundobustee Mehal in Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Zillah Nuddea.

12. Also all those Karajee (rented) and Lackraj (rent-free) lands together with a Bytuckhannah Batty, garden, and tank, &c., in Turruff Ranaghaut, in Zillah Nuddea.

13. Also all that purchased Lackraj or rent-free land in the said Zemindary Pergunnah Allumpore, &c., in Zillah Nuddea.

14. Also all those perpetual Jumma or rented lands in Mouzah Bamundandah, in Pergunnah Okrah, in Zillah Nuddea.

15. Also all those lands measuring 8 beegahs in the market called Gangooreah, in the said Zemindary Dhee Dharriahpore, in Zillah Nuddea.

16. And also all that Lodging House, with the tenanted lands appertaining thereto, situate at Goaree, in Zillah Nuddea.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, 15th March 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, the sixth day of April next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Hurrischunder Mookerjee,—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Hurrischunder Mookerjee of, in, and to all that Talook Oleepoor including two Mouzahs, Neiz Oleepoor and Matel, situated in the Zillah of Hooghly.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

H. DUNDAS,
Sheriff.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Jurisdiction made in the cause "Mariam Bibee *versus* Khajah Deenwoollah and Bunnoo Bibee," dated eighteenth June last, by the Registrar or Chief Clerk of the said Court in its Original Jurisdiction at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 18th day of March instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock, (noon,) the following properties, *viz.*:—

Lot No. 1.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 425, in Moorghyhatta Street, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot No. 2.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 8, Nabootollah Gully, in Kalakar's Lane, in the said Town of Calcutta.

Lot No. 3.—All those premises situate, lying, and being No. 28, Colootollah, Chunna Gully, in the said Town of Calcutta.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had at the Registrar's Office, or at the Office of Messrs. Hatch and Stewart, Solicitors, No. 11, Old Post Office Street.

C. T. DAVIS,
Chief Clerk.

HATCH AND STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

HIGH COURT;
Registrar's Office,
The 4th March 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that all the Khas Forests in Cachar containing Cautchouc trees, bounded on the East by Moneepoor; West by Sylhet; North by Assam, and South by Independent Tipperah, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder for a period of one year, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866, on the 31st March 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

J. F. SHERER,
Asst. Commissioner, in charge.

CACHAR;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 6th December 1864.

Notice.

A MELA will be held at Katigorah, in Cachar, commencing on the 24th March 1865, corresponding with 12th Chyet 1271, being at the time of the Siddersur Baroni, and will continue as long as is considered necessary.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

CACHAR;
Depy. Commr.'s Office,
The 18th January 1865.

Watts & Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Watts and Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta, on the Eighteenth day of March instant, at noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed advisable, adopting a proposition made by Mr. Robert Smith, a Shareholder, and one of the Managers of the Company, to take over the Stock-in-Trade and Assets of the Company for the sum of Rupees one hundred and seventy-five thousand, the par value of the Shares upon certain terms as to payment and Security to be then discussed or such modification of the said proposal as may be agreed on, and also to consider, and adopt if advisable, any other proposition for disposing of the Company's property that may be brought forward at such Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. EYEARS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd March 1865.

Victoria Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Victoria Tea Company, "Limited," will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on Tuesday, the 18th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed by the Shareholders on 16th instant and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Secretaries.

Sea Salt Company, "Limited."

AN Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Sea Salt Company, "Limited," will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 33, Jackson's Ghât Street, on Friday, the 31st instant, at noon, for the purpose of submitting the Accounts, for the appointment of Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

MACKEY & Co.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta Steam Tug Association, "Limited."

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on Monday, 20th March 1865, at noon. The Books and Accounts are open to the inspection of Shareholders.

GORDON, STUART AND Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th March 1865.

Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company (postponed from the 28th ultimo) will be held at the Company's Office, at noon of Thursday, the 30th instant, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts for the past year, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 30th instant inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM MORAN AND Co.,
Agents.

No. 3, CHURCH LANE,
The 1st March 1865.

Labai Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's registered Office, No. 7, Mission Row, Calcutta, on the 15th April 1865, for the purpose of confirming the sale of the property belonging to the Company, passing a Resolution for the voluntary winding up of its affairs, and appointing Liquidators as provided for in Sections XCIII. and XCIV. of Act XIX. of 1857.

By Order of the Directors,

BEGG, DUNLOP & Co.,
Secretaries.

Notice.

THE undersigned having arranged with his Creditors has, with the permission of the Court, withdrawn his petition of insolvency.

W. C. STEWART.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1865.

Notice.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. WALTER BRETT in the *Englishman* Press and Newspaper ceased on the 31st December 1864 by consent.

WALTER BRETT.
J. O'B SAUNDERS,
Managing Proprietor,
"Englishman."

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd February 1865.

Jeypore Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE First Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company No. 7, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, at noon, on Friday, the 31st instant, to declare an *ad interim* Dividend and to receive the Directors' Report.

By Order,

B. SMYTH & Co.,
Secretaries.

Notice.

We have this day authorized Mr. Charles Benjamin Vickers to sign our Firm in Calcutta by procuration.

Ilbron & Co.

Calcutta,
The 1st March 1865.

Notice.

A Dividend at the rate of sixty Rupees per share, free of Income Tax, will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 15th March, at the Office of the Calcutta Docking Company, "Limited."

Proprietors will please apply for Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Directors,
W. S. Millard,
Superintendent.

Just Published,

A Bengali Translation of the Instructions to Registering Officers under Act XVI. of 1864, with the Forms of Statements; translated by Radhanath Bysack, with the sanction of the Registrar-General. Sold by Messrs. Lepage and Co. Price, two annas.

Lost,

The following 5 per cent. Government Promissory Notes;—

No. 2411, of 1854-55, for Rupees 1,500.
„ 75933, „ 1856-57, „ „ 1,000.

Lost,

First-halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{13}$57108, $\frac{A}{13}$45740, for Rupees 100 each, and Nos. $\frac{A}{11}$03513, $\frac{A}{11}$60135, for Rupees 50 each. Payment has been stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

Half of Government Currency Note, No. $\frac{A}{11}$82763, for Rupees 50. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

First-half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{11}$38859, for Rupees 50.

Lost,

Government of India Notes, Nos. 40875 and 56366, each Rupees 100. The man will be rewarded who will bring them to Baboo Bhogobunchunder Bose, Chitpore.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 911.

The 8th March 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 912.

The 8th March 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 913.

The 13th March 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Fusi Yama*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 20th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 914.

The 13th March 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Mooltan* will be closed on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.	Viâ Marseilles.	Viâ Southampton.
	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

There will be no After-Packet.

Printed and Published for the Government by Thomas Jones, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st*.—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd*.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd*.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th*.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th*.—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on 27th March 1865, corresponding with 15th Chyte 1272 *F. S.*, Monday:—

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.

No. of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
4 Of Purneah	No. 100 of Purneah ... „ 3957 of Bhaugulpore	Madhopoor, Pergunnah Harawut	56 2 10	4 8 6	0 0 9	4 9 3	9 1 0	
10 Of Purneah	„ 255 of Purneah ... „ 3964 of Bhaugulpore	Kutechra, Pergunnah Harawut	165 1 21	17 11 11	0 2 11	17 14 10	35 7 10	
11 Of Purneah	„ 125 of Purneah ... „ 3959 of Bhaugulpore	Gobindpoor Kullan, Pergunnah Harawut .	56 0 7	4 2 4	0 0 8	4 3 0	8 4 8	
13 Of Purneah	„ 536 of Purneah .. „ 3971 of Bhaugulpore	Jewachpoor, Pergunnah Harawut	68 1 34	5 0 0	0 0 10	5 0 10	10 0 0	

BHAUGULPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 7th February 1865.

H. R. MADOCKS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Patna, will be put up to sale, in the Patna Collectorate, on Thursday, the 23rd March 1865, corresponding with 11th Chyte 1272 *Fusly*.

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number of Estate of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	4	Aymah Walcechuck Motalukey Hashmool Hushim, situated in Rukbeh Rampore Singriawan Mohomedpore Singriawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	3 1 29	4 1 6	..	4 1 6	1 2 0	
	94	Chuck Bureh Koorwa Motalukey Hashmool Hushim, *viz.* Rukbeh Singriawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	7 1 19	8 11 10		8 11 10	2 0 0	
	105	Chuck Buddnrooddeen Sheshekun, *viz* Rukbeh RamporeSingriawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	26 2 4	24 11 0		24 11 0	13 12 0	The area and Sudder Jumma of the entire 16 annas are entered in columns 4 and 5. The confiscated share of Bukoree Sing, absconded offender, will be sold.
	114	Chuck Bhotoo Kullan Motalukey Hushmool Hushim, *viz.* Rukbeh Rampore Singriawan and Mohomedpore Singriawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	24 3 20	27 8 3	..	27 8 3	12 0 0	
	262	Chuck Ruza Kullan Motalukey Hushmool Hushim, *viz.* Rukbeh Singriawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	23 3 7	24 11 6	...	24 11 6	8 12 0	
	489	Mulik Auhur Motalukey Hoshmool Hushim Uz-Rukbeh Rampore Singriawan and Mohomedpore Singriawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	10 3 28	13 15 5	...	13 15 5	5 0 0	
	642	Wakeh Mushoodpore, Pergunnah Ghyaspore.	4 0 8	...	..	...	218 12 0	These plots will be sold "Revenue-free."
	26	Abdool Ruhumapore, Pergunnah Bheempore.						

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 25th January 1865.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhullooah, will be put up to sale, in the Bhullooah Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 5th April 1865 *A. D.*, corresponding with the 24th Choitro 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.* :—

1. That the purchase will have effect from 1271 *B. S.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			6.	7.
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
39	1420	Chur Siddhee, Pergunnah Sundeep..	22,881 0 12	8,742	87	8 829	17,484	Chur Siddhee is the joint undivided property of Government and private individual, *viz.* 5*a.* 7*g.* 3*c.* 2*f.* belongs to Bhawance Churn Zemindar and rest to Government. The Area and Revenue shewn in columns 4 and 5 represent the Government share only.

BHULLOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 22nd November 1864.

G. A. PEPPER,
Collector.

* * *

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned surplus Railway land, situate in the District of Patna, will be put up to sale, in the Patna Collectorate, on Tuesday, the 25th April 1865, corresponding with 14th Bysack 1272 Fusly.

The Purchaser of this land will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of State of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue Assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.				Rs. As P.	
		Nugloh Saver Chuck and Bhurutpore Sinlee, Pergh. Azeemabad ...	2 1 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 8th March 1865.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Collector

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI. of Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Sylhet, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Wednesday, the 29th March 1865, corresponding with 17th Choit 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 18th January 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 16286. - Talook Mooraree Chunder Doss, Pergunnah Baropara; recorded Proprietor self (neej); Sudder Jumma Rupees 796 6.

No. 17332.—Talook Roy Gourhurry Sing, Pergunnah Choytunnuggur ; recorded Proprietor Roy Radhagovind Singh ; Sudder Jumma Rupees 976-11-3.

The share of Kistomohun Sirmah and Soorjomonee Sirmah, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 301-7-9, with whom a separate account has been opened under Section XI. of Act XI. of 1859, is excluded. The Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 675-3-6.

No. 27502.—Talook Koorban Reza Zemindar, Pergunnah Jooar Bancachung ; recorded Proprietor Jadubram Sirmah ; Sudder Jumma Rupees 645-15-7.

No. 27504. - Talook Assuddoorazza Zemindar, Pergunnah Jooar Bancachung ; recorded Proprietor Kisto Churn Doss ; Sudder Jumma Rupees 712-3.

The shares of Mahomed Hassim, Shoroop Chunder Sirmah, Shurbo Mungola Debea, Bishunoth Nundy, and Tarinee Debea, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 167-14-2, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section XI. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 571-4-10.

No. 36556.—Talook Mahomed Akber, Pergunnah Urrungpore ; recorded Proprietor Mahomed Hashim and Radhacanto Deb ; Sudder Jumma Rupees 606-8 } C12-10.
On account of Road Fund, Rupees ... 6-2 }

No. 17031.—Talook Roy Gourhurry Sing, Pergunnah Bhanooeatch ; recorded Proprietor Roy Radhagovind Sing ; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,693-0-3.

The shares of Doorga Pershad Dhur, Kishore Doss, Boysnub Churn Doss, Brojo Soonder Doss, Pran Kisto Dutt, Harkishore Sein, Taruck Chunder Ker, Bishunoth Dutt, Ruttonmonee Doss, Radhacanto Sirmah, Syud Abdool Zalleel, Ram Doss Coondo, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 302-8-11, with whom separate accounts have been made under Section XI. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 1,370-7-4.

No. 51783.—Talook Sheik Golam Ally, Pergunnah Satgao ; recorded Proprietor self and others ; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,527-0-8.

The shares of Bhoyrub Chunder Ker, Pran Bullub Dutt, Raj Chunder Dutt, Chunder Nath Dutt, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 190-14, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section X. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 1,336-2-8

No. 52270.—Talook Roy Gourhurry Sing, Pergunnah Choytunnuggur ; recorded Proprietor Sharuth Chunder Sirmah ; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,518-11-

No. 54721.—Talook Syud Mahomed Nazir, Hissa Syud Mahomed Batir, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Nobo Kisto Mozoomdar and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,164-5-4.

The shares of Oochubram Pal, Doorga Churn Oom Chowdry, Tarinee Churn Oom Chowdry, Ram Coomar Oom Chowdry, and Obhoya Churn Ker, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 1,466-12-8, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section X. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 1,697-8-8.

No. 54726.—Talook Syud Ahmed Ally, Hissa Syud Ahmed Rezza, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Poorooshram and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,509.

No. 54727.—Talook Syud Ahmed Ally, Hissa Syud Muddon Rezza, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Ram Bullub Deb and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,784-3-2.

No. 54729.—Talook Syud Ahmed Ally, Hissa Syud Kaim Rezza, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Joy Govind Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,966-14-11.

The shares of Mussamut Hamida Bebee, Mahomed Rohees, Mahomed Idris, Mussamut Emon Chand Bebee, Mahomed Wasil, Mahomed Abdoo Summud, and Mahomed Abdool Kadir, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 32-6-5, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section XI. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 1,934-8-6.

No. 54730.—Talook Syud Ahmed Ally, Hissa Syud Hamid Rezza, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Shah Kurreemool Hassan and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 710-5-4.

The shares of Hafeez Julker, Abid Julker, Moorea Julker, Beldar Julker, Basir Julker, and Kotye Julker, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 33-1-1, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section XI. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 677-4-3.

No. 54732.—Talook Syud Ahmed Ally, Hissa Syud Kulim Rezza, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Joy Govind Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 718-12-10.

No. 54737.—Talook Syud Hubeeboollah, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Furzund Ally and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 647-12-10.

No. 54937.—Talook Shah Rezwanooddy, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Sham Ram and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 722-3-2.

No. 54938.—Talook Shah Jeeboolabdee, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor self and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 579-1-1.

No. 56506.—Talook Syud Abool Hashun, Hissa Syud Usgur Hashun, Pergunnah Goda Hassunnuggur; recorded Proprietor Mahomed Arif and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 658.

No. 56509.—Talook Syud Bodurdy Hashun, Pergunnah Goda Hassunnuggur; recorded Proprietor Babrool Hashun and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 733-3-2.

SYLHET, COLLECTORSHIP,
The 1st March 1865.

W. KEMBLE,
Deputy Collector, in charge.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 12.] [433]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1865.

An Act to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide further for the solemnization of marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion; It is enacted as follows :— Preamble.

Preliminary.

Short Title. 1. This Act may be cited as "The Indian Marriage Act, 1865."

Extent and commencement of Act. 2. This Act shall extend to all the territories that are or shall become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," and shall commence and come into operation on the first day of May 1865.

Act XXV. of 1864 repealed. 3. From and after the commencement of this Act, Act No. XXV. of 1864 is repealed except as to the recovery and application of any penalty for any offence which shall have been committed before such commencement.

Interpretation Clause. 4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Church of England." "Anglican." "Church of England" and "Anglican" mean and apply to the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established.

"Church of Scotland." "Church of Scotland" mean the Church of Scotland as by law established.

"Church of Rome." "Roman Catholic." "Church of Rome" and "Roman Cathlic" mean and apply to the Church which regards the Pope of Rome as its spiritual head.

"Church." "Church" shall include any Chapel or other building generally used for public Christian worship.

"Minor." "Minor" means a person who has not completed the age of twenty-one years.

"Native Christians." "Native Christians" includes the Christian descendants of Natives of India converted to Christianity as well as such converts.

"Section." "Section" means a Section of this Act.

"Month" and "Year." "Month" and "Year" respectively mean month and year reckoned according to the British calendar.

"Local Government." And, in any part of British India in which this Act shall operate, "Local Government" shall mean the person authorized to administer Executive Government in such part.

Part I.

As to the persons by whom marriage may be solemnized.

Marriage between persons professing the Christian Religion to be solemnized according to the provisions of this Act. 5. From and after the commencement of this Act no marriage between persons one or both of whom shall profess the Christian Religion shall be solemnized unless in accordance with the provisions of the next following Section.

By whom to be solemnized. 6. Marriages may be solemnized in India—

(1.) By any person who has received episcopal ordination, provided that the marriage be solemnized according to the rules rites, ceremonies, and customs of the Church of which such person is a Minister.

(2.) By any Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, provided that such marriage be solemnized according to the rules, rites, ceremonies, and customs of the Church of Scotland.

(3.) By, or in the presence of, a Marriage Registrar under the provisions of the Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, or of Act V. of 1852 (*for giving effect to the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her present Majesty entituled an Act for Marriages in India*) of the Governor General of India in Council.

(4.) By any Minister of Religion who, under the provisions of this Act, has obtained a license to solemnize marriages.

(5.) By any person who, with respect to marriages between Native Christians, shall have received, under the provisions of Part V of this Act, a license to grant certificates of marriage.

Declaration and certificate no longer required.

7. From and after the commencement of this Act the declaration and certificate required by the Statute 58 Geo. III, cap. 84, and Act XXIV. of 1860 *(for the solemnisation of marriages in India by ordained Ministers of the Church of Scotland)* of the Governor General of India in Council, shall be no longer required.

Licenses to solemnize marriage by whom to be granted.

8. From and after the commencement of this Act the Governor General of India in Council, the Governors of Madras and Bombay in Council, the Governor of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab shall have authority to grant licenses to Ministers of Religion, to solemnize marriages within the territories under the immediate administration of such Governor General or subject to such Governors and Lieutenant-Governors respectively, and to revoke such licenses, whether they shall have been granted before or shall be granted after the passing of this Act.

Marriages solemnized otherwise than according to this Act to be void.

9. From and after the commencement of this Act all marriages which shall be solemnized in India otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the fifth and sixth Sections shall be null and void.

Marriages solemnized before 1st May 1865 by certain persons to be deemed valid.

10. All marriages which shall have been solemnized in India before the commencement of this Act by persons who have not received episcopal ordination, or who have not otherwise received express authority to solemnize such marriages under Acts of Parliament or Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, shall, if not otherwise invalid, be deemed valid to all intents and purposes.

Part II.

As to the mode of solemnizing Marriages under this Act.

Notice of intended marriage.

11. In every case of intended marriage between persons one or both of whom shall profess the Christian Religion otherwise than—

1.—Under the provisions of the Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, or of the said Act V of 1852 : or

2.—By a Clergyman who has received episcopal ordination according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of the Church to which he belongs : or

3.—By a Clegyman of the Church of Scotland according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of that Church : or

4.—By a person who has received a license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians under the provisions of Part V of this Act—

One of the persons intending marriage shall give notice in writing according to the form contained in the Schedule A to this Act annexed or to the like effect, to the Minister of Religion whom he or she shall desire to solemnize the marriage, and shall state therein the name or names, and the profession or condition, of each of the persons intending marriage, the dwelling place of each of them, and the time (not being less than four days) during which each has dwelt there, and the Church or private dwelling in which the marriage is to be solemnized. Provided

Proviso.

that if either of such persons shall have dwelt in the place stated in the notice during more than one month, it may be stated therein that he or she has dwelt there one month and upwards. Provided also that at any place or Station where there is a Church no Clergyman of the Church of England shall solemnize a marriage in a private dwelling or in any place except in such Church, unless he shall have received a special license authorizing him to do so from and under the hand and seal of the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese, or from the Commissary of such Bishop. For such special license the Registrar of the Diocese shall be entitled to charge such additional fee as the same Bishop may sanction.

Publication of such notice.

12. The Minister of Religion to whom such notice shall have been delivered, if he shall be entitled to officiate in the Church in which it is intended to solemnize the said marriage, shall publish every notice of marriage received by him by causing the same to be published and affixed in some conspicuous part of the same Church. If such Minister of Religion shall not be entitled to officiate as a Minister in such Church, he shall at his option either return the said notice to the person delivering the same to him; or shall deliver the same to some other Minister entitled to officiate therein, who shall thereupon cause the same to be so published and affixed as aforesaid.

Notice of intended marriage in private dwelling.

13. If it be intended that the marriage shall be solemnized in a private dwelling, the Minister of Religion on receiving the notice prescribed in the eleventh Section shall forward it to the Marriage Registrar of the District, who shall affix the same to some conspicuous place in his own Office.

Notice when one of the persons intending marriage is a minor.

14. When one of the persons intending marriage (not being a widow or widower) is a minor, every such Minister as aforesaid who shall receive such notice, and who shall not forthwith return it to the person delivering the same under the twelfth Section, shall, within twenty-four hours after the receipt by him thereof, send, or cause to be sent by the Post, or otherwise, a copy of such notice to the Marriage Registrar of the District.

Publication of such notice.

15. The Marriage Registrar of the District on receiving any such notice shall affix the same to some conspicuous place in his own Office.

Appointment of Senior Marriage Registrar.

16. If there be more Marriage Registrars than one in any District, the local Government shall appoint one of such Registrars to be Senior Marriage Registrar, and such notice as aforesaid shall be sent to such Senior Marriage Registrar, who, on receiving the same, shall, besides affixing it in the manner laid down in the last preceding Section, cause a copy thereof to be sent to each of the other Marriage Registrars in the same District, who shall likewise affix the same in their own Offices or Churches, as aforesaid.

17. Any Minister of Religion who shall consent or intend to solemnize any such marriage as aforesaid, on being required so to do by or on behalf of the person by whom the notice was given, and upon one of the persons intending marriage making such declaration as is hereinafter required, shall issue under his hand a certificate of such notice having been given and of such declaration having been made: Provided that no lawful impediment according to the law of England be shewn to the satisfaction of such Minister why such certificate should not issue, and the issue of such certificate shall not have been sooner forbidden in the manner hereinafter mentioned by any person authorized in that behalf.

Issue of certificate of notice given and declaration made.

Proviso.

18. When by such declaration it appears, or when it is otherwise known to such Minister of Religion that either of the persons intending marriage, not being a widower or widow, is a minor, such Minister shall not issue such certificate until the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt by him of such notice of marriage.

In case of minority certificate not to issue until fourteen days after receipt of notice.

19. Before any such certificate as aforesaid shall be issued by any such Minister, one of the persons intending marriage shall appear personally before such Minister and shall make a solemn declaration that he or she believes that there is not any impediment of kindred or affinity or other lawful hindrance to the said marriage, and when either or both of the parties, not being a widower or widow, is or are a minor or minors, that the consent of the person or persons whose consent to such marriage is required by law has been obtained thereto, or that there is or are no person or persons resident in India having authority to give such consent, as the case may be.

Declaration to be made before issue of certificate.

20. The father, if living, of any minor not being a widower or widow, or, if the father be dead, the guardian of the person of such minor, and, in case there be no such guardian, then the mother of such minor, shall have authority to give consent to the minor's marriage, and such consent is hereby required for the same marriage, unless no person authorized to give such consent be resident in India.

Consent of parent or guardian when necessary.

21. Every person whose consent to a marriage is required as aforesaid, is hereby authorized to prohibit the issue of the certificate by any Minister as aforesaid, at any time before the issue of such certificate, by notice in writing to such Minister, subscribed by the person so authorized with his name and place of abode, and his or her position with respect to either of the persons intending marriage, by reason of which he or she is so authorized as aforesaid.

What persons may prohibit issue of certificate by notice.

22. If any such notice prohibiting the marriage shall be received by such Minister as aforesaid, he shall not issue his certificate, and shall not solemnize the said marriage until he shall have examined into the matter of the said prohibition, and shall be satisfied that the person prohibiting the marriage is not authorized by law so to do, or until the said notice be withdrawn by the person who gave it.

Procedure of Minister on receipt of such notice.

23. When any Native Christian about to be married shall take a notice of marriage to a Minister of Religion, or shall apply for a certificate from such Minister under the seventeenth Section, such Minister shall, before issuing such certificate, ascertain whether such Native Christian is cognizant of the purport and effect of the said notice or certificate, as the case may be, and if not, shall translate or cause to be translated such notice or certificate to such Native Christian into his language, or into some language which he understands.

Proceedings before issue of certificate in the case of Native Christians.

24. The certificate to be issued by such Minister as aforesaid may be in the form contained in the Schedule B to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

Form of certificate.

25. After the issue of the certificate by such Minister of Religion, marriage may be solemnized between the persons therein described according to such form or ceremony as the Minister shall think fit to adopt: Provided that the marriage be solemnized in the presence of at least two witnesses.

After issue of certificate, marriage may be solemnized.

26. Whenever a marriage is not solemnized within two months after the date of the certificate which shall have been issued by such Minister as aforesaid, such certificate and all other proceedings thereon shall be void, and no person shall proceed to solemnize the said marriage until new notice shall have been given and a certificate thereof issued in the manner aforesaid.

Certificate to be void if marriage be not solemnized within two months.

27. Provided that whenever any marriage has been solemnized by a Minister of Religion in accordance with the provisions of Part I of this Act, it shall not be necessary, in support of such marriage, to give any proof in respect of the dwelling of the persons married, or of the consent of any person whose consent to such marriage is required by law, or of the notice of marriage, or of the certificate or the translation thereof respectively, or in respect of the hours between which the same may have been solemnized; nor shall any evidence be given to prove the contrary in any suit touching the validity of such marriage.

Proof of marriage in accordance with the provisions of Part I of this Act.

Part III.

As to the time for solemnizing Marriages.

28. Every marriage solemnized in India from and after the commencement of this Act by any person who has received episcopal ordination, or by any Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, or by any Minister licensed under this Act to solemnize marriages, shall be solemnized between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening: Provided that this Section shall not apply to a Clergyman of the Church of England solemnizing a marriage under a special license permitting him to do so at any hour other than between six in the morning and seven in the evening, from and under the hand and seal of the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or his Commissary; and it is hereby declared that for such special license the Registrar of the Diocese shall be entitled to charge such additional fee as such Bishop may sanction; Provided also that this Section shall not apply to a Clergyman of

Hours between which marriages to be solemnized.

Proviso.

the Church of Rome solemnizing a marriage between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning, when he shall have received a general or special license in that behalf from the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese or Vicariate in which such marriage shall be so solemnized, or from such person as the same Bishop shall have authorized to grant such license.

PART IV.

As to the Registration of Marriages in India.

Marriages, with certain exceptions, to be registered as hereinafter prescribed.

29. All marriages solemnized in India from and after the commencement of this Act between persons both or one of whom shall profess the Christian Religion, except marriages solemnized under the said Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, and the said Act V of 1852, shall be registered in the manner hereinafter prescribed: Provided that no omission or defect in such registration shall invalidate any marriage not otherwise invalid.

Proviso.

Registration of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of England.

30. Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of England shall be registered by the Clergyman solemnizing the same in the Register of Marriages of the Station or District in which the marriage shall be solemnized according to the form contained in the Schedule C to this Act annexed.

Quarterly Returns to Archdeaconry.

31. Every Clergyman of the Church of England shall send four times in every year Returns in duplicate, authenticated by the signature of such Clergyman, of the entries in the Register of Marriages solemnized at or in any Station or District at which such Clergyman shall have any spiritual charge, to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry to which he shall be subject or within the limits of which such Station or District shall be situated. Such Quarterly Returns shall contain all the entries of marriages contained in the said Register from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of March, from the first day of April to the thirtieth day of June, from the first day of July to the thirtieth day of September, and from the first day of October to the thirty-first day of December of each year respectively, and shall be transmitted by such Clergyman within two weeks from the expiration of each of the quarters above specified. The said Registrar, upon receiving the same, shall transmit one duplicate to the Secretary to the Local Government.

Registration and Returns of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of Rome.

32. Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome shall be registered by the person and according to form directed in that behalf by the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese or Vicariate in which such marriage shall be solemnized; and such person shall forward quarterly to the Secretary to the Local Government Returns of the entries of all marriages registered by him during the three months next preceding.

Registration and Returns of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of Scotland.

33. Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland shall be registered by the Clergyman solemnizing the same in a Register of marriages to be kept by him for the Station or District in which the marriage shall be solemnized in the form prescribed in the thirtieth Section for marriages solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of England, and such Clergyman shall forward quarterly to the Secretary to Government, through the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in the territory subject to the Local Government, Returns, similar of those prescribed in the thirty-first Section for Clergymen of the Church of England, of all marriages solemnized by him.

Marriages solemnized by certain persons to be entered in a Register Book and also in a certificate.

34. After the solemnization of any marriage under this Act by any person who has received episcopal ordination, but who is not a Clergyman of the Church of England nor of the Church of Rome, or by any Minister of Religion licensed under this Act to solemnize marriages, the person solemnizing the same shall forthwith register such marriage in duplicate—that is to say, in a Marriage Register Book to be kept by him for that purpose, according to the form contained in the Schedule D. to this Act annexed, and also in a certificate attached to the Marriage Register Book as a counterfoil.

Such entries to be signed and attested.

35. The entry of such marriage in both the certificate and Marriage Register Book shall be signed by the person by whom the said marriage has been solemnized and also by the persons married, and shall be attested by two credible witnesses who were present at the solemnization of the marriage, and every such entry shall be made in order from the beginning to the end of the book, and the number of the certificate shall correspond with that of the entry in the Marriage Register Book.

Such certificate to be forwarded to Marriage Registrar, copied, and transmitted to Government.

36. The person solemnizing the said marriage shall forthwith separate the certificate from the Marriage Register Book and transmit it, within one month from the time of the solemnization of such marriage, to the Marriage Registrar of the District in which the marriage was solemnized, or, if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar, who shall cause such certificate to be copied into a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and shall transmit all the certificates which he shall have received during the month, with such number and signature or initials added thereto as are hereinafter required, to the Secretary to the Local Government, together with the certificates from his own Marriage Register Book which he shall transmit under the twelfth Section of the said Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, but distinct therefrom.

Copies of certificates to be entered and numbered.

37. Such copies shall be entered in order from beginning to the end of the said book, and shall bear both the number of the certificate as copied, and also a number to be entered by the Marriage Registrar, indicating the the number of the entry of the said copy in the said book according to the order in which each certificate was received by the said Marriage Registrar.

Registrar to add number of entry of copy to the certificate and send same to Government.

38. The Marriage Registrar shall also add such last mentioned number of the entry of the copy in the book to the certificate, with his signature or initials, and shall at the end of every month transmit the same to the Secretary to the Local Government.

39. The person solemnizing any such marriage as is provided for in Part V of this Act shall keep safely the said Register Book until the same shall be filled, or if he shall leave the District in which he solemnized the marriage before the said book is filled, shall make over the same to the person who shall succeed to his duties in the said district, who shall keep safely the same, and shall make therein the entries by this Act required to be made in respect of any marriage solemnized by him within the said district; and the person having the control of the book at the time when it shall be filled, shall send the same to the Marriage Registrar of the district, or, if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar, who shall send it to the Secretary to the Local Government to be kept by him with the records of his Office.

Custody and disposal of Register Book of Marriages solemnized under Part V of this Act.

40. The Secretary to the Local Government shall, at the end of every every quarter in each year, select from the certificates of marriages forwarded to him during such quarter the certificates of the marriages of which the Governor General of India in Council may desire that evidence shall be transmitted to England, and forward the same certificates signed by him to the Secretary of State for India, for the purpose of being delivered to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Transmission of certificates of certain marriages to Secretary of State for India.

41. Any person charged with the duty of registering any marriage who shall discover any error to have been committed in the form or substance of any such entry may, within one month next after the discovery of such error, in the presence of the persons married, or, in case of their death or absence, in the presence of two other credible witnesses, who shall respectively attest the same, correct the erroneous entry according to the truth of the case by entry in the margin without any alteration of the original entry, and shall sign the marginal entry, and add thereunto the day of the month and year when such correction shall be made, and such person shall make the like marginal entry, attested in the like manner, in the certificate thereof; and in case such certificate shall have been already transmitted to the Secretary to the Local Government, such person shall make and transmit in like manner a separate certificate of the original erroneous entry, and of the marginal correction therein made.

Correction of errors.

42. Every person solemnizing a marriage under this Act and hereby required to register the same, and every Marriage Registrar or Secretary to a Local Government who shall have the custody for the time being of any Register of Marriages, or of any certificate or copies of certificate under this Act, shall at all reasonable times allow searches to be made of any Marriage Register Book, or of any certificate, or duplicate, or copies of certificate in his custody, and shall give a copy under his hand of any entry or entries in the same on the payment of the fees hereinafter mentioned: that is, for every search extending over a period of not more than one year the sum of one Rupee, and four annas additional for every additional year, and the sum of one Rupee for every single certificate.

Searches may be made and copies of certificates given.

43. All fees received under the provisions of this Act by a Marriage Registrar or Secretary shall be accounted for and paid over by him to Government, and all fees received by a person solemnizing a marriage not being a Marriage Registrar may be retained by such person.

Appropriation of fees.

44. Every certified copy, purporting to be signed by the person entrusted under this Act with the custody of any Marriage Register or certificate or duplicate certificate required to be kept or delivered under this Act of any entry of a marriage in such Register, or of any such certificate or duplicate certificate, shall be received as evidence of the marriage purporting to be so entered, or of the facts purporting to be so certified therein, without further proof of such Register or certificate, or duplicate copy, or of any entry therein respectively, or of such copy.

Certified copy of entry in Marriage Register, &c., to be received as evidence of marriage without further proof.

45. Nothing contained in this Part shall apply to the Register or certificate of any marriage solemnized under the said Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, or the said Act V of 1852.

These provisions not to apply to Registers or certificates of certain marriages solemnized by Marriage Registrars.

46. Every Marriage Registrar hereafter appointed under the provisions of Act V of 1852 shall be a Christian, and may be so appointed either by name or as holding any office for the time being.

Marriage Registrars to be Christians and may be appointed *ex-officio*

Part V.

As to the Marriage of Native Christians

47. And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the marriage of Native Christians to whom the provisions of the said Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, and the said Act V of 1852 are found not to be suitable, it is further enacted that it shall be lawful for the Local Government or the Chief Commissioner of any Province to issue a license to any person being a Christian, either by name or as holding any office for the time being, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians. Any such license may be revoked by the Government or Chief Commissioner by whom it was granted; and every such grant or revocation shall be notified in the Official Gazette.

Power to license persons to grant certificates of Marriage between Native Christians.

48. It shall not be a necessary preliminary to the grant of a certificate by any person licensed under the last preceding Section that any notice of marriage should have been given by either of the parties to such marriage, or that any certificate should have been issued of any notice having been given under the provisions of the said Act V of 1852 or otherwise; and every marriage between Native Christians as aforesaid applying for a certificate under this Part of this Act shall be certified under this part of this Act if the following conditions be fulfilled, and not otherwise —

Certificate may be given without previous notice of marriage.

Conditions.

(1.) The age of the man intending to be married shall exceed sixteen years, and the age of the woman intending to be married shall exceed thirteen years:

(2.) The man and the woman shall not stand to each other within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity:

(3.) Neither of the persons intending to be married shall have a wife or husband still living:

(4.) In the presence of the person so licensed, and of at least two credible witnesses, each of the parties shall say to the other—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., in the presence of Almighty God and in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife *(or husband)*," or words to the like effect:

(5.) Such declaration shall be made between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening.

On marriage (the conditions having been fulfilled) licensed person to grant a certificate thereof.

49. When in respect to any marriage falling under this Part of this Act the conditions prescribed in the last preceding Section shall have been fulfilled, it shall be the duty of the person licensed as aforesaid, in whose presence the said declaration shall have been made, to grant a certificate of such marriage on the application of either of the parties to such marriage on the payment of a fee of four annas. Such certificate shall be signed by such licensed person, and shall be received in any suit touching the validity of such marriage as conclusive evidence of the same marriage having been performed, and no evidence to the contrary shall be received in any such suit.

Marriages performed under the provisions of Section 48 to be valid.

50. All marriages performed between Native Christians as aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the forty-eighth Section, shall be valid.

Register Book to be kept.

51. A Register Book of all marriages of which certificates shall be granted under the forty-eighth Section shall be kept by the person granting such certificates in his own vernacular language. Such Register Book shall be kept according to such form as the Local Government or Chief Commissioner shall from time to time prescribe, and true extracts therefrom, duly authenticated, shall be deposited at such places and at such times as the Local Government or Chief Commissioner shall direct.

Searches to be allowed in the Register Book.

52. Every person licensed under this Act to grant certificates of marriage, and who shall have the custody of a Marriage Register Book under the last preceding Section, shall, at all reasonable times, allow search to be made in such book in his custody, and shall give a copy, certified under his hand, of any entry or entries in the same on the payment of the fees hereinafter mentioned: that is to say—for every search extending over a period not exceeding two years the sum of eight annas, and two annas additional for every additional year.

Part V not to apply to Roman Catholics

53. This Part of this Act shall not apply to marriages between Roman Catholics. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate any marriage contracted between Roman Catholics under the provisions of Part V of the said Act No. XXV of 1864.

Part VI.

As to Penalties.

Punishment for false oath, declaration, notice or certificate, for procuring marriage.

54. Whoever intentionally makes any false oath or declaration, or signs any false notice or certificate required by the said Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, or the said Act V. of 1852 or by this Act, for the purpose of procuring any marriage, shall be guilty of the offence described in the hundred and ninety-third Section of the Indian Penal Code, and on conviction shall be liable to the punishment prescribed in that Section.

Punishment for forbidding the issue by a Marriage Registrar of a certificate by false representation.

55. Whoever forbids the issue by a Marriage Registrar of a certificate by falsely representing himself or herself to be a person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, knowing such representation to be false, shall be guilty of the offence described in the hundred and fifth Section of the Indian Penal Code, and shall on conviction be liable to the punishment prescribed in that Section.

Punishment for a person not duly authorized solemnizing a marriage.

56. Whoever, not being authorized under the sixth Section to solemnize a marriage, shall, from and after the commencement of this Act, in the absence of a Marriage Registrar of the District in which such marriage is solemnized, knowingly and wilfully solemnize a marriage between persons one or both of whom shall profess the Christian Religion, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; or in lieu of a sentence of imprisonment for seven years or upwards, to transportation for a term of not less than seven years and not exceeding ten years; or if the offender be an European or American, to penal servitude according to the provisions of Act XXIV of 1855 *(to substitute penal servitude for the punishment of transportation in respect of European and American Convicts, and to amend the law relating to the removal of such Convicts.)*

Punishment for solemnizing a marriage otherwise than between six A. M. and seven P. M. or without witnesses.

57. Whoever shall, from and after the commencement of this Act knowingly and wilfully solemnize a marriage between persons, one or both of whom shall be a person or persons professing the Christian Religion, at any time other than between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening, or in the absence of at least two credible witnesses, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 57 not to apply to marriages solemnized under licenses.

58. The provisions of the last preceding Section shall not apply to marriages solemnized under special licenses granted by the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or by his Commissary, nor to marriages performed between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome, when he shall have received the general or special license in that behalf mentioned in the twenty-eighth Section.

Punishment for solemnizing marriage when either party is a minor within a certain time after notice.

59. Any Minister of Religion licensed to solemnize marriages under this Act who shall, within fourteen days after the receipt by him of notice of such marriage, knowingly and wilfully solemnize a marriage when one of the parties to such marriage, not being a widower

or widow, is a minor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine. But the provisions of this Section shall not apply to marriages solemnized between Native Christians under the provisions of Part V of this Act.

Punishment for Registrars issuing certificates, or solemnizing marriages, without publication of notice, &c.

60. Whoever, being a Marriage Registrar appointed under the provisions of the said Act V of 1852, shall knowingly and wilfully issue any certificate for marriage, or solemnize any marriage under the same Act without publishing or affixing in some conspicuous place the notice of such marriage as directed by such Act; or after expiration of two months after a certificate in respect of a marriage shall have been issued by him shall solemnize such marriage, or shall, without an order of a competent Court authorizing him to do so, solemnize any marriage when one of the persons intending marriage (not being a widow or widower) is a minor, before the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt of such notice as is required by the same Act, or without sending, or causing to be sent by the Post, or otherwise, a copy of such notice of marriage to the Senior Marriage Registrar of the district if there be more Marriage Registrars of the district than one, and if he himself be not the Senior Marriage Registrar, or shall issue any certificate the issue of which shall have been prohibited as in this Act provided by any person authorized to prohibit the issue thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for persons authorized under this Act, but not being Clergymen of the Churches of England, Scotland, or Rome solemnizing marriages without publication of notices, &c.

61. Whoever, being a person authorized under the provisions of this Act to solemnize a marriage, and not being a Cleryman of the Church of England solemnizing a marriage after due publication of Banns or under a license from the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or a Surrogate duly authorized in that behalf, or not being a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland solemnizing a marriage according to the rules, rites, ceremonies, and customs of that Church, or not being a Clergyman of the Church of Rome solemnizing a marriage according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of that Church, shall knowingly and wilfully issue any certificate for marriage under this Act, or solemnize any marrige between such persons as aforesaid, without publishing or causing to be affixed the notice of such marriage as directed in Part II of this Act, or after the expiration of two months after the certificate shall have been issued by him; or shall knowingly and wilfully issue any certificate for marriage, or solemnize a marriage between such persons, when one of the persons intending marriage, not being a widower or widow, is a minor, before the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt of notice of such marriage, or without sending, or causing to be sent by the Post, or otherwise, a copy of such notice to the Marriage Registrar, or if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar of the District; or shall knowingly and wilfully issue any certificate the issue of which shall have been forbidden under this Act by any person authorized to forbid the issue; or shall knowingly and wilfully solemnize any marriage which shall have been forbidden by any person authorized to forbid the same, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to four years, and shall also be liable to fine

Punishment for unlicensed person pretending to grant certificate of marriage under Part V.

62. Whoever not being licensed to grant a certificate of marriage under Part V of this Act shall grant such certificate, intending thereby to make it appear that he is so licensed, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for destroying or falsifying Register Books.

63. Whoever shall wilfully destroy or injure, or cause to be destroyed or injured, any such Register Book, or any part thereof, or any such authenticated extract therefrom as aforesaid, or shall wilfully insert or cause to be inserted any false entry in any such Register Book or authenticated extract, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indial Penal Code, for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Jurisdiction to try persons for offences punishable under this Act.

64. Persons tried for offences punishable under this Act shall be tried under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session as defined in the same Code: Provided that no European British subject shall be liable to be tried for any offence punishable under this Act except before a Judge of the High Court. In every case in which an European British subject shall be charged before a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate at any place beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court with any offence under this Act, such charge shall be investigated, and the committal and trial for such offence shall be made and held according to the rules by which the Criminal Procedure of the High Court may from time to time be regulated.

Code of Criminal Procedure applicable to investigations and committals under this Act.

65. Except as provided in the last preceding Section, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the investigation and committal in all cases of charges under this Act: Provided that a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and that all offences punishable under this Act shall be bailable.

Supreme Court of Straits Settlement to try and punish offences under this Act.

66. The Supreme Court of Judicature in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca shall have power to try offences punishable under this Act and committed within the limits of such Settlement. The charge for any such offence shall be investigated and the committals shall be made under the procedure by which such Court shall from time to time be regulated. The penalties (if any) imposed on persons charged as aforesaid shall correspond as nearly as may be with the penalties which might have been imposed on such persons had the Indian Penal Code been then in force in the said Settlement.

SCHEDULE A.—(See Section 11.)

Notice of Marriage.

To *the Reverend John Brown*, a Minister of the *Free Church of Scotland, at Calcutta.*

I hereby give you notice that a marriage is intended to be had, within three calender months from the date hereof, between me and the other party herein named and described (that is to say)—

Names.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Dwelling Place.	Length of Residence.	Church, Chapel or place of worship in which the marriage is to be solemnized.	District in which the other party resides when the parties dwell in different districts.
James Smith.	*Widower.*	*Carpenter.*	*Of full age.*	*16, Clive Street.*	*23 Days.*	*Free Church of Scotland Church, Calcutta.*	
Martha Green.	*Spinster.*	.....	*Minor.*	*20, Hastings' Street.*	*More than a month.*		

Witness my hand, this *sixth* day of *July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.*

(Signed) JAMES SMITH.

(The *Italics* in this Schedule are to be filled up as the case may be, and the blank division thereof is only to be filled up when one of the parties lives in another district.)

SCHEDULE B.—(See Section 24.)

Registrar's Certificate.

I, *the Reverend John Brown, Minister of the Free Church of Scotland at Calcutta in Bengal,* do hereby certify, that on the *sixth* day of *July* 1865 notice was duly entered in my Marriage Notice Book of the marriage intended between the parties therein named and described, delivered under the hand of *James Smith*, one of the parties (that is to say)—

Names.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Dwelling Place.	Length of Residence.	Church, Chapel or place of worship in which the marriage is to be solemnized.	District in which the other party resides when the parties dwell in different districts.
James Smith.	*Widower.*	*Carpenter.*	*Of full age.*	*16, Clive Street.*	*23 Days.*	*Free Church of Scotland Church, Calcutta.*	
Martha Green.	*Spinster.*	.....	*Minor.*	*20, Hastings' Street.*	*More than a month.*		

and that the declaration required by Section 19 of "The Indian Marriage Act, 1865," has been duly made by the said *(James Smith).*

Date of notice entered *sixth July* 1865. } The issue of this Certificate has not been prohibited
Date of certificate given *twentieth July* 1865. } by any person authorized to forbid the issue thereof.

Witness my hand, this *Twentieth* day of *July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.*

(Signed) JOHN BROWN,
Minister of the Free Church of Scotland.

This Certificate will be void unless the marriage is solemnized on or before the *twentieth* day of *September* 1865.

(The *Italics* in the Schedule are to be filled up as the case may be, and the blank division thereof only to be filled up when one of the parties lives in another District.)

SCHEDULE C.—(See Section 30.)

Form of Regis'er of Marriages.

Quarterly Returns
of
MARRIAGES
for
The Archdeaconry of .. { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay.*

I Registrar of the Archdeaconry of ... { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay,* do hereby certify that the annexed are correct copies of the original and official Quarterly Returns of Marriages within the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay,* as made and transmitted to me for the Quarter commencing the *First* day of *October* ending the *Thirty-first* day of *December,* in the Year of Our Lord *One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five.*

Signature of Registrar.

Registrar of the Archdeaconry of ... { *Calcutta,* / *Madras,* / *Bombay.*

MARRIAGES solemnized at { *Allahabad,* / *Barrackpore,* / *Bareilly,* / *Calcutta, &c., &c.*

When married.			Names of Parties.											
Year.	Month.	Day.	Christian.	Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	By Banns or License.	Signatures of the Parties.	Signatures of two or more Witnesses present.	Signature by whom married.

SCHEDULE D.—(See Section 34.)

MARRIAGE REGISTER BOOK.

No.	When married.			Names of Parties.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's name and surname.
	Day.	Month.	Year.	Christian.	Surname.					
1	26th	July	1865	James ...	White ...	26years	Widower	Carpenter	Agra	Wm. White
				Martha ...	Duncan. .	17years	Spinster	.. ...	Agra	John Duncan

Married in the Free Church of Scotland Church, Agra.
John Young, Minister of the Free Church of Scotland.
This Marriage was solemnized between us { *James White.* / *Martha Duncan* } In the presence of us { *John Smith.* / *John Green.* }

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

No.	When married.			Names of Parties.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's name and surname.
	Day.	Month.	Year.	Christain.	Surname.					
1	26th	July	1865	James ...	White ...	26years	Widower	Carpenter	Agra	Wm. White
				Martha ...	Duncan . .	17years	Spinster	.....	Agra	John Duncan

Married in the Free Church of Scotland Church, Agra.
John Young, Minister of the Free Church of Scotland.
This Marriage was solemnized between us { *James White* / *Martha Duncan* } In the presence of us { *John Smith.* / *John Green.* }

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1865.

An Act to continue Act No. XXXI. of 1860.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act No. XXXI. of 1860 *(relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases)* is limited to expire on the first day of October 1865 ; and whereas it is expedient to continue such Act for a limited period ; It is enacted as follows :—

Act XXXI of 1860 continued.

1. Act No. XXXI of 1860 shall continue in force until the first day of October 1866.

Short Title.

2. This Act may be cited as "The Arms Act Continuance Act, 1865."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1865.

An Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government Forests.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that Rules having the force of law should be made from time to time for the better management and preservation of Forests wherein rights are vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the Government of India ; It is enacted as follows :—

Interpretation clause.

1. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Government Forests."

"Government Forests" shall mean such land covered with trees, brushwood, or jungle as shall be declared, in accordance with the second Section of this Act, to be subject to its provisions.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" shall mean the Chief Officer charged with the Executive administration of a district or place in criminal matters by whatever designation such Officer is called, and shall include any person invested by the Local Government with the powers of a Magistrate or of a subordinate Magistrate as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure with a view to the exercise by him of such powers under this Act.

"Local Government."

And in every part of British India in which this Act operates "Local Government" denotes the persons authrized to administer Executive Government in such part, and includes the Chief Commissioner of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Governor General of India in Council whenever such Chief Commissioner is authorized by the Governor General in Council to exercise the powers of a Local Government under this Act.

Governor General in Council and the Local Governments may render certain lands subject to the provisions of this Act.

2. The Governor General of India in Council within the Provinces under his immediate administration, and the Local Governments within the Territories under their control, may by notification in the Official Gazette, render subject to the provisions of this Act such land covered with trees, brushwood, or jungle as they may define for the purpose by such notification : Provided that such notification shall not abridge or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities.

Local Government may make Rules for management and preservation of Forests, and for regulating the conduct of persons employed on them.

3. For the management and preservation of any Government Forests or any part thereof in the Territories under their control, the Local Governments may, subject to the confirmation hereinafter mentioned, make Rules in respect of the matters hereinafter declared, and from time to time may, subject to the like confirmation, repeal, alter, and amend the same. Such Rules shall not be repugnant to any law in force.

What may be provided for by Rules made in pursuance of this Act.

4. Rules made in pursuance of this Act may provide for the following matters :—

First.—The preservation of all growing trees, shrubs, and plants within Government Forests or of certain kinds only—by prohibiting the marking, girdling, felling, and lopping thereof, and all kinds of injury thereto ; by prohibiting the kindling of fires so as to endanger such trees, shrubs, and plants ; by prohibiting the collecting and removing of leaves, fruits, grass, wood-oil, resin, wax, honey, elephant's tusks, horns, skins and hides, stones, lime, or any natural produce of such Forests ; by prohibiting the ingress into and the passage through such Forests, except on authorized roads and paths ; by prohibiting cultivation and the burning of lime and charcoal and the grazing of cattle within such Forests.

Second.—The regulation of the use of streams and canals passing through, or coming from Government Forests or used for the transport of timber or other the produce of such Forests—by prohibiting the closing or blocking up for any purposes whatsoever of streams or canals used or required for the transport of timber or Forest produce ; by prohibiting the poisoning of or otherwise interfering with streams and waters in Government Forests in such a manner as to render the water unfit for use ; by regulating and restricting the mode by which timber shall be permitted to be floated down rivers flowing through or from Government Forests and removed from the same ; by authorizing the stoppage of all floating timber at certain Stations on such rivers within or without the limits of Government Forests for the purpose of levying the dues or revenues lawfully payable thereon ; by authorizing the collecting of all timber adrift on such rivers, and the disposal of the same belonging to the Government ;

Third.—The safe custody of timber the produce of Government Forests—by regulating the manner in which timber, being the produce of Government Forests, shall be felled or converted ; by prohibiting the converting or cutting into pieces or burning of any timber, or the disposal of such

timber by sale or otherwise by any person not the lawful owner of such timber, or not acting on behalf of the owner; by regulating the manner in which property-marks shall be affixed to timber and other Forest produce in Government Forests; by prohibiting the affixing of property-marks to timber by any person not the owner of the timber or acting on behalf of the owner so long as such timber shall be within certain territorial limits, or shall be in transit on certain rivers; by prohibiting, within certain territorial limits, the effacing or alteration of property-marks on timber; by prohibiting, within such limits, the use of the property-marks employed by the Government, or the fraudulent use of the property-marks of private persons; by requiring the registry, within certain territorial limits, of implements for affixing property-marks on timber; by directing the levying of fees for the registration of such implements.

Fourth.—The regulation of the duties of the Government Officers and Establishments charged with the management and conservancy of Government Forests and with the levy of Forest dues and revenues—by prohibiting their engaging in any employment or office other than their duties as public servants; by fixing penalties for the wilful neglect of the Rules laid down for the guidance of such persons in all matters connected with the guarding of the boundaries of the Forests, the marking, girdling or felling of trees, the marking and passing of timber, the reporting and preventing of offences against the Rules made in pursuance of this Act and the collecting of Forest dues or revenues.

Power to Local Government to prescribe punishments for infringement of Rules.

5. In cases where the penalty of confiscation is not provided by this Act, the Local Government may prescribe punishments for the infringement of Rules made in pursuance thereof by fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and in default of payment of such fine may provide for the imprisonment of the offender for such term as is mentioned in the sixty-seventh Section of the Indian Penal Code.

Rules when confirmed and published to have the force of law.

6. Such Rules when confirmed by the Governor General in Council and published in the Official Gazette shall have the force of law.

Confiscation in case of infringement of Rules.

7. All implements used in infringing any of the Rules made in pursuance of this Act, and all timber or other Forest produce removed, or attempted to be removed or marked, converted, or cut up contrary to such Rules shall be confiscated.

Arrest and seizure in case of infringement of Rules.

8. Any Police Officer or person employed as an Officer of Government to prevent infringement of the Rules made in pursuance of this Act may arrest any person infringing any of such Rules, and may seize any implements used in such infringement, and any timber liable to confiscation under this Act.

Procedure in case of arrest.

9. Any person arrested on the ground that he has committed an infringement of such Rules shall forthwith be taken before a Magistrate, who may, if he see reasonable cause, order such person to be detained in custody until the case shall have been disposed of.

The causing or procuring a punishable act to be done is punishable in the same manner as the doing of the act.

10. Where the doing of any act is made punishable by this Act, or by any of the Rules to be made in pursuance thereof, with any penalty, the causing or procuring such act to be done shall be punishable in like manner.

Procedure in respect of property seized as liable to confiscation.

11. When any timber or other property shall be seized as liable to confiscation under this Act any Magistrate or Officer empowered to enforce penalties under this Act within the district, or division of a district, wherein the same may be seized, may, upon information, summon the person in possession of such timber or other property, and upon his appearance, or in default thereof, may examine into the cause of the seizure of such timber or other property, and may adjudge the same to be confiscated and sold on account of the Government.

Penalty for vexatious seizures and arrests.

12. Any Police Officer or Officer of Government who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person under the pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation, or who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess beyond what is required for the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term not exceeding three months.

Enforcement of confiscations and penalties under Rules.

13. All fines and penalties under the Rules made in pursuance of this Act shall be enforced by a Magistrate in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Rules therein contained for the trial of cases and for appeals shall be applicable to confiscations adjudged under this Act.

Property on confiscation to vest in Her Majesty.

14. When the confiscation of any property shall be adjudged under the last preceding Section, the same shall thereupon belong to and vest in Her Majesty, and a Warrant shall be issued by the Court to a Police Officer directing him to hold the property confiscated at the disposal of the Local Government.

Remission of penalties.

15. When any confiscation or penalty shall be adjudged under this Act, the local Governments may, within three months after final judgment, call for the proceedings of the case, and, if they shall see cause, may direct that the seizure, or any part thereof, be restored, and may remit the penalty, or part thereof, and direct that the offender be discharged.

Limitation of suits under this Act.

16. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended suit or other proceeding and of the cause thereof; nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of suit or other proceeding.

Period within which charges to be brought.

17. No charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted except within six months after the commission of such offence.

Extent of Act.

18. This Act shall extend to all the Territories under the immediate administration of the Government of India and under the Governments of

Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab; and it shall be lawful for the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively, by notification in the Official Gazette, to extend this Act to the Territories under their respective Governments.

Commencement of Act. Short Title.

19. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of May 1865, and may be cited as "The Government Forests' Act, 1865."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of his Excellency the Governor General on the 24th February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1865.

An Act to make valid the imprisonment of certain persons arrested under the process of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make valid the imprisonment of certain persons arrested under the process of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and to indemnify the Sheriff of the said High Court and others in respect of such imprisonment; It is enacted as follows:—

Arrests, &c., heretofore made to be deemed good, though not in accordance with the Civil Procedure Code.

1. All arrests made subsequently to the establishment of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and before the passing of this Act, in execution of any process issued by the said Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and the detention and imprisonment of all persons so arrested, shall for all purposes be deemed to be, and always to have been, as valid and effectual as if such arrests, detentions, and imprisonments had been in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

No suit to lie against the Sheriff for any such illegal arrest, &c.

2. No suit or proceeding shall be maintained in any Court on the ground that any such arrest, detention or imprisonment, as referred to in the preceding Section, and thereby made valid and effectual, was illegal or invalid by reason of its not having been in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure or of the omission of the Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff of the said High Court to conform to any of the provisions of the said Code.

Extension of the Act to the High Courts of Madras and Bombay.

3. The Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, and the Governor in Council of Bombay, may, by an order to be published in the Official Gazettes of Madras and Bombay respectively, extend this Act so as to apply to arrests, imprisonments, and detentions under process issued by the High Court of Judicature at Madras, and the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, respectively, on or before the first day of March 1865. When so extended this Act shall in all respects apply to each of the said High Courts in the same manner as if the names of such Courts had appeared in this Act wherever the name of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal appears.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th March 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX OF 1865.

An Act to amend Act No. XVI of 1864 (to provide for the Registration of Assurances.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. XVI of 1864 *(to provide for the Registration of Assurances)*; It is enacted as follows:—

Addition to tenth Section of Act XVI of 1864.

1. The second sentence of the tenth Section of Act No. XVI of 1864 shall be read as if the words "or any other person whom the Registrar-General may think proper to appoint" were inserted after the words "Civil Jurisdiction of the District."

Addition to thirteenth Section of said Act.

2. The thirteenth Section of the said Act shall be read as if the following proviso formed part thereof: Provided also that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company notwithstanding that the assets of such Company shall consist in whole or in part of immoveable property.

Act XVI of 1864, Section 25, repealed.

3. The twenty-fifth Section of Act No. XVI of 1864 is hereby repealed.

Registration of instruments affecting immoveable property situate in more than one District.

4. Every instrument affecting immoveable property situate in more Districts than one may be presented for registration to the District Registrar of any District in which any part of the property is situate, and it shall be the duty of such Registrar to register the instrument and to forward a copy thereof endorsed with an attestation stating the date on which it was registered and its number in his Register Book to the District Registrar of every District in which any other part of such property is situate, as well as to the Deputy Registrars subordinate to himself within the limits of whose jurisdiction any part of the property is situate. The District Registrar, on receiving the copy, shall forward a copy of the same and of the endorsement on the instrument to the Deputy

timber by sale or otherwise by any person not the lawful owner of such timber, or not acting on behalf of the owner; by regulating the manner in which property-marks shall be affixed to timber and other Forest produce in Government Forests; by prohibiting the affixing of property-marks to timber by any person not the owner of the timber or acting on behalf of the owner so long as such timber shall be within certain territorial limits, or shall be in transit on certain rivers; by prohibiting, within certain territorial limits, the effacing or alteration of property-marks on timber; by prohibiting, within such limits, the use of the property-marks employed by the Government, or the fraudulent use of the property-marks of private persons; by requiring the registry, within certain territorial limits, of implements for affixing property-marks on timber; by directing the levying of fees for the registration of such implements.

Fourth.—The regulation of the duties of the Government Officers and Establishments charged with the management and conservancy of Government Forests and with the levy of Forest dues and revenues—by prohibiting their engaging in any employment or office other than their duties as public servants; by fixing penalties for the wilful neglect of the Rules laid down for the guidance of such persons in all matters connected with the guarding of the boundaries of the Forests, the marking, girdling or felling of trees, the marking and passing of timber, the reporting and preventing of offences against the Rules made in pursuance of this Act and the collecting of Forest dues or revenues.

Power to Local Government to prescribe punishments for infringement of Rules.

5. In cases where the penalty of confiscation is not provided by this Act, the Local Government may prescribe punishments for the infringement of Rules made in pursuance thereof by fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and in default of payment of such fine may provide for the imprisonment of the offender for such term as is mentioned in the sixty-seventh Section of the Indian Penal Code.

Rules when confirmed and published to have the force of law.

6. Such Rules when confirmed by the Governor General in Council and published in the Official Gazette shall have the force of law.

Confiscation in case of infringement of Rules.

7. All implements used in infringing any of the Rules made in pursuance of this Act, and all timber or other Forest produce removed, or attempted to be removed or marked, converted, or cut up contrary to such Rules shall be confiscated.

Arrest and seizure in case of infringement of Rules.

8. Any Police Officer or person employed as an Officer of Government to prevent infringement of the Rules made in pursuance of this Act may arrest any person infringing any of such Rules, and may seize any implements used in such infringement, and any timber liable to confiscation under this Act.

Procedure in case of arrest

9. Any person arrested on the ground that he has committed an infringement of such Rules shall forthwith be taken before a Magistrate, who may, if he see reasonable cause, order such person to be detained in custody until the case shall have been disposed of.

The causing or procuring a punishable act to be done is punishable in the same manner as the doing of the act.

10. Where the doing of any act is made punishable by this Act, or by any of the Rules to be made in pursuance thereof, with any penalty, the causing or procuring such act to be done shall be punishable in like manner.

Procedure in respect of property seized as liable to confiscation.

11. When any timber or other property shall be seized as liable to confiscation under this Act any Magistrate or Officer empowered to enforce penalties under this Act within the district, or division of a district, wherein the same may be seized, may, upon information, summon the person in possession of such timber or other property, and upon his appearance, or in default thereof, may examine into the cause of the seizure of such timber or other property, and may adjudge the same to be confiscated and sold on account of the Government.

Penalty for vexatious seizures and arrests.

12. Any Police Officer or Officer of Government who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person under the pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation, or who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess beyond what is required for the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term not exceeding three months.

Enforcement of confiscations and penalties under Rules.

13. All fines and penalties under the Rules made in pursuance of this Act shall be enforced by a Magistrate in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Rules therein contained for the trial of cases and for appeals shall be applicable to confiscations adjudged under this Act.

Property on confiscation to vest in Her Majesty.

14. When the confiscation of any property shall be adjudged under the last preceding Section, the same shall thereupon belong to and vest in Her Majesty, and a Warrant shall be issued by the Court to a Police Officer directing him to hold the property confiscated at the disposal of the Local Government.

Remission of penalties.

15. When any confiscation or penalty shall be adjudged under this Act, the local Governments may, within three months after final judgment, call for the proceedings of the case, and, if they shall see cause, may direct that the seizure, or any part thereof, be restored, and may remit the penalty, or part thereof, and direct that the offender be discharged.

Limitation of suits under this Act.

16. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended suit or other proceeding and of the cause thereof; nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of suit or other proceeding.

Period within which charges to be brought.

17. No charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted except within six months after the commission of such offence.

Extent of Act.

18. This Act shall extend to all the Territories under the immediate administration of the Government of India and under the Governments of

Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab; and it shall be lawful for the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively, by notification in the Official Gazette, to extend this Act to the Territories under their respective Governments.

Commencement of Act. Short Title.

19. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of May 1865, and may be cited as "The Government Forests' Act, 1865."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of his Excellency the Governor General on the 24th February 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1865.

An Act to make valid the imprisonment of certain persons arrested under the process of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make valid the imprisonment of certain persons arrested under the process of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and to indemnify the Sheriff of the said High Court and others in respect of such imprisonment; It is enacted as follows:—

Arrests, &c., heretofore made to be deemed good, though not in accordance with the Civil Procedure Code.

1. All arrests made subsequently to the establishment of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and before the passing of this Act, in execution of any process issued by the said Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, and the detention and imprisonment of all persons so arrested, shall for all purposes be deemed to be, and always to have been, as valid and effectual as if such arrests, detentions, and imprisonments had been in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

No suit to lie against the Sheriff for any such illegal arrest, &c.

2. No suit or proceeding shall be maintained in any Court on the ground that any such arrest, detention or imprisonment, as referred to in the preceding Section, and thereby made vaild and effectual, was illegal or invalid by reason of its not having been in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure or of the omission of the Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff of the said High Court to conform to any of the provisions of the said Code.

Extension of the Act to the High Courts of Madras and Bombay.

3. The Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, and the Governor in Council of Bombay, may, by an order to be published in the Official Gazettes of Madras and Bombay respectively, extend this Act so as to apply to arrests, imprisonments, and detentions under process issued by the High Court of Judicature at Madras, and the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, respectively, on or before the first day of March 1865. When so extended this Act shall in all respects apply to each of the said High Courts in the same manner as if the names of such Courts had appeared in this Act wherever the name of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal appears.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Offg Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th March 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX OF 1865.

An Act to amend Act No. XVI of 1864 (to provide for the Registration of Assurances.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. XVI of 1864 *(to provide for the Registration of Assurances)*; It is enacted as follows:—

Addition to tenth Section of Act XVI of 1864.

1. The second sentence of the tenth Section of Act No. XVI of 1864 shall be read as if the words "or any other person whom the Registrar-General may think proper to appoint" were inserted after the words "Civil Jurisdiction of the District."

Addition to thirteenth Section of said Act.

2. The thirteenth Section of the said Act shall be read as if the following proviso formed part thereof: Provided also that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company notwithstanding that the assets of such Company shall consist in whole or in part of immoveable property.

Act XVI of 1864, Section 25, repealed.

3. The twenty-fifth Section of Act No. XVI of 1864 is hereby repealed.

Registration of Instruments affecting immoveable property situate in more than one District.

4. Every instrument affecting immoveable property situate in more Districts than one may be presented for registration to the District Registrar of any District in which any part of the property is situate, and it shall be the duty of such Registrar to register the instrument and to forward a copy thereof endorsed with an attestation stating the date on which it was registered and its number in his Register Book to the District Registrar of every District in which any other part of such property is situate, as well as to the Deputy Registrars subordinate to himself within the limits of whose jurisdiction any part of the property is situate. The District Registrar, on receiving the copy, shall forward a copy of the same and of the endorsement on the instrument to the Deputy

Registrars subordinate to him within the limits of whose jurisdiction any part of the property is situate. Every District Registrar and Deputy Registrar receiving such copy as above shall register the same in the same manner as if the instrument had been presented to him in the first instance for registration.

Recognition of powers of attorney executed by persons absent from India without exact observance of provisions of Section 28 of Act XVI of 1864.

5. Every power of attorney not duly executed or attested in compliance with the terms of the twenty-eighth Section of Act XVI of 1864 shall, at any time within three months after the passing of this Act, (but not afterwards,) be deemed to be a power duly executed and attested within the meaning of the same Section if the Registrar-General, or in his absence the Deputy Registrar-General, after making such enquiry as he shall think fit, shall have certified upon such power of attorney that he is satisfied with the execution thereof, and that, in his opinion, it should be taken as a power duly executed and attested as aforesaid: Provided that this Section shall not apply to any case in which the person who executed the power of attorney shall be still in India.

Act XVI of 1864, Sec. 40, repealed.

6. The fortieth Section of Act No. XVI. of 1864 is hereby repealed.

Abstracts of instruments affecting immoveable property registered by Deputy Registrars to be forwarded, through District Registrars, to General Register Office.

7. An Abstract of every original instrument affecting immoveable property registered in the Office of any Deputy Registrar shall, with an endorsement shewing the date on which it was registered and its number in the Register Book of such Deputy Registrar, be forwarded, in duplicate, within seven days from such date, to the District Registrar, who shall forthwith forward one of such duplicates to the General Register Office, and shall retain the other in his own Office, and enter it in a Book corresponding with the Book No. 1, 2, 3, or 4, as described in the fifty-sixth Section of the said Act XVI of 1864.

Appointment of Deputy Registrar-General to perform duties of Registrar-General under Secs. 26 and 27 of Act XVI of 1864 during his absence on duty.

8. During the absence on duty of the Registrar-General from the place where the General Register Office is established it shall be lawful for him to appoint the District Registrar of such place, or, with the sanction of the Local Government, such other person as he shall think fit to perform the duties of the Registrar-General under the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh Sections of the said Act. A District Registrar so appointed as aforesaid shall perform such duties in addition to his own duties as District Registrar. During such absence as aforesaid such District Registrar or other person so appointed as aforesaid shall be styled the Deputy Registrar-General, and may, in registering any instrument under the said twenty-sixth Section, use the Seal of the Registrar-General.

This Act to be construed with Act XVI of 1864.

9. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act No. XVI of 1864.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Report of the Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th March 1865:—

REPORT.

WE the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to whom the Bill to regulate the admission, removal, and remuneration of Advocates and Attorneys in the Civil and Criminal Courts and Revenue Offices of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, was referred, have the honor to report that we have considered the Bill.

In consequence of the communication referred to on the introduction of the Bill, we have extended its operation to the Lower Provinces of Bengal. We have also provided for the extension of the Bill to the Territories subject to any Local Government other than the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The Bill may thus become applicable to the whole of British India, and we have therefore thought it desirable to make its provisions more comprehensive and definite than was deemed necessary when, as originally intended, it applied only to the North-Western Provinces.

For the words "Advocates" and "Attorneys" we have substituted "Pleaders" and Mookhtars," as being more familiar terms and less likely to lead to confusion. We have provided that the High Court (which is defined to mean the highest Civil Court of Appeal in any place in which the Act shall operate,) shall make rules not only for the qualification and removal of persons as Pleaders and Mookhtars, but also for their examination; and we propose that the Local Government shall appoint the examiners. These rules are to be submitted to the Local Government for approval. We have further provided for the enrolment of Pleaders and Mookhtars on the Books of the High Court, and for the issue and renewal of annual certificates, stamped with a stamp varying in amount with the Courts in which the holders shall practise. In this, as in other respects, we have, to some extent, followed the provisions, though not the words, of the English Statute 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 73.

Uncertificated persons (other than Advocates and Attorneys-at-law enrolled in the High Court) practising as Pleaders or Mookhtars are to be liable to fine and imprisonment, and to be incapable of recovering fees.

The High Court is empowered to suspend or dismiss all Pleaders or Mookhtars on its Roll who shall be convicted of a criminal offence. It may also suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar guilty of unprofessional conduct; and we have provided a procedure when a charge of such conduct is brought in a subordinate Court. On suspension or dismissal, the Pleader or Mookhtar will have to surrender his certificate.

We have struck out Sections 12 to 15, and have, in lieu thereof, given power to the High Court to prepare tables of fees chargeable to a party on account of the fees of his adversary's Pleader.

The provisions as to Mookhtars practising in the Revenue Courts (whom we propose to call Revenue Agents) have been made to correspond closely with those applicable to Pleaders and Mookhtars practising in the Civil Courts.

We have fixed the 1st January 1866 for the coming into operation of the Act.

We propose that the Bill as amended, together with this Report, be published for three weeks in the *Gazette of India*.

H. B. HARINGTON.
CECIL BEADON.
H. S. MAINE.
W. MUIR.
R. N. CUST.

The 7th March 1865.

AMENDED BILLS.

No. 15 of 1864.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Pleaders and Mookhtars.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents; It is enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Pleaders and Mookhtars' Act, 1865."

Interpretation of terms.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant or inconsistent in the subject or context—

Number.

Words importing the singular number include the plural, and words importing the plural number include the singular.

"Section."

"Section" means a Section of this Act.

"Person."

"Person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

"Pleader."

"Pleader" includes Vakeels.

"Collector."

"Collector" includes Officers performing any of the duties of a Collector of land revenue.

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" includes Officers exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate.

"Judge."

"Judge" means the presiding judicial Officer in every Civil and Sessions Court by whatever title he is designated.

"Court."

"Court" means all Courts subordinate to the High Court, including Courts of Small Causes.

"District."

"District" means the local jurisdiction of the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction; and

"District Court."

"District Court" means such Court, and includes Sessions Courts, and, for the purposes of this Act, the Courts of a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, or any other Court in the Territories known as Non-Regulation Provinces, exercising like powers as those of a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner or of a Civil and Sessions Judge.

"Local Government."

And in any part of British India in which this Act operates "Local Government" denotes the person authorized to administer the executive Government in such part;

"High Court."

"High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of appeal, and

"Board of Revenue."

"Board of Revenue" denotes the chief revenue authority therein.

Laws repealed.

3. So far as they affect the Territories to which this Act extends, the enactments set forth in the first Schedule hereto are repealed, except so far as they repeal any other enactment, and except as to the recovery and application of any penalty for any offence which shall have been committed before the commencement of this Act.

Of Pleaders and Mookhtars

High Court to make rules for qualification, &c., of Pleaders and Mookhtars.

4. The High Court is hereby authorized and required, within six months after this Act shall take effect in the Territories in which such Court exercises jurisdiction, to make rules for the qualification, admission, and enrolment of proper persons to be Pleaders and Mookhtars of the Courts in such Territories, for the fees to be paid for the examination, admission, and enrolment of such persons, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the suspension and dismissal of the Pleaders and Mookhtars so admitted and enrolled. The High Court may also, from time to time, vary and add to such rules.

No person to practise as a Pleader or as a Mookhtar unless previously qualified or admitted and enrolled under this Act.

5. No person shall appear, plead, or act as a Pleader, or appear or act as a Mookhtar in any Court in the Territories to which this Act extends unless he shall have been admitted and enrolled and shall be otherwise duly qualified to practise as a Pleader or as a Mookhtar, as the case may be, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, and unless he shall continue to be so qualified and enrolled at the time of his practising as a Pleader or Mookhtar as aforesaid: Provided that every person who, at the time at which this Act shall come into operation in any part of British India, shall be, or shall be qualified to act as, a Pleader in any Court in such part by virtue of any law, rule, or order in force therein, shall be entitled to be admitted and enrolled as a Pleader in the High Court pursuant to the provisions of this Act without passing any examination, but subject to the conditions of any certificate or diploma held by him as to the class of Courts in which such certificate or diploma authorizes him to practise.

Local Government to appoint examiners.

6. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications mentioned in the fourth Section, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be Examiners for the purposes aforesaid, and make regulations for conducting such examinations.

Names of Pleaders and Mookhtars to be enrolled.

7. The High Court shall cause the name of every person who shall be admitted a Pleader or a Mookhtar, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, to be enrolled in books to be provided and kept for that purpose in such Court. The Courts shall take judicial notice whether a Pleader or Mookhtar is enrolled or not.

Certificates to be issued to Pleaders and Mookhtars.

8. The High Court shall cause certificates, signed by such Officer as the Court shall appoint, to be issued to persons who have been admitted and enrolled under the provisions of this Act as Pleaders or Mookhtars and are entitled to practise as such. Any such certificate when renewed, as provided in the ninth Section, may be issued and signed by the Officer so appointed, or by the Judge of the District Court within the limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of the certificate shall then ordinarily practise. Every Judge so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the High Court.

Form and duration of certificate.

9. Every certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be engrossed upon stamp paper to be supplied by the person entitled to the certificate, and shall be in the form contained in the second Schedule to this Act, and shall authorize the holder to practise for the period of one year from the date of the certificate. At the expiration of such time the holder of the certificate, if desirous to continue to practise, shall renew his certificate, and on every such renewal the certificate then in the holder's possession shall be cancelled and retained by the Officer or Judge signing the renewed certificate.

Value of stamp on certificate.

10. The stamp on the certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be of the following value:—

On a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader—

(*a.*) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—Rs. fifty:

(*b.*) In the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts—Rs. twenty-five:

(*c.*) In the Sudder Ameens' and Moonsiffs' Courts in Regulation Provinces, and in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildars in Non-Regulation Provinces—Rs. fifteen:

(*d.*) In the Moonsiffs' Courts or any Court of first instance not hereinbefore mentioned—Rs. five.

On a certificate authorising the holder to practise as a Mookhtar—

(*a.*) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—Rs. twenty-five:

(*b.*) In the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts—Rs. sixteen:

(*c.*) In the Sudder Ameens' and Moonsiffs' Courts in Regulation Provinces, and the Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildars in Non-Regulation Provinces—Rs. eight:

(*d.*) In the Moonsiffs' Courts or any Court of first instance not hereinbefore mentioned—Rs. four.

Pleaders may practise in Criminal Courts and Revenue Offices.

11. Pleaders duly admitted and enrolled any appear, plead, and act in any Criminal Court, or before any Board of Revenue, or in any Revenue Office within the limits of the general jurisdiction of the High Court in which they are enrolled. Mookhtars duly admitted and enrolled may appear and act in any Civil Court, and may appear, plead, and act in any Criminal Court within the same limits.

Mookhtars may plead in Criminal Courts.

Persons admitted in one Court admissible to practise in other Courts of same or subordinate jurisdiction.

12. Every person who shall have been admitted to practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar under the provisions hereinbefore contained may, subject to the conditions of his certificate as to the class of Courts in which he is authorized to practise, apply to be enrolled in the Court in which he shall desire ordinarily to practise, and on such application he shall be enrolled in a book to be kept for that purpose in such Court. Any such Pleader or Mookhtar shall also be entitled, with the permission of the presiding Judge or Officer, on production of his certificate and subject to its conditions, to practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar in all other Courts or Revenue Offices within the limits of the general jurisdiction of the High Court in which he is enrolled.

Uncertificated persons practising as Pleader or Mookhtars to be liable to fine or imprisonment and to be incapable of recovering fees.

13. Any person who shall practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar in any Civil or Criminal Court or Revenue Office in the Territories to which this Act extends without having previously obtained a properly stamped certificate authorizing him so to practise, which certificate shall be then in force, shall be liable, by order of such Court, or the Officer at the head of such Office, to a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the stamp required by this Act to be impressed on the certificate which he should then have held, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a period not exceeding six calendar months. He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for or in respect of anything done or any disbursement made by him as such Pleader or Mookhtar whilst he shall have been without such certificate.

High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar convicted of a criminal offence.

14. The High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar enrolled in such Court who shall be convicted of any criminal offence.

High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar practising therein and guilty of unprofessional misconduct.

15. The High Court may also, after such enquiry as it may deem proper, suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar who shall be guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty.

Procedure when charge of unprofessional conduct is brought in a subordinate Court.

16. If any Pleader or Mookhtar practising in any Court subordinate to the High Court shall be charged, in such subordinate Court, with any such conduct as aforesaid, the Judge or Magistrate of the Court, as the case may be,

shall send send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that on a day to be therein appointed such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the Pleader or Mookhtar at least twenty days before the day so appointed; and on such day, or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Court shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the party bringing the charge or by the Pleader or Mookhtar, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge. If the Judge or Magistrate shall find the charge established and consider that the Pleader or Mookhtar should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the High Court, and the High Court shall proceed to acquit, suspend, or dismiss the Pleader or Mookhtar. Such report when made by any other than the District Judge shall be submitted to the High Court through the District Judge, who shall accompany the report with any remarks that he may think necessary and an expression of his own opinion on the case. Such report when made by a Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the District shall be submitted, through the Magistrate of the District, to the District Judge, and shall be accompanied by the remarks and opinion of the Magistrate of the District. The Judge or Magistrate may, pending the investigation and the orders of the High Court, suspend the Pleader or Mookhtar from practising as such in his Court.

Suspension pending investigation.

17. The High Court, in any case in which a Pleader or Mookhtar shall have been acquitted under the last preceding Section otherwise than by an order of the High Court, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as shall seem fit.

High Court may call for the Record in case of acquittal under Sec. 16.

18. When any Pleader or Mookhtar shall be suspended or dismissed under any of the foregoing Sections, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed. If he fail to make such delivery he shall be liable, by order of such Court, to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding three calendar months. If during such suspension, or after such dismissal, he shall practice as a Pleader or Mookhtar in any Court to which this Act extends, he shall be liable, by order of such Court, to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding six calendar months.

Dismissed Pleader or Mookhtar to surrender his certificate.

Of Agents practising in the Revenue Offices.

19. No person other than a Pleader duly qualified under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or other than persons authorsized by such general or special powers of attorney as are hereinafter mentioned, shall practice as an Agent in any proceeding before the Board of Revenue or in any Office subordinate to such Board unless he shall have obtained a certificate from such Board in the manner hereinafter provided. Any such certificate when renewed as provided in the twenty-first Section may be issued and signed by the Secretary of the Board or by any other Officer authorized by the Board in that behalf, or by the Collector of the District within the limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of the certificate shall practise at the time of renewal.

No person to act as Agent in Revenue Offices or Magistrates' Courts unless qualified as herein provided.

20. The Board of Revenue shall cause the name of every person (hereinafter called a Revenue Agent) who shall have obtained such certificate to be enrolled in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose by the Secretary of the Board or other Officer authorized by the Board in that behalf.

Names of Revenue Agents to be enrolled.

21. Every such certificate, whether original or or renewed, shall be engrossed upon stamp paper to be supplied by the person entitled to the certificate, and shall be in the form contained in the third Schedule to this Act, and shall authorize the holder to practice for the period of one year from the date of the certificate. At the expiration of such time the holder of the certificate, if desirous to continue to practice, shall renew his certificate, and on every such renewal the certificate then in his possession shall be cancelled and retained by the Officer or Collector signing the renewed certificate. Every Collector so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the Board of Revenue.

Form of Certificate.

22. The stamp on such certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be of the value of five Rupees.

Value of Stamp.

23. The Board of Revenue shall, before they shall grant any such certificate, satisfy themselves of the qualfications and fitness of the person applying for the same; and they are hereby authorized and required, within six months after the commencement of this Act in the part of British India in which such Board is situate, to prepare rules for the purpose of defining what qualifications shall be required for such certificate.

Revenue Board to ascertain qualifications of Revenue Agents.

24. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications mentioned in the last preceding Section, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be Examiners for the purpose aforesaid and make regulations for conducting the examinations.

Local Government to point examiners.

25. Every person who shall have been admitted to practise as Revenue Agent under this Act may apply to be enrolled in the Office in which he shall desire ordinarily to practise, and on such application he shall be enrolled in a book to be kept for that purpose in such Office. Any Such Revenue Agent shall also be entitled, with the permission of the Officer at the head of the Office, on production of the certificate held by him, to practise as a Revenue Agent in all other Revenue Offices within the limits of the Territory of the Board of Revenue in which he is enrolled.

Enrolment of Revenue Agent in Office in which he shall usually practise.

Board of Revenue may suspend or dismiss Revenue Agent convicted of criminal offence.

26. The Board of Revenue may suspend or dismiss any Revenue Agent practising in any Revenue Office who shall be convicted of any criminal offence.

Board may suspend or dismiss Revenue Agent practising before it and guilty of unprofessional conduct.

27. The Board of Revenue may also, after making such enquiry as it may think proper, suspend or dismiss any Revenue Agent practising before such Board who may be guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty.

Procedure when a Pleader is charged with unprofessional conduct before the Board of Revenue

28. If any Pleader shall, while practising before such board, be charged with fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, the Board shall report the same to the High Court, and the High Court, after making such enquiry as it shall think fit, shall proceed to acquit, suspend, or dismiss the Pleader, and shall thereupon send notice of such acquittal, suspension, or dismissal to the said Board. Pending the investigation and the receipt of the notice last aforesaid, the Board may suspend the Pleader from practising before it.

Procedure when Pleader or Revenue Agent is so charged in any Office subordinate to Board of Revenue.

29. If any Pleader or Revenue Agent shall be charged with any such conduct in any Office subordinate to the Board of Revenue, the Officer at the head of such Office shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that on a day to be therein appointed such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the person charged at least twenty days before the day so appointed; and on such day or on any other day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Officer shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the person bringing the charge, or by the person charged, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge. If the Officer find the charge established and consider that the person charged should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof and report the same to the Board of Revenue, and the Board shall, if the person charged be a Revenue Agent, proceed to acquit, suspend, or dismiss him, and shall, if he be a Pleader, forward such report to the High Court in which he is enrolled, which Court, after making any further enquiry which it shall think necessary, shall proceed to acquit, suspend, or dismiss the person charged, and shall thereupon send notice of such acquittal, suspension, or dismissal to the Board by whom such report was forwarded. If the Officer shall be subordinate to the Commissioner of a Division, he shall forward the report through such Commissioner, who shall accompany the same with any remarks that he may think necessary and an expression of his own opinion on the case.

Power to Board to call for record.

30. The Board of Revenue in any case in which a Revenue Agent shall have been acquitted under the last preceding Section otherwise than by an order of the High Court or Board, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as shall seem fit, subject in the case of a Pleader, to the provisions of the twenty-eighth Section.

Report to High Court when dismissed Revenue Agent is also an enrolled Mookhtar.

31. Whenever a Revenue Agent who has been dismissed or suspended by order of the Board of Revenue shall also be a Mookhtar enrolled under the provisions of this Act, the Board of Revenue shall forward a report of the case to the High Court in which he shall be enrolled, and such Court, after making any further inquiry which it may think necessary, may suspend or dismiss him as such Mookhtar.

Section 18 to apply to Vakeel or Mookhtar suspended or dismissed under Sections 28, 29, or 31.

32. The provisions of the eighteenth Section shall apply to any Pleader or Mookhtar suspended or dismisssed under the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, or thirty-first Section.

Dismissed Revenue Agent to surrender his certificate.

33. When a Revenue Agent shall be suspended or dismissed under any of the foregoing Sections, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Board of Revenue or the Officer at the head of the Office suspending or dismissing him. If he fail to make such delivery, he shall be liable, by order of the Board or such Officer as aforesaid, to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding three calendar months.

Penalty on unqualified person practising as Agent.

34. Every person who shall practise as a Revenue Agent in any Revenue Office in the Territories to which this Act extends without holding a certificate then in force and without being duly qualified to practise as herein provided, shall be liable, by order of the Board or Officer in whose Office he shall so practise, to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a period which may extend to three calendar months. The person so fined as aforesaid shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for or in respect of any thing done or any disbursement made by him in the course of such practising.

Persons authorized by general or special powers of attorney may be Agents.

35. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent any person from employing any other person, though not a Revenue Agent enrolled under the provisions of this Act, to commence and prosecute all business or any particular business in which the employer may be concerned in any Revenue Office: Provided that the person so commencing and prosecuting all or any such business as aforesaid shall hold a general or special power of attorney, as the case may be, in that behalf from the person so employing him: Provided also that no person shall act as last aforesaid unless he shall have received the general or the special sanction, as the case may be, in that behalf of the Board of Revenue or other Officer authorized by the Local Government to grant such sanction.

Sanction may be revoked or suspended.

36. Such general or special sanction, as the case may be, may at any time be revoked or suspended by the Board of Revenue or other Officer as aforesaid by whom it was granted; and any person

who, having received such sanction, shall practise under the nineteenth Section during the continuance of such revocation or suspension, shall be liable to the penalties and incur the disabilities mentioned in the thirty-third Section.

Of the Remuneration of Pleaders and Revenue Agents.

High Court and Revenue Board to fix fees on Civil and Revenue proceedings.

37. The High Court shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in the Courts of Civil Judicature by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Pleader; and the Board of Revenue shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in the Revenue Courts and Offices by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Pleader or Revenue Agent. Tables of the fees so fixed shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Section 37 not to apply to Agents appointed under Section 35.

38. The provisions of the last preceding Section shall not be applicable to Agents appointed under the thirty-fifth Section.

Clients may make private agreements with their Pleaders, Mookhtars or Revenue Agents as to remuneration.

39. Parties employing Pleaders, Mookhtars, or Revenue Agents in any Court or Office to which this Act extends shall be at liberty to settle with them by private agreement the remuneration to be paid for their professional services, and it shall not be necessary to specify such agreement in the power under which such Pleaders, Mookhtars, or Revenue Agents for the time being act. Such agreements shall not be enforced otherwise than by regular suits.

Miscellaneous.

Suitors may appear, &c., for co-suitors.

40. Any suitor may appear, plead, and act in any suit, appeal or other proceeding on behalf of any co-suitor. And in all Criminal Courts any person defending a case may (with the permission of the presiding Judge or Magistrate) employ any other person, though not a Pleader or Mookhtar duly qualified under the provisions of this Act, to assist him in such defence. But no suitor nor person so appearing, pleading, acting, or assisting shall be entitled to recover any fee or reward therefor.

Prosecutors or prisoners may employ any assistant.

Fees not recoverable by such persons.

Rules to be submitted for approval of Local Government.

41. The rules mentioned in the fourth and twenty-third Sections, and all variations of and additions to such rules, shall be submitted to the Local Government for approval, and, when such approval shall have been obtained, they shall be published in three consecutive numbers of the Official Gazette.

Advocates enrolled in a High Court may plead in any Court other than a High Court in which they are not enrolled.

42. Every person now or hereafter enrolled as an Advocate on the Roll of any High Court shall, notwithstanding anyting hereinbefore contained, be entitled as such to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court on whose Roll he is not enrolled, subject nevertheless to the rules in force relating to the language in which the Court is to be addressed by Pleaders.

Attorney of a High Court may plead in any Court not a High Court.

43. Every person now or hereafter enrolled as an Attorney on the Roll of any High Court shall, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, be entitled as such to plead in any Court of British India other than a High Court, subject nevertheless to the rules referred to in the last preceding Section.

Sections 8 to 19 to apply to Vakeels of the High Court.

44. On and from the first day of January 1866 the provisions contained in Sections eight to nineteen, both inclusive, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all persons then and thereafter enrolled as Vakeels on the Roll of any High Court under the Letters Patent constituting such Court.

Pleaders in subordinate Courts may apply to District Judge for enrolment.

45. Any person who at the time that this Act shall come into operation in any part of British India shall be practising as a Pleader in any Court other than the High Court in such part, and who shall wish to be enrolled as a Pleader under this Act, may apply to be so enrolled to the District Judge, who shall forward the application to the High Court, and such Court shall cause the applicant to be enrolled under the provisions of this Act, and shall authorize the said Judge to grant a certificate to the applicant as provided in the eighth, ninth, and tenth Sections.

Fines subject to revision.

46. Every order for imposing a fine which shall be passed under this Act shall be subject to revision by the High Court if the order shall have been passed by a Court subordinate to the High Court, or by the Board of Revenue, if the order shall have been passed by an Officer subordinate to such Board.

Commencement and extent of Act.

47. This Act shall take effect in the Territories under the Governments of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, on the first day of January 1866, and may be extended, by order of any other Local Government, to any part of the Territories subject to such Government. Every order issued under this Section shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Repeal of inconsistent enactments in Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, &c.

48. From the date on which this Act shall take effect in the territories mentioned or referred to in the last preceding Section, so much of the Regulations, Acts, or Rules for the time being in force in such Territories as is in any way inconsistent with, or repugnant to, any of the provisions of this Act, shall cease to have effect in the Territories in which it shall so take effect.

FIRST SHEDULE.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed so far as they affect the Territories to which this Act extends.

Number and Date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation XXVII, 1814.	Bengal Code.	For reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and modifications, the several rules which have been passed regarding the office of Vakeel or Native Pleader in the Courts of Civil Judicature.	So much as has not already been repealed.
Regulation VII, 1822.	Bengal Code.	For declaring the principles according to which the settlement of the land revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, including Cuttack, Puttaspore, and its dependencies, is to be hereafter made, and the powers and duties belonging to Collectors or other officers employed in making, revising, or superintending Settlements; for continuing, with certain exceptions, the existing leases within the said Provinces, for a further term of five years; for defining, settling, and recording the rights and obligations of various classes and persons possessing an interest in the land, or in the rent or produce thereof; and for vesting the Revenue Authorities with judicial cognizance in certain cases of suits and claims relating to land, the rent, and produce of land.	Section XXV.
Regulation IX, 1825.	Bengal Code.	For extending the operation of Regulation VII, 1822; for authorizing the Revenue Authorities to let in farm estates under temporary leases on the default of the Malguzars, or to hold the same khas for a term of years; for modifying and adding to the rules contained in Regulation II, 1819; and for making certain other amendments in the existing Regulations.	So much of Clause 9, Section V, as provides that Section XXV of Regulation VII of 1822 shall be applicable to cases investigated by Collectors under the rules of Regulation II of 1819, or under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1825.

Number and Date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act I of 1846.	For amending the Law regarding the appointment and remuneration of Pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company.	The whole.
Act XVIII of 1852.	To amend the Law relating to Pleaders in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	The whole.
Act XX of 1853.	To amend the Law relating to Pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company.	The whole.
Act X of 1859.	To amend the Law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	So much of Section LXXI as directs that no fee for any Agent shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any case under the said Act, and the whole of Section CXLIX.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of Pleader or Mookhtar's Certificate.

Stamp

Pursuant to "The Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865," I hereby certify that A. B. Pleader [*or* Mookhtar], whose place [*or* places] of business, is [*or* are] at hath this day delivered and left with me a declaration in writing signed by him and containing his name and place [*or* places] of business and the Court [*or* Courts] of which he is admitted a Pleader [*or* Mookhtar] together with the year in which he was so admitted; and I hereby further certify that he is duly enrolled in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal [*or* the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, *or as the case may be* and that he is entitled to practise as a Pleader [*or* Mookhtar] in the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts [*or* the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, and any subordinate Court, or the Sudder Ameens' Courts *or* the Moonsiffs' Courts, *as the case may be*] and to practise as a Revenue Agent before the Board of Revenue of the Lower Prbvinces [*or* of the North-Western Provinces, *or as the case may be* for the period of one year from the date hereof. Given under my hand this day of 186 .

C. D.

Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal [*or* of the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, *or as the case may be.*]

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Form of Revenue Agent's Certificate.

Stamp

Pursuant to "The Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865," I hereby certify that A. B. of is entitled to practise as a Revenue Agent before the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces [*or* of the Lower Provinces, *or as the case may be*] and in any office subodinate thereto in such Provinces for the period of one year from the date hereof. Given under my hand this day of 186 .

C. D.

Secretary to the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces [*or* the Lower Provinces, *or as the case may be.*]

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 1757

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 23rd February* 1865.—Mr. J. B. Worgan to officiate temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore during the absence, on leave, of Mr H. B. Simson, or until further orders.

The 4th March 1865.—Mr. R. Abercrombie, Officiating Opium Agent of Behar, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. C. F. Carnac, on leave, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Dacca.

Mr. F. J. Cockburn to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Jessore, but to continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Dacca until further orders.

Mr. W. LeF. Robinson to be Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade in Rungpore.

Mr. A. Abercrombie to be Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade in Midnapore, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Additional Judge of Dacca.

Mr. R. Alexander to be Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet, but to continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuttack.

The above appointments will take effect from the 6th instant, the date of Mr. Trotter's retirement.

The 13th March 1865.—Mr. S. C. Hampton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bancoorah, is transferred to Patna, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

This cancels the appointment of Mr. J. A. Ricketts, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th instant.

The following gentleman to be Members of the Municipal Committees for the Towns mentioned, *viz.* :—

Mr. C. A. Kelly	...	Chittagong.
„ R. H. Wilson	...	„
„ W. Fairley	...	„
„ D. M. Barbour	...	Patna.
„ W. E Kinsey	...	„
Dr. J. J. Durant	...	Arrah.

Mr. P. D. Dickens, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Nugwan, and to exercise, in addition to the powers with which he has already been vested in the District of Midnapore, the powers of a Magistrate for the trial of cases under Act VII. (B. C.) of 1864. Mr. Dickens is further empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Lieutenant G. D'A. Jackson is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner in Chota Nagpore, and is posted to Hazareebaugh. Lieutenant Jackson will exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861.)

Baboo Rashbehary Bose to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Baboo Juggomohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Bhnddruck, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in Balasore and Cuttack.

The 14th March 1865.—Baboo Ram Taruck Roy to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Bancoorah.

Baboo Koonjolall Banerjee to be Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Chittagong, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Second Principal Sudder Ameen of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Baboo Nobocoomar Banerjee to officiate as Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Chittagong.

Baboo Nobokristo Sen to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Noacolly and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

Moulvy Kazim Hossein to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. R. P Jenkins to officiate as Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Beerbhoom.

Lieutenant J. Gregory, Assistant Commissioner of North Cachar, is vested with the powers of a Sudder Ameen.

The 15th March 1865.—Mr. K. H. Stephen to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rungpore, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

The following appointments in the Medical College, Calcutta, are sanctioned, *viz.* :—

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tameez Khan to be Teacher of Medicine.

Dr. Juggobundo Bose to be Teacher of Anatomy.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Chunder Mohun Ghose, M. B and B. A., to be Second Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The 16th March 1865.—Mr. S. Wauchope to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, in addition to his present duties, until the arrival of Mr. G. Bright, or until further orders.

The 20th March 1865.—Mr. W. H. D'Oyly to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that District.

Leave of Absence.—*The 13th March* 1865.—Mr. A. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nugwan, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Major B. T. Reid, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, for fifteen days, on private affairs, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave, making over charge of his office to Mr. H. Beverley.

The 15th March 1865.—Baboo Rakaldass Haldar, Deputy Collector of Survey, Maunbhoom, for fifteen days, from the 1st instant, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Erratum.—In the *Calcutta Gazette*, No. 4, dated 25th January 1865, page 101, for "Probationary Sub-Assistants to be Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyors" *read* "Probationary Sub-Assistants of the Third Class to be Sub-Assistants of that Class."

Notification.—*The 16th March* 1865.—The services of Major T. Rattray, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Bengal Dooars, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Mr. O. Toogood, of the Civil Service, reported his departure from India on the Steam-ship *Candia* on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Home Department is re-published for information :—

No. 2458.—*The 16th March* 1865.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William Mr. H. A. R. Alexander, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 14th instant.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department is re-published for information :—

No. 1514.—*The 15th March* 1865.—*Notification.*—Mr. H. D. Sandeman, to be Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India in the Military Department is re-published for information :—

No. 279.—*The 17th March* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps by Government General Orders noted in the margin, will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of Government General Order No. 332 of the 10th April 1861, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

No. 51, dated 12th January 1865.
No. 248, dated 10th March 1865.

Ensign Edward G. Lillingston, of Her Majesty's 71st Foot, Assistant Commissioner of Lohardugga.	17th November 1863.

* * * * *

The admission of Ensign Lillingston to the Staff Corps in Government General Order No. 51 of 12th January 1865, is to be held to have been in the rank of Ensign instead of that of Lieutenant.

A. Eden,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 106.

The 15th March 1865.

Appointment.—Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Assistant Engineer of the First Class, attached to the Presidency Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Second Division, Grand Trunk Road.

No. 107.

Transfer.—Mr. J. Vernon, Local Probationary Assistant Engineer, from the Burdwan (Local Roads) to the Presidency Division.

COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 108.

Declaration under Sections II. and XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1857 *in supersession of Declaration No.* 353, *dated* 15*th November last, published in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *of the* 23*rd idem.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for a deviation of the Bancoorah Road between the Konneamara and the Damoodah Rivers, it is hereby notified that, for the above purpose, a strip of land is required, measuring, more or less, 3 miles 4 furlongs and 370 feet in length and about 120 feet in width, commencing at Shampore Ghaut on the Damoodah River, and passing through the Villages of Shampore, Mooluck Chuck, Cholbotta, Dhorampore, Chooybonah, Tarapore, Cholhatta, Malchalhatta, Majea Bharrah, to the bank of the Konneamara River, in the Maunbhoom District.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 109.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Kedarnath Sen, Overseer of the First Grade, attached to the Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on Medical Certificate, under Sections 11 and 20, Rule I., of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations in addition to that already granted* to him.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 42 of the 10th February 1865.

No. 110.

The 16th March 1865.

Transfer.—The services of Baboo Benode Chand Mookerjee, Overseer of the Second Grade, attached to the Bhaugulpore Division, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Political Agent and Chief Civil Officer with the Bootan Dooar Field Force.

No. 111.

The 17th March 1865.

Notification.—Mr. T. A. Donzelle, Local Assistant Engineer of the Second Class, joined the Dacca Division* on the 13th current before noon.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 63 of the 23rd February 1865.

No. 112.

Removal—The services of Mr. J. Farrell, Temporary Overseer of the Second Grade, attached to the Dacca Division, are dispensed with from the 27th February 1865.

No. 113.

The 20th March 1865.

Transfers.—Mr. J. O'Flaherty, Executive Engineer of the Second Class, from the Hidgellee to the Circular and Eastern Canals' Division.

No. 114.

Mr. J. A. Windle, Assistant Engineer of the First Class, Officiating Executive Engineer, Circular and Eastern Canals' Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Hidgellee Division.

No. 115.

Posting.—Baboo Khetternauth Bhuttacharjee Assistant Engineer of the Second Class, having been made available from the Educational Department for employment in this Department, is posted to the Lower Assam Division.

No. 116.

Removal.—The services of Mr. M. E. Durrup de Dombal, Local Probationary Assistant Engineer, attached to the Nuddea (Local Road) Division, were dispensed with from the 30th November 1864.

MILITARY.

No. 117.

Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of a drainage channel from Cantonment pillar No. 5 in the City of Cuttack to the Budgerkobat sluice on the Raneehaut and Pooree Ghaut Road, and from thence along the line of the existing Budgerkobat and Chouleagunge Nullah to the Village of Kutla, in Kaseepore, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land is required in the District of Cuttack, measuring in the first section about 7,000 feet in length, with an average breadth of 80 feet; and for the second section about 17,500 feet in length, with an average breadth of 30 feet.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

LOCAL.

No. 118.

The 21st March 1865.

Notification.—It is hereby notified, under Section II. of the *Canals' Act*, (V. of 1864, B. L. C.,) that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the three following navigable Channels in the Chittagong District from the 1st June 1865, *viz.* :—

1. The line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and the Sungoo Rivers known in its various parts as Boalkhallee, Beenoud Paree, and Chandkhallee.

2. The line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghaut, and known in its various parts as the Banskhallee, Kookri Cherra, and Baloo-khallee.

3. The Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal from its junction with the Kurnafoolee to its opening into the Bay of Bengal.

Under Section VI. of the *Canals' Act* the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to fix the following rates for the levy of toll at the undermentioned places on the said Channels on and after the 1st June 1865 :—

On the Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers,—	At Kolagnon at the junction with the Kurnafoolee River.
On the Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek,—	At Banskhallee near the junction with the Sungoo River.
On the Moishkhallee Khal,—	At the junction with the Kurnafoolee River.

Description of Vessels.		Rates of Tolls.
On all boats or other vessels, whether laden or empty ...	Per 100 maunds of Tonnage	0 2 0
Rafts of timber, bamboos, or grass not exceeding 50 feet in length and 5 feet in width	Per Raft	0 4 0

No. 119.

The following draft of Rules having reference to the undermentioned three navigable Channels in the Chittagong District, *viz.* :—

1. The line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers,—

2. The line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghat,—

3. The Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal,—

Is published for information under the provisions of Section XI. of the *Canals' Act* (V. of 1864, B. L. C.):—

1. Every vessel on entering any of the above Navigable Channels shall be liable to measurement by the Officer in charge of the Toll Station for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll to be paid.

2. The tonnage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the *Canals' Act* and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements :—

a. The product of half the length of the vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the vessel is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll should be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches. The measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

c. In calculating the amount of toll to be levied any fraction of 100 maunds less than 50 maunds is to be omitted; and a fraction exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 50 maunds only.

3. No raft will be admitted into any of the Channels in excess of 50 feet in length or 5 feet in breadth. No timber, bamboos, or grass will be admitted except securely and compactly packed in the form of a raft.

4. Every vessel entering any of the Channels shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket will specify the date of entry, the maundage of the vessel, and the amount of toll paid.

5 No vessels whatever, except such as are employed on works connected with the maintenance or improvement of the lines of Channels in question, shall be exempted from paying toll.

6. Every vessel or raft which has paid toll shall be allowed three days to pass through any one of the Channels, the days of entering and leaving being both included; and any vessel or raft remaining in any part of the Channels longer than the period above fixed shall for each day in excess of such period be charged demurrage equal to one-half of the toll paid. Every vessel or raft remaining in any one of the Channels more than one month without authority from the Supervisor shall be subject to be summarily removed.

7. Any person infringing any of the above Rules, or wilfully interfering in their enforcement, shall be liable, under Section XI. of the *Canals' Act*, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for any one offence.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 120.

The 21st March 1865.

Notification.—The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are re-published for information:—

No 92 of the 17th March 1865.—Mr. T. Martin, C. E., Principal, Civil Engineering College, Calcutta, is appointed to the Public Works Department, Bengal as an Executive Engineer of the Second Grade with effect from the 25th November 1864. He assumed charge of the Lower Assam Division on the 28th January 1865.

Lieutenant G. S. Hills, R. E., Assistant Principal, Civil Engineering College, Calcutta, is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department, Bengal, as an Executive Engineer of the Fourth Grade with effect from the 8th November 1864. He assumed charge of the Shillong Division on the 18th December 1864.

No. 121.

Transfers.—Mr. F. Fitzjames, Local Assistant Engineer of the First Class, from the Rajshahye to the Darjeeling Division.

2. Mr. Fitzjames joined the Darjeeling Division on the afternoon of the 11th current.

No. 122.

Baboo Punna Loll Jahoory, Supervisor of the Second Grade, from the Tirhoot to the Berhampore Division.

Baboo Ramgopaul Bose, Local Overseer of the Second Grade, from the Hidgellee to the Damoodah Division.

Serjeant D. Dallas, Overseer of the Second Grade, from the Berhampore to the Upper Assam Division.

Mr. H. Beck, Overseer of the Second Grade, from the Damoodah to the Hidgellee Division.

J. E. T. NICOLLS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

No. 120.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 7th April 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	...	2,920
Benares „	...	...	2,435
Total Chests	...		5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 12th and 22nd April respectively, that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M of Wednesday, the 12th April 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 22nd April 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these

dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 10th May 1865.	2,920	2 435	5,355
On or about Monday, 12th June ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. ,,	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. ,,	2,917	2,445	5,362
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. ,,			
Total ..	23,337	19,490	42,847

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 28th February 1865.

STATEMENT shewing the importations of Salt (private property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 16th March 1865.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	7,69,471	18,21,481	2,84,608	28,75,560
French Kurkutch ...	.....	.....	6,297	6,297
Bombay ,, ...	.....	32,107	96,306	1,28,413
Madras ,, ...	.....	12,494	.....	12,494
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch ...	23,551	98,638	.....	1,19,189
Muscat Rock ...				
Total ...	7,39,022	10,61,720	3,87,211	31,41,953

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Board of Revenue;
Fort William,
The 21st March 1865.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts :—

Names of Districts.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1865.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 13th February 1865.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 16th February 1865.	Remarks.
		Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	
Godavery ...	Coringa ...	1,00,000	6,206	93,794	Boats are easily procurable.
Nellore ...	Iskapalli ...	57,204	3,080	54,124	Boats are easily obtainable.
	Varini ...	50,000	.....	50,000	
	Krishnapatam ...	30,000	.....	30,000	
Madras ...	Madras ...	1,00,000	39,124	60,876	
	Ennore ...	4,03,950	1,39,897	2,64,053	
	Covelong ...	75,879	6,000	69,879	
Madura ...	Kelakarai ...	14,400	.....	14,400	
	Devi Pattanum ...	54,000	.....	54,000	
	Thondy ...	36,000	.....	36,000	
	Total ...	9,21,433	1,94,307	7,27,126	

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges o shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

C. G. Master,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 3rd March 1865.

Published for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 21st March 1865.

Notification.

Notice is hereby given that in all future sales in Darjeeling under the Waste Land Rules of unassessed Waste Lands the Government will reserve a Right-of-way over the land by slips or otherwise, as may seem proper, for the carriage of timber from reserved lands. A condition will also be annexed to all such sales for the preservation of all trees within 100 feet of any stream, jhora, &c.

(Sd.) R. B. Chapman,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue;
Fort William,
The 27th February 1865.

Notification.

List of Persons entitled to the "India Medal" whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

If these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State.

T. E. Goldrick ... ... *Lucknow.*
Achille Geoffroi, Volunteer ... *Defence of Lucknow.*

J. T. Wheeler,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Foreign Office,
The 18th August 1864.

Notice.

The attention of all Treasury Officers drawing Bills on the General Treasury, Bank of Bengal, is hereby called to the necessity of dispatching the Advices of Bills drawn by them on the day of issue. Much inconvenience is frequently experienced owing to delay on the part of Officers in charge of Treasuries in forwarding these Letters of Advice.

R. P. Harrison,
Acctt.-Genl., Govt. of India.

Fort William,
The 24th February 1865.

Notification.

Whereas much inconvenience and difficulty is experienced in the Loan and Interest Departments of this Office in tracing endorsements and receipts for Interest written across the reverse of Government Promissory Notes presented for renewal or interest, notice is hereby given, with the sanction of Government, that in future cross receipts for interest will not be accepted, or further interest paid up on any Note the reverse of which is filled up. The holders of Notes so filled up can obtain new Notes on application to the Loan Office, and on payment of the usual fees.

R. P. Harrison,
Acctt.-Genl. to the Govt. of India.

Notification.

With the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Moulvy Gholam Jeelanee, Moonsiff of Mootehary, in Zillah Sarun, is temporarily appointed Additional Moonsiff of Patna.

By Order of the High Court,

H. T. Prinsep,
Registrar.

Fort William,
The 11th March 1865.

Notification.

The Office of Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, has been removed from Calcutta to Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs. All communications on the Public Service should be addressed accordingly from and after this Notification.

F. J. Mouat,
Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

Fort William,
The 11th March 1865.

Notification.

I hereby give notice that by virtue of the power vested in me by Section 8 of Act IX. of 1865, and with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, I have appointed Baboo Chundermohun Chatterjea to be Deputy Registrar-General of Assurances, and to perform original registration under Sections 26 and 27 of Act XVI. of 1864.

W. L. Heeley,
Registrar-General.

The 3rd March 1865.

Notice.

Captain A. E. Campbell, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Nowgong Treasury from Mr. H. C. B. C. Raban, Deputy Commissioner, on the 7th instant, and has been empowered to draw Bills on the several Public Treasuries.

H. Hopkinson,
Commissioner of Assam.

Commissioner's Office;
Assam,
The 11th February 1864.

Education Notice

Medical College.

1. The Calcutta Medical College Session of 1865-66 will commence on the 15th June next.

2. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal of the Medical College, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4. P. M., on or before the 15th May next, when the vacant Free Presentations will be awarded.

3. The possession of the "Entrance Examination" Certificate of the Calcutta University will entitle Students to enter the Medical College without further examination.

4. The course of instruction given in the Calcutta Medical College is framed to meet the requirements of the Calcutta University for obtaining its Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

5. The Candidates who may fail in obtaining a Free Presentation may be admitted as Students on payment of an Entrance Fee of 15 Rupees, and a further sum of 5 Rupees monthly during the period of their stay at the College, provided they enter into a guarantee to follow out the College Curriculm to a close and to graduate at the Calcutta University. Candidates who do not intend to graduate in Calcutta, or who wish to attend only a few Course of Lectures, may be admitted as casual Students on payment of a Fee of 40 Rupees for each Course of Lectures, or 60 Rupees for six months' attendance upon any single branch of Hospital practice.

6. The Certificates of Lectures and Hospital attendance of the College are recognized by the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.

Norman Chevers, M. D.,
Principal, Medical College.

Calcutta;
Medical College Office,
The 16th March 1865.

A Revised Code of Rules for the award of Government Junior Scholarships is published for general information:—

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP RULES.

One Hundred and sixty Junior Scholarships are open annually to be competed for the University Entrance Examination by candidates educated in any School in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

2. These Scholarships are of three grades—ten of the first grade with stipends of Rupees (18) eighteen per mensem—fifty of the second grade with stipends of Rupees (14) fourteen per mensem—and a hundred of the third grade with stipends of Rupees (10) ten per mensem.

3. With the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction a Junior Scholarship may be held at any one of the "affiliated" Colleges which may be selected by the holder.

4. Each Scholarship is tenable for two years, provided that due progress, under a Collegiate course of Instruction, is regularly made by the holder—a certificate of the fact being submitted, at the end of the first year, by the Principal of his College.

5. The holder of a Junior Scholarship in a non-Government Institution is liable at any time to be examined by two persons appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, and approved by the Principal of the College to which he belongs, and, on proof of unsatisfactory progress, may be deprived of his Scholarship.

6. No candidate is eligible who did not study for the last twelve months at least, in the School to which he belonged at the time of presenting himself at the Entrance Examination.

7. The ten Scholarships of the first grade will be awarded to the ten candidates who obtain the greatest number of marks in the Entrance Examination.

8. The fifty Scholarships of the second grade are reserved for Schools situated within the five Collegiate circles of Calcutta, Hooghly, Kishnaghur, Berhampore, and Dacca—ten Scholarships for each circle—and will be awarded to the ten highest candidates from each who do not gain Scholarships of the first grade, provided their names appear in the first Division.

The Hooghly Circle includes—
Howrah, Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Barasat, Midnapore, and the Province of Orissa.

The Kishnaghur Circle includes—
Nuddea, Burdwan, Jessore, Tubna, Beerbhoom, Bancoorah, and Purnlya.

The Berhampore Circle includes—
Moorshedabad, Rajahahi, Maldah, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, and the Province of Behar.

The Dacca Circle includes—
Dacca, Furreedpore, Bograh, Burrisal, Chittagong, Tipperah, Sylhet, Cachar, Khasia, Mymensing, Rungpur, and Assam.

The Calcutta Circle includes—
The Town of Calcutta only.

9. Fifty Scholarships of the third grade are similarly reserved for the five Collegiate circles—ten for each circle—and will be awarded to the ten highest candidates from each who do not gain Scholarships of the first or second grade, provided their names appear either in the first Division or in the upper half of the second Division.

10. Scholarships not taken up under the two preceding rules by the circles for which they are reserved will be awarded to candidates from the General list in order of merit, provided they reach the prescribed standard.

11. The remaining fifty Scholarships of the third grade will be awarded, at the discretion of the Director of Public Instruction, to candidates who pass the Examination and appear deserving of reward and encouragement, although they may fail to reach the standard prescribed in the foregoing rules.

12. The holders of Scholarships in all Government Colleges are required to pay the usual monthly fees which are levied from other Students, provided always that no Scholarship-holder shall be required to pay a higher fee than Rupees (5) five per mensem.

W. S. Atkinson,
Director of Public Instruction.

The 22nd February 1865.

Calcutta Municipality.

NOTICE is hereby given that by a Resolution passed by the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta at the Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 6th instant, the Square hitherto known as "TANK SQUARE" will henceforth be called by the name of

DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

No. 1, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD,
The 8th March 1865.

Notice.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Audit and Examination of the Municipal Accounts for the year 1864 will, under Section 34 of Act VI. of 1863, be made at the Office of the Justices from and after the 25th of March instant, and that a copy of the Accounts to be audited and examined will be open, during Office hours, for the inspection of all persons interested from and after the 18th instant.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE;
1, *Chowringhee Road,*
The 14*th March* 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division VIII. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Garden Reach.
Ramnagore.
Singarattee.
Indree.
Dowlutpore.
Jharcoleah.
Sonie.
Bonshbereah.
Auddygungachur.
Kidderpore.
Bycantpore.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 8th of March next, sit daily (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Magistrate and Chairman

OFFICE OF THE MUNL. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
The 17th February 1865.

Municipality.

SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in accordance with the provisions of Section 84, Act III. (B. C.) of 1864, having directed the publication of the following Bye-Laws for the Suburbs of Calcutta in the *Calcutta* and *Bengallee Gazettes*, they are hereby published for general information :—

1. The external roofs and walls of any hut or any other building whatever about to be erected or renewed in or near any public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or any other inflammable material.

2. The Municipal Commissioners may cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of any house, building, wall or place in any highway the name by which such highway is to be known, and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such name, or put up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners.

3. The Municipal Commissioners may fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or building, or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting any highway, and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such number.

4. No person shall let loose, or cause or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn out animal into any highway, or into any place when such animal can escape into any highway.

5. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within two hours after its death, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Municipal Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which such premises may be situated; and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may determine; and in cases where the said person is not the owner of the animal and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

6. No person, after warning from the Municipal Commissioners, shall allow any pigs to be at large, or keep them otherwise than in closed pens.

7. No person shall suffer any offensive matter from any manufactory or place of business to flow into any river, nullah, canal, tank, or surface drain.

8. All dust, dirt, and rubbish of every kind the removal of which is undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners shall be deposited on the side of the road, and not more than ten yards from the entrance of the premises from which it has come, every morning between the hours of 4 A. M. and 8 A. M

9. No refuse resulting from any business, trade, or profession shall be removed by the Municipal Commissioners except on payment for removal at such rate as the Commissioners may determine, and any expense incurred on this account shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. No such refuse shall be deposited on any highway without permission from the Commissioners.

10. All dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewerage, soil, dung, and filth collected from the highways, houses, privies, sewers, and cesspools by the Municipal Commissioners shall be the property of the Commissioners, who shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale, thereof shall be applied to the purposes of the District Municipal Improvement Act.

11. No person shall in any way obstruct, or allow to be obstructed, any of the lanes, walks bye-ways, or other thoroughfares in any bazar by exposing for sale or accumulating, or allowing to be exposed for sale or to be accumulated, on any such lane, walk, bye-way, or thoroughfare any package or any other materials whatever.

12. Every owner, occupier, or farmer of any bazar shall, within fourteen days after he shall have notice from the Municipal Commissioners so to do, provide such latrines and urinals as in the opinion of the Commissioners may be necessary for the cleanliness and health of such bazar.

13. No owner, occupier, or farmer of any bazar, or shop shall sell or expose for sale, or permit to be sold or exposed for sale, or admit into, or permit to remain in any such bazar or shop any offensive meat, or fish, or decomposed vegetable matter, and every such owner, occupier, or farmer shall, without any delay, cause any such meat, fish, or vegetable matter to be at once removed to a place to be notified to him by the Municipal Commissioners. No such owner, occupier, or farmer shall obstruct any person appointed by the Commissioners for that purpose from entering and inspecting any such premises at any time between sunrise and sunset.

14. No person suffering from any contagious disease shall bathe in any bathing place set apart for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners.

15. No person shall throw, or cause to be thrown, any corpse or carcass, or any part of a corpse or carcass, upon any ground, or into any river, nullah, canal, drain, or tank.

16. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in any burial ground in a grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the coffin shall be at a less depth than four feet from the surface ground.

17. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, in any burial ground any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than six feet deep.

18. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in any burial ground at a less distance than four feet from any other existing grave.

19. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any burial place in any other line than that marked out by the Municipal Commissioners.

20 No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another body without the permission of the Municipal Commissioners.

21. No person when burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse or part of a corpse in any burning ground, shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or shall permit the clothes or other articles connected with the burning of such corpse to remain at or near such burning ground unless the same be completely reduced to ashes.

22. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse or part thereof to any burning ground, shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within four hours after its arrival at the said burning ground.

23. Every corpse, or part of a corpse, that has been kept or used for purposes of dissection must be removed in a closed vehicle in such manner as may prevent any offensive odour or any indecency.

24. Every person who shall commit an infringement of any of the foregoing Bye-Laws by doing any act prohibited by any such Bye-Law, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by any such Bye-Law, shall be liable to fine according to the scale laid down in the subjoined Table :—

TABLE OF FINES.

Bye-Laws.		Fines. Rs.	As.	P.
1	For making roofs and external walls of houses with combustible materials ...	10	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues ...	3	0	0
2	Defacing or injuring names of streets ...	5	0	0
3	" " numbers of houses	5	0	0
4	Letting loose diseased animals .	20	0	0
5	Not removing dead animals within two hours after death ..	10	0	0
6	Allowing pigs to be at large	5	0	0
7	" offensive matter from any manufactory into any river or nullah ..	20	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues ..	5	0	0
8	Depositing filth of any kind contrary to rules	10	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues ..	3	0	0
9	Depositing refuse without permission	20	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues .	5	0	0
10	Obstructing the lanes of a bazar	10	0	0
11	Not providing urinals and latrines in bazars as directed by the Municipal Commissioners	20	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues ...	5	0	0
12	Exposing or allowing unwholesome food for sale ..	20	0	0
13	Diseased persons bathing in public tanks	20	0	0
14	Throwing corpse or carcasses into any river, &c. .	10	0	0
15	For burying a corpse in a grave constructed of masonry of less depth than four feet ..	10	0	0
16	For burying a corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry of less than six feet deep .	10	0	0
17	For making graves at less than four feet apart	20	0	0
18	For making graves in other than regular lines ..	20	0	0
19	For opening a grave for the burial of a second body	20	0	0
20	For allowing corpses to remain without being completely reduced to ashes	20	0	0
21	For not burning a corpse within four hours after its arrival in any burning ghât .	20	0	0
22	For not removing in closed vehicles corpse used for dissection ..	20	0	0

H. A. COCKERELL,
Magistrate and Chairman to the Municipal Commr.'s for the Suburbs of Calcutta.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA ;
Alipore,
The 9th February 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division VII. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Jeerant.
Ramchundrapoor.
Ekbalpoor.
Mominpoor.
Duckhinsherpoor.
Rajarampoor.
Bullorampoor.
Sonadangah.
Alipore.
Majeerhaut.
Chetlah.
Doorgapoor.
Moyerpoor.
Shurherpoor.
Gopalpoor.
Radhanuggore.
Jail Alipore.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 10th of April next, sit daily (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNI. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
The 15th March 1865.

Dawks to Darjeeling.

THE Magistrate of Purneah is authorized to lay Dawks for travellers from Caragolah to Punkahbaree (at the foot of the hills) at the following rates :—

For a Dawk of eight bearers per stage, one banghy, and one musalchi.

	Miles.	Cost.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
From Cargolah to Purneah ...	28	15	15	0
„ to Kishengunj ..	68	40	5	6
„ to Titalyah ...	108	63	6	6
„ to Punkahbaree	138	87	0	9

Applicants for Dawks should be addressed to Baboo Prosono Coomar Rai Chodry, Head Clerk Magistrate's Office, Purneah.

All applications must be accompanied by a remittance and must be sent not less than two days beforehand.

JOHN BEAMES,
Offg. Magistrate.

PURNEAH ;
Magistrate's Office,
The 9th March 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 18th March 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	•	•	Inches.	lbs.
March ...	12	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	13	29·892	86·7	72·8	13·9	79·1	70·6	64·6	0·63	N. W. & N.		
	14	30·057	83·8	70·8	13·0	76·8	69·6	64·6	·67	N. W. & W. & N.		
	15	·029	84·3	70·6	13·7	76·7	69·0	63·6	·65	N. W.		
	16	·094	86·6	68·0	18·6	76·9	65·9	58·2	·54	W. & N. W.		
	17	·090	87·8	64·9	22·9	76·8	65·1	56·9	·52	N. W. & W.		
	18	·038	91·4	69·2	22·2	80·0	66·9	57·7	·48	W. & N. W.		

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	26·5
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	91·4
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92·8
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·58
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·64
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 18th current	...	4·30
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	1 02

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 20th March 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Dec. 28th ...	4 Cases, G. P. and Co. ...	Renown.
1865, Jan. 6th ...	4 Cases, L. and Co. ...	Ditto.
1864, Nov. 14th ...	1 Case, Captain Anderson, care of J. H. Desalis...	Str. Candia.
„ 14th ...	1 Parcel, James Brown ...	Ditto.
„ 14th ...	1 Case, F. W. B. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	1 Case, H. David, No. 3, Meredith's Lane ..	Str. Mooltan.
„ 30th ...	1 Case, A. Hume, Esq. ...	Ditto.
Dec. 14th ...	1 Trunk, G. Johnstone ...	Str. Nubia.
1865, Jan. 4th ...	5 Cases, B S ...	Burdwan.
„ 14th ...	25 Casks, S. J. L. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	1 Bale, Captain R. F. W. Cumberland, Sergeant's Mess ...	Renown.
„ 19th ...	1 Case, A B R H A ...	Middlesex.
„ 21st ...	1 Case, [S P] Y G ...	Renown.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 21st March 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 30th March 1865, will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Dec. 27th ...	1 Case, R R ...	Str. Erymanthe.
„ 30th ...	1 Case, [N] N C ...	Star of Denmark.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 21st March 1865.

J. A. Crawford,
Collector of Customs.

Berhampore Division.

UPWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of February 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Charcoal.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.		Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugiruttee ...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	30	1	123	40	1	23	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	30700	16110
Jelliughee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	9250	7575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4300	3500	...	...	...
Matabaugah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	650	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1200	600	...	...	...	49	12323	5788

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Tokers and Chowkors.	Number of Gole Katy.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhaugiruttee ...	Jungypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3650	1663	1	50	10	...	...	...	1	125	85	27	4600	1551	Under the Head of GRAIN comes Rice Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of PULSE, Gram, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c., are included.
Jelliughee ...	Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	107975	96575	...	...	...	2	1875	980	15	2500	2100	117	26125	20775	
Matabaugah ...	Kissengunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5550	2360	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	30	11	2325	940	

BERHAMPORE,
The 14th March 1865.

W. R. TUCKER, *Captain, R. E.*,
Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

Berhampore Division.

DOWNWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge in the Month of February 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Charcoal			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghooting.			Grain.		
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhaugiruttee	Jungypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	375	194	4	621	310	6	1323	760	1	175	80	...	...	...	103	24725	11846
Jellinghee	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	59750	43500	...	...	...	1	150	180	13	3950	2500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	8523	7275	1	600	475	...	...	...	84	36075	21250
Matabangah	Kissengunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	175	900 in No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1850	740	3	421	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Names of Rivers.	Names of Toll Offices.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			Remarks.
		Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Rafts.	Number of Dokers and Chowkers.	Number of Gole katty.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maundage by River Measurement.	Maundage of Cargo by estimate.	
Bhaugiruttee	Jungypore	22	5175	2505	...	...	...	875	2117	194	...	...	...	2	90	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	550	260	16	2930	1117	10	2823	1170	61	15400	4936	Under the Head of Grain comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of Pulse, Gram, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c &c., are included.
Jellinghee	Nuddea	123	35050	27900	97	61500	51250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	16450	13700	
Matabangah	Kissengunge	50	13825	6345	1	125	80	...	...	...	2	275	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25	120	...	...	...	1	75	1	13	2775	1195	

BERHAMPORE,
The 14th February 1865.

W R. TUCKER. *Captain, R. E.,*
Officiating Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

Notification.

Baboo Umbica Churn Roy, Deputy Collector of Bogra, has been placed in charge of the Bogra Treasury and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. H. Campbell,
Commr., Rajshahye Division.

The 9th March 1865.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 7th to 13th March 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
	Ft. In.	
Matabangah.		
Above Entrance in Gauges ...	7 9	
On the Entrance Shoal .	0 6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles	0 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah ...	Closed.	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles ...	1 6	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	4 0	
Bhaugiruttee.		
Entrance Bar ...	7 0	
Below the Entrance.	3 9	
Thence to Jeagunge	2 9	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 9	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2 9	
Jellinghee.		
Entrance ... Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...	Closed.	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ..	2 9	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 6	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 16th March 1865, ½ inch below Zero.

W. R. Tucker. *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exc. Engr., Berhampore Division.

Berhampore,
The 16th March 1865.

Notice.

Certain Effects, the property of Mr. G. Humphrey, late Agent of the Darjeeling Transit and Hotel Company, "Limited," are in the custody of this Court and will be given up to any person who establishes a claim to them. If not claimed within six months they will be sold.

John Beames,
Officiating Magistrate.

Purneah;
Magistrate's Office,
The February 1865.

Notification.

Baboo Ramnarain Somadhar, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Burdwan Treasury and is authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

C. F. Montresor,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office;
Beerbhoom,
The 7th March 1865.

Notice.

A Mela will be held at Katigorah, in Cachar, commencing on the 24th March 1865, corresponding with 12th Chyet 1271, being at the time of the Siddersur Baroni, and will continue as long as is considered necessary.

R. Stewart,
Deputy Commissioner.

Cachar;
Depy. Commr.'s Office,
The 18th January 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given that all the Khas Forests in Cachar containing Cautchouc trees, bounded on the East by Moneepoor; West by Sylhet; North by Assam, and South by Independent Tipperah, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder for a period of one year, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866, on the 31st March 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

J. F. Sherer,
Asst. Commissioner, in charge.

Cachar;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 6th December 1864.

Required for the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Darjeeling.

A Head Clerk and Record-keeper.
Also a Writer on Rupees 60 a month.
A ditto for the Deputy Registrar's Office on Rupees 50 a month.
Applications to be forwarded, with copies of Testimonials, to the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling.

No. 4.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Barrackpore up to 4 P. M. of the 27th March 1865, and opened there at noon on the day following, in the presence of attending parties, for the supply of the articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Forms of Tenders will be supplied by the undersigned on application.
3. Tenders to be superscribed—"Tende s for Table Rice or Tender for Moist Sugar."
4. Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
5. Separate Tender required for each Article and for each Station.
6. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the required Earnest Money by Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal Receipt.
7. Authorized Stamp duty must be paid by the successful competitor.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Tenders.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Probable Aggregate Quantity deliverable during Contract, may be more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Remarks.
	Class A.	From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.		Ration Grounds and Hospitals at Barrackpore, Chinsurah, and Berhampore.	Half-monthly or daily proportions; half an hour before sunrise as required.		Ten per cent. on probable annual outlay.	Very Best.	Master can be seen at the Commissariat Godown at Barrackpore.
1	Table Rice ...		Barrackpore ... 23,000 lbs. Chinsurah ... 22,000 " " Berhampore ... 11,000 " "			Barrackpore ... Rs. 100. Chinsurah ... " 100. Berhampore ... " 100.			
	Class B.								
2	Moist Sugar, Best, Benares, White ...		35,000 lbs. 35,000 " " 18,000 " "			Rs. 50. " 50. " 50.			

WILLIAM BRIGGS, *Major*,
Deputy Asstt. Comsy. General.

BARRACKPORE;
Exc. Commst. Office,
The 13th March 1865.

No. 14.

Commissariat Notice.

THE Assistant Commissary General invites Tenders for the supply of Boats for conveyance of Malt Liquor Hogsheads from Baloo Ghaut to the Railway Terminus at Howrah for one year from 1st May 1865.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 23rd March 1865, and opened at noon on the day following at No. 6, Park Street, where Form can be obtained.

G. S MACBEAN, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General.

FORT WILLIAM;
Commissariat Office,
The 16th March 1865.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about (2,000) two thousand Acres. more or less, situated in Doar Choygong, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of June 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the Conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

BOUNDARIES.

North—By Government Road.

South—By Mr. Sterne's Plantation and Morra Koolsee River.

East—By Kookooreah Jan.

West—By Sawelmaree Jan, Salbaree Hills, and low lands.

E. P. LLOYD,
Depy. Commr. of Revenue.

GOWAHATTY,
The 14th February 1865.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 200 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Shoonapoor and Mouzah Badrecpar, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre, on the 2nd day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH CACHAR;
Deputy Commr.'s Office,
The 14th February 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT No. 4.

East—Settled lands of Merashdars.

West—Badree Nuddee and settled lands of Merashdars.

North—Badree Nuddee.

South—Settled lands of Merashdars.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, consisting of about 3,600 Acres, situated in Thannah Bhuttearee, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," all claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lots will will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an Acre, on the second day of May 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

C. A. KELLY,
Offg. Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 11th March 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOTS.

LOT No. 65.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 1,000 Acres.

North—By the Burra Koomeria Serra.

South—By the Ghorah Marah and Andermanic Serra.

West—By the assessed lands at the Village Burra Koomeria.

East—By the ridge of the highest or Nizampore Range.

LOT No. 66.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 2,000 Acres.

North—By the Suker Kota Dallah.

South—By the Burriallia Serra.

West—By the assessed lands at Kossubpore.

East—By a line drawn at an angle of 21° west of north from a point 3¼ miles up the Barriala Serra.

LOT No. 69.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 600 Acres.

North—By the Barrallia Stream.

South—By the Muddun-ke Dallah.

West—By the assessed lands of the Villages of Setulpore and Kossubpore.

East—By a line drawn at 27° west of north from a point 1¼ miles up the Muddun-ke Dallah.

C. A. KELLY,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

Mr. W. C. STEWART having obtained an order of the Court for the withdrawal of his petition of Insolvency, I have no further claim against his Estate.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Official Assignee.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—One Hundred Lacs of Rupees.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—Rupees 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

Head Office ... *Calcutta.*
Branches ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

Madras ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

William Anderson, Esq., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

George Miller Blacker, Esq., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

Charles Estcourt Cresswell, Esq., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

Ferdinand Schiller, Esq., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

Baboo Doorgachurn Law, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

Baboo Heralaul Seal, *Zemindar.*

Baboo Potit Paubun Sein, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. Rustomjee, Esq., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

Sir John P. Grant, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. Wingrove, Esq., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. Hewett, Esq.

Offices in London... *No.* 12, *Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 0 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. Sawers,
Manager.

National Bank of India;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 14th March 1865.

LIABILITIES.				Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.				Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	...	2,20,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1 ...	...	...	...	81,87,210 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	...	0 0 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	1,62,45,330 12 6
Reserve Fund ...	...	...	...	17,61,170 5 8	Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto	...	...	...	17,55,788 8 4
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	...	Rs.	38,62,443 3 2	Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto	...	...	...	1,10,55,670 8 2
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	...	"	88,98,200 0 5 } 1,27,60,643 3 7	Dead Stock ditto	...	...	...	3,88,335 3 9
					Stamps ditto	...	...	...	10,630 13 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...	2,05,04,414 3 2	Balances with other Banks ...	...	...	...	5,47,185 13 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	...	2,11,660 8 9	Sundries	...	...	...	7,23,450 15 4
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	...	3,33,275 0 0					
Sundries	...	...	...	9,44,213 15 0					
					Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	...	Rs.	Nil
					Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	...	"	1,30,01,813 0 5
					Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	...	"	1,15,59,016 14 8
			Rupees	5,85,15,793 4 2				Rupees	5,85,15,793 4 2

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bank of Madras.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held on Tuesday, the 31st day of January 1865, the following Resolutions were adopted in terms of the authority vested in them by Clause VI., Act V. of 1862:—

1. That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the creation of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five new shares of Rupees one thousand each.

2. That such shares be issued or offered to the Proprietors at a premium of ten per cent. say at Rupees 1,100 each, and that they be allotted to shareholders in the proportion of one new share to each holder of two shares, and one half and one quarter share to each holder of one share and one half share respectively. Holders of odd quarter shares to receive, on application, Certificates entitling them to a half interest in a quarter share; two such Certificates lodged on or before the 30th June next will entitle the holder to one quarter share. If not so lodged the right to such quarter share shall be forfeited.

3. That the Proprietors entitled to claim the new issue shall be those whose names appear on the Register on the 1st day of March 1865, and that the Transfer Books be closed from the 2nd to the 13th day of March, both days inclusive.

4. That the amount of the new shares, together with premium thereon, shall be payable in four equal instalments in the following manner:—

Rupees 275 on or before 1st May 1865.
" 275 on or before 1st July "
" 275 on or before 1st Sept. "
" 275 on or before 1st Nov. "

5. That any new shares the amount of which, with premium as above, shall not be paid in full on the 31st December next, shall be absolutely forfeited to the Bank, and shall be disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

6. That upon all instalments paid up on account of new shares Interest shall be allowed, from date of payment to 31st December 1865, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

7. That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments on the prescribed dates shall be charged interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from such dates to the date of payment.

8. That Scrip Certificates be issued on payment of the first instalment, and that as soon as all the instalments (with any interest that may be due) on each new share shall have been paid up share certificates be given in exchange.

9. That the premium on the shares taken up by the Proprietors, and also any profit that may be realized on unclaimed and forfeited shares, be added to the Reserve Fund.

10. That the new shares shall be entitled to dividend from 1st January 1866.

11. That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to each Proprietor, and that they be duly advertised.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN MCIVER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF MADRAS,
The 31st January 1865.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of the petition of Ramseebuck Misser, Rogoonundun Misser, and Jodoonundun Misser, all, respectively, of Gazeepore, in the Town of Behar, but at present residing at Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on trade and business in co-partnership together at Calcutta as Shroffs and Commission Agents under the name, style, and firm of Ramsebuck Misser and Jodoonundun Misser; at Benares, under the name, style, and firm of Sewdyal Misser and Ramsebuck Misser; at Mirzapore, under the name, style, and firm of Ramsebuck Misser and Rogonundun Misser; at Gazeepore, under the name, style, and firm of Kissensebuck Misser and Ramsebuck Misser; at Patna, under the name, style, and firm of Kissensebuck Misser and Rogoonundun Misser, the said Ramsebuck Misser and Jodoonundun Misser, on the seventh day of September, and the said Rogoonundun Misser, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act of the eleventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty entitled an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.

Victoria by the grace of God of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Upon reading a petition of John Cochrane, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed Insolvent filed this day, and upon the application of Mr. Paliologus Attorney for the said Assignee, it is ordered that Mokoond Lall, who carries on business under the name and style of Shaik Lall Mahomed Ulleemeah, Roy Manick Chund, Hingun Lall, Goeool Chund, Luckmee Lall, Banee Lall, and Sew Churn, Sewsahoy Lall, severally named as Creditors of the said Insolvent in his Schedule and therein numbered respectively 9, 221, 223, 224, 225, and 229, being respectively served with this order, do personally or by their duly constituted agents or attorneys attend before this Court on Saturday, the first day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and in like manner from day to day until the further order of this Court and prove their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvents, and in default thereof shew cause why their names should not be expunged from the said Schedule as Creditors on the Estate of the abovenamed Insolvent.

Witness Sir Barnes Peacock, Knight, Chief Justice at Fort William in Bengal, the twenty first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(Sd.) C. T. Davis,

Chief Clerk.

Paliologus, *Attorney.*

In the matter of the petition of Ramseebuck Misser, Ruggoonundun Misser and Juddoonun-Misser, all respectively of Ghazeepore, in the Province of Behar, but at present residing at Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on trade and business in co-partnership together at Calcutta as Shroffs and Commission Agents under the name, style, and firm of Ramseebuck Misser and Juddoonundun Misser; at Benares, under the name, style, and firm of Sewdyal Misser and Ramseebuck Misser; at Mirzapore, under the name, style, and firm of Ramseebuck Misser and Ruggoonundun Misser; at Gazeepore, under the name, style, and firm of Kissensebuck Misser and Ramseebuck Misser; at Patna, under the name, style, and firm of Kissensebuck Misser and Ruggoonundun Misser, the said Ramseebuck Misser and Juddoonundun Misser, on the seventh day of September, and the said Ruggoonundun Misser on the fifth day of October one thousand eight hundred and fifty, were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the provisions of the Act of the eleventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India."

Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:

Upon reading a petition of John Cochrane, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed Insolvents filed this day, and upon the application of Mr. Paliologus, Attorney for the said Assignee, it was ordered that Jumlah Dass Sewpersaud, named as a Creditor of the said Insolvents in their Schedule and numbered 181, being served with this order, do personally, or by his duly constituted agents or attorney, attend before this Court on Saturday, the first day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and in like manner from day to day until the further order of this Court, to prove his claim against the estate of the said Insolvent, and in default thereof to shew cause why his name should not be expunged from the said Schedule as a Creditor on the estate of the above named Insolvents.

L. S.

Witness Sir Barnes Peacock, Knight, Chief Justice at Fort William in Bengal, the thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

C. T. Davis,

Chief Clerk.

N Paliologus, *Attorney.*

Borneo Company, "Limited."

Notice.

During my absence Mr. William Alexander is authorized to sign for the Borneo Company, "Limited."

H. Knowles.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that in the event of no claim being made to the unclaimed Dividends hereunder mentioned within six months from this date they will be paid into Court:—

ESTATE OF SAUNDERS, MAY, FORDYCE AND CO.

NAMES OF CREDITORS.	Numbers of Bills.	Amount of Claims in £. s. d.	Amount of Claims in Rs. As. P.	10th Dividend at 14 annas per Cent. Rs. As. P.
Watson and Co. ...	1756	128 14 3	10,281 10 8	89 15 5
	9	58 15 8		
	7	43 7 6		
	262	214 12 9		
	260	128 14 3		
	114	130 11 0		
	415	130 5 0		
	448	282 11 9		
	709	10 0 0		
	1881	18 14 7		
	534	38 18 9		
J. Weaver ...	529	50 0 0	1,391 4 11	12 2 9
	407	25 0 0		
	463	41 8 10		
	530-1	57 5 11		
J. Warrall ...	0	0 0 0	66 6 0	0 9 3
N. A. Staples ...	528	5 2 7	741 12 7	6 7 10
	204	100 0 0		
Robert Brown ...	538	20 0 0	148 4 11	1 4 9
Turner, Sands and Co. ...	611-12	4,000 0 0	61,405 13 6	537 4 9
	361	3,000 0 0		
J. Stacy and Co. ...	682	37 13 3	347 2 0	3 0 7
W. D. H. Oehme, Attorney for Hollway and Co. ...	476	61 13 9	438 2 9	3 13 3
R. B. Straud, for Lieutenant Chambers..	370	200 0 0	1,766 9 3	15 7 3
T. E. Rogers ...	220	512 10 0	5,811 7 9	50 13 7
	436	100 0 0		
	624	33 10 0		
	623	16 10 0		
Revd. Thomas Wood ...	690	22 18 4	227 12 10	1 15 10
Leach, Diggles and Co. ...	311	200 0 0	7,432 8 5	65 0 6
	388	350 0 0		
	389	300 0 0		
John Jenkins, account at Hon'ble R. Forbes ...	495	80 0 0	4,762 14 3	41 10 9
	1950	300 0 0		
	419	90 0 0		
	582	80 0 0		
	571	20 0 0		
James Sutherland ...	1845	100 0 0	1,636 6 3	14 5 0
	1919	35 0 0		
	104	61 17 6		
A. Paul ...	625	10 0 0	367 15 8	3 3 6
	609	40 0 0		
Hugh Dalrymple ...	1954	100 0 0	6,538 12 9	57 3 4
	371	300 0 0		
	372	200 0 0		
	212	200 0 0		
D. Macdonald, for Estate of Mrs. Crawley ...	385	80 0 0	2,016 15 10	17 10 5
	497	80 0 0		
	615	100 0 0		
Gladstone, Wyllie and Co. ...	1808	316 7 9	16,049 5 3	140 6 11
	1910	61 2 3		
	1831	300 0 0		
	1897	300 0 0		
	621	240 11 2		
	1832	700 0 0		
J. Morgan, for G. Turner ...	202	24 4 8	175 2 11	1 8 6

Names of Creditors.	Numbers of Bills.	Amount of Claims in £. s. d.	Amount of Claims in Rs. As. P.	10th Dividend at 14 annas per Cent. Rs. As. P.
J. S Biss ...	508	39 7 6	1,632 2 8	14 4 6
	1725	50 0 0		
	1859	24 14 10		
	604	23 13 11½		
	225	25 5 3		
	224	30 6 3		
D. Macdonald, for the Bengal Mariners and General Widows' Fund ...	400	150 0 0	1,353 6 0	11 13 5
Syed Hassen Baften ...	0	0 0 0	205 8 9	1 12 9
W. N. Cearns ...	588	16 0 0	662 10 9	5 12 9
	494	10 0 0		
	707	36 0 0		
Hew Dalrymple, for R. Gauthony ...	1868	100 0 0	694 6 9	6 1 1
Thomas Henry LeMaister ...	1842	200 0 0	3,505 3 3	30 10 9
	536	120 0 0		
	343	100 0 0		
	665	16 0 0		
Gunter, Greenaway and Co. ...	20	317 6 10	14,202 3 6	124 4 3
	14	60 9 0		
	401	77 13 5		
	15	28 7 9		
	666	117 18 11		
	403	27 6 9		
	471	50 5 1		
	402	75 4 7		
	1944	80 16 8		
	248	265 8 10		
	404	20 14 1		
	79 & 472	336 3 11		
	17	47 2 9		
	77	45 11 7		
	19	62 14 6		
	18	43 14 0		
P. Peard ...	336	37 0 0	703 11 3	6 2 6
	646	60 0 0		
J. W. Grant ...	116	500 0 0	4,365 13 2	38 3 2
D. Wilson and Co. ...	32	311 11 6	2,098 15 3	18 5 11
P. Pittar, by his Attorney C. J. Pittar...	153	110 0 0	762 14 10	6 10 9
Thomas Edmond ...	643	50 0 0	355 13 6	3 1 9
J. Andrew ...	192	50 0 0	355 0 7	3 1 8
Henry Handley ...	656	23 16 8	195 1 6	1 11 3
C. H. Pickford, for Mrs. Roebuck ...	191	70 0 0	560 0 0	4 14 5
T. Caird ...	1879	223 8 9	1,985 10 8	17 5 11
J. P. Meik, Bills held by J. L.Budden ...	1936	65 0 0	1,258 7 11	11 0 4
	1903	50 0 0		
	69	50 0 0		
William Jaffray, by his Attorney J. H. Wingate ...	513	20 0 0	148 13 4	1 4 11
J. H. Kneebone ...	704	20 0 0	196 5 7	1 11 6
F. Mayer and Co. ...	236	95 19 10	663 8 3	5 12 10
Khaza Musyjee ...	1977	155 6 5	3,083 4 2	26 15 3
	1978	169 13 7		
	535	40 0 0		
C. H. West ...	670	15 0 0	283 13 7	2 7 1
	445	10 0 0		
	17	10 0 0		
Cecil Huttman ...	537	20 0 0	505 9 8	4 6 9
	610	50 0 0		
Proprietors of the *Bombay Times* ...	0	0 0 0	84 8 11	0 11 10
Captain R. Smyth ...	64	200 0 0	1,338 10 2	11 11 5
J. H. Fergusson, for Charles Thomson and Co. ...	70	400 0 0	3,374 2 3	29 8 4
R. B. Brittridge, for Mrs. M. H. Bruard	667	111 17 6	1,041 0 7	9 1 9
J. R. Engledue, for Stephen Page ...	698	27 14 9	258 2 6	2 4 1

Names of Creditors.	Numbers of Bills.	Amount of Claims in £. s. d.	Amount of Claims in Rs. As. P.	10th Dividend at 14 annas per Cent. Rs. As. P.
John Spence and Co, for Stone and Gunter ...	189	100 0 0	1,569 15 6	13 11 9
	268	100 0 0		
C. E. Schoene, for W. A. Graham and Co. ...	141	500 0 0	9,897 1 3	86 9 7
	218	750 0 0		
C. J. Pittar ...	631	25 0 0	184 0 9	1 9 9
Macvicar, Smith and Co. ...	196	2,000 0 0	17,375 1 5	152 0 6
J. Lindsay, for S. W. Bradburry ...	647	10 0 0	82 10 10	0 11 6
S. P. Griffiths, for A. Orr, Ewing and Co. ...	616	1,500 0 0	13,288 15 5	116 4 5
Thomas Payne ...	1889	100 0 0	2,609 2 6	22 13 3
	453	220 0 0		
D. Begg ...	199	1,000 0 0	8,827 4 8	77 3 9
J. G. Gollan, for John Davidson ...	187	33 15 7	242 2 9	2 1 10
J. D. Kock ...	569	15 0 0	113 2 0	0 15 10
Nicol Macnicol ...	207	50 0 0	352 1 3	3 1 3
James Hume, Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India ..	255	10 0 0	73 5 2	0 10 3
Kelsalls and Co. ...	171	750 0 0	12,827 14 3	112 3 11
	172	750 0 0		
W. H. Smith ...	48	10 0 0	69 5 0	0 9 8
N. S. Sweedland ...	489	50 0 0	882 13 9	3 5 6
Hadjee Jackeriah Mahomed ...	0	0 0 0	183 7 0	1 9 8
Watson and Co., for Robert Whyte ...	30	100 0 0	1,684 2 0	14 11 9
	578	100 0 0		
Balance of Account Rs. ...	0	100 0 0		
R. Stewart and Co., for Calcutta Insurance Co. ...	299	1,000 0 0	8,577 6 0	75 0 9
Thomas Pain ...	1948	1,026 0 10	43,890 2 8	384 0 7
	1149	1,045 6 1		
	1813	773 14 3		
	1780	185 5 11		
	1814	177 18 2		
	359	2010 8 4		
R. Scott Thomson, for Mrs. Cowan ...	130	130 0 0	887 9 7	7 12 3
W. H. Palmer ...	0	0 0 0	1,168 13 5	10 3 7
P. M. Stavers ...	684	80 0 0	719 15 8	6 4 9
Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., for Royal Bank of Scotland ...	233	400 0 0	3,437 3 6	30 1 2
J. S. Judge ...	1773	100 0 0	710 5 7	6 3 5
C. S. Francis, for E. Smith ...	66	75 0 0	548 15 3	4 12 7
D. MacDonald, for A. McKinnon ...	498	50 0 0	351 8 2	3 1 2
Allan, Deffel and Co., Secretary, Equitable Insurance Society ...	37	39 2 7	585 6 10	5 1 11
	119	124 3 10		
E. P. Griffiths, for Thomas Heath ...	1940	200 0 0	1,367 14 4	11 15 6
Aylwin and Co., account Melhuish, Gray and Co. ...	1958	96 1 9	996 10 1	8 11 6
George Dearman ...	360	588 0 11	5,169 15 10	45 3 9
Henry Chapman, account L C. Carter...	1776	100 0 0	907 2 8	7 15 0
Hurrish Chunder Bose ..	257	64 19 8	555 4 0	4 13 8
J. D. Campbell ..	0	696 4 6	5,983 14 10	52 5 9
H. Smith, account R B. Rodda ..	671	250 0 0	2,305 6 4	20 2 9
Gunter, Greenaway and Co., account T. Dunkin ...	45 & 47	400 0 0	3,618 13 6	31 10 6
John Jenkins, account R. Roope, Executor of C. Roope ...	306	100 10 0	898 8 9	7 13 9
H. Smelt ...	710	20 0 0	183 3 3	1 9 7
Julius Kohn, account A. J. Sealfield and Heynam and Alexander ...	391	445 18 2	7,059 0 10	61 12 3
	562	23 17 10		
	0	144 18 6		
	0	144 2 0		
J. Acheson, account G. Scovel ...	580	137 10 1	1,227 1 0	10 11 9
D. McCallum, for R. A. Coward ...	1854	208 4 1	1,442 1 0	12 9 10
Allan, Deffell and Co., for J. Reid ...	264	298 3 4½	2,564 2 2	22 6 11
D. C. Low ...	335	81 0 0	577 4 5	5 0 9
D. C. Low, for Revd. B. M. Gave ..	334	101 0 10	697 14 1	6 1 9

Names of Creditors.	Numbers of Bills.	Amount of Claims in £. s. d.	Amount of Claims in Rs. As. P.	10th Dividend at 14 annas per Cent. Rs. As. P.
Thomas Andrew, for Mrs. H. Roebock...	191	70 0 0	492 10 10	4 5 0
F. Rogers ...	555-56	50 0 0	364 7 0	3 3 0
Robert Robertson, Executor of John Davison ...	0	0 0 0	724 10 10	6 5 5
Macdonald and Dekinson by their Attorney Donald Macdonald ...	0	0 0 0	*456 13 '3	4 0 0
Smith, Huffnagle and Co., for H. Wenchman ...	424	50 0 0	453 10 5	3 15 6
Campbell, and Co. ...	157	2,000 0 0	17,058 8 7	149 4 2
Judge, Vrignon, and Newmarch, account J. Davidson	350	100 0 0	1,087 4 0	9 8 2
A. Thomson ...	342	75 7 10	519 0 9	4 8 8
Milroy and Sons, for G. Shearwood ...	597	126 17 5	1,295 11 6	11 5 4
R. Campbell, for James Houston Mackinlay ...	630	500 0 0	4,453 1 4	38 15 5
J. H. Fergusson, for Ranson and Co. ...	280	109 2 0	951 4 6	8 5 2
H. M. Elliot ..	1770	61 12 4	561 0 0	4 14 6
Adolph Kohn, for J. H. Cohn ...	1918	51 16 11	2,860 3 11	25 0 5
	59	100 0 0		
	183	50 0 0		
	390	100 0 0		
	197	50 0 0		
	1807	25 0 0		
Charles Huffnagle and Co., and for William Tyson ...	568	50 0 0	10,62 12 7	9 4 9
	660	69 4 8		
Joseph Patten ..	599	83 8 1	751 6 4	6 9 2
Crump, Schorn and Co. ..	608	50 0 0	358 0 3	3 2 1
Eglinton, McClure and Co., for G. H. Blackburn and Co. ..	132	214 7 0	1,437 1 7	12 9 2
Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., account G. F. McClintock ...	129	126 0 0	869 9 3	7 9 9
Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., account G. Lindsay ...	321	150 0 0	1,341 4 2	11 11 9
Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., account Major-General G. Cartwright ..	701	50 0 0	476 1 0	4 2 7
W. Wienholt, for Ryder, Wienholt and Co. ...	1828	1,000 0 0	6,776 0 10	59 4 7
Thurburn, Mathewson and Co., for A. D. Fordyce, separate account ..	195	150 0 0	1,340 3 11	11 11 7
Thurburn, Mathewson, and Co., for T. McAlpin, and Co. ...	490	108 6 8	956 8 2	8 5 11
Thurburn, Mathewson and Co., for Thomas Burnell ...	175	88 8 2	602 13 2	5 4 4
C. R. Prinsep, for Mrs. Lock ...	1869	25 0 0	183 7 8	1 9 8
R. F. Calrow ...	254	100 0 0	679 11 5	5 15 2
J. S. Judge, for T. Hawkins ...	1943	60 12 6	425 8 1	3 11 6
Thurburn, Mathewson and Co., for D. Robinson, now Fletcher, Alexander and Co., for T. Muir ...	484	29 17 1	269 12 8	2 5 9
Thurburn, Mathewson and Co., for J. Bibby and Son ..	355	61 17 7	550 8 0	4 13 0
E. M. Cowell and Co. ...	420	62 8 0	553 9 2	4 13 6
T. M. Robinson, for T. W. Miln ..	0	9 1 11	75 4 0	0 10 6
James Nephews and Co. ...	0	0 0 0	1,401 10 6	12 4 2
J. P. Meik ...	65	100 0 0	1,006 0 6	8 12 10
	69	50 0 0		
James Davidson ...	78	16 6 5	117 7 7	1 0 5
James Dow Kennedy ...	79	310 12 1	2,067 8 0	18 1 5
A. Mackintosh ...	115	100 0 0	727 15 1	6 5 11
	213	5 0 0		
A. Lingham ...	1798	100 0 0	850 0 0	7 7 0

Calcutta,
The 9th March 1865.

John Cochrane,
Official Assignee.

Sale.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Kashonauth Pundit

vs.

Byjonauth Pundit.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., the Receiver in the above cause, will offer for sale, under Order of the High Court, dated 4th April 1864,—

At the Receiver's Office,

At noon, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the following properties, portion of the Estate of the late Raj Runee Dabee:—

Lot 1.—Four beegahs of land, or thereabouts, at Kuriah, in Dhee Punchanogram, described in one thousand eight hundred and forty-six as bounded, East by a house and land of Madub Sircar; West by the Company's Road; North by land of Peer Ally Butcher, and South by garden ground of Mr. Smith.

Lot 2.—The Soonderbun Grant called Sudahnundpore, being Lot 64 in Captain Hodge's Map.

Watkins & Stokoe.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, the 17th March 1865.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the thirtieth day of March instant, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the premises lately known as Insolvent Court House premises, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Shaik Jobedally and Shaik Golam Shurruff,—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Shaik Jobedally of, in, and to a Durputtooniah Talook called or known by the name or description of Mouzah Manickdeepa, Chowkee Manickdeepa and Allumkoosee, situate, lying, and being at Mundleghaut in the Zillah of Hooghly, called or known as Lot Bengulpore, the annual Maulgoozaree payable to the Puttooniadar of which is Company's Rupees 855.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

H. Dundas,
Sheriff.

Notice.

The adjourned General Meeting of Shareholders of the Eastern Cachar Tea Company, "Limited," will be held at the Registered Office, No. 8-1, Old Court House Corner, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

By Order of the Directors,

James Young,
Acting Agent and Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 1st March 1865.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of John Gonsalves, formerly of Wellesley Square, in Calcutta, an Assistant in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department, then travelling as an Extra Assistant in the Foreign Office with the Camp of the Governor General, then next of Taltollah, in Calcutta aforesaid, then travelling as an Extra Assistant in the Foreign Office with the Camp of the Governor General, subsequently of Wellington Square, in Calcutta aforesaid, an Officiating Assistant in the Legislative Branch of the Bengal Office, and now and since the 1st day of March instant a Prisoner for debt in the Calcutta Jail, an Insolvent.

Insolvent in person.

On Tuesday, the 14th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

In the matter of Unnuntpersaud, of Moorgeehutta, in Calcutta, Merchant, lately carrying on business at Bhaugulpore, in the Upper Provinces of India, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 10th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Tarrucknath Mookerjee and Collydoss Bonnerjee, lately carried on business in Old China Bazar, in Calcutta, as Merchants, under the style and firm of Chatterjee Nephews and Co., lately living and residing at Burranagore, in the 24-Pergunnahs, but at present residing at Tuntunneeah, in Calcutta, Insolvents.

On Thursday, the 9th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Weskin, *Attorney.*

In the matter of John Robert Macdonald, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the first Court day in March 1866 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all

liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Robertson and Payne, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 14*th March* 1865.

In the matter of William Charles Stewart, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 11th day of March instant, it was ordered that the petition of the said Insolvent filed in this Court seeking for relief under the provisions of the Act be dismissed; but this order is not to affect or annual any act or thing heretofore done by the Official Assignee, and that the Assignee do deliver over to the said Insolvent all the Estate and Effects, Monies, Goods, Books and Papers now remaining in the hands of the said Assignee belonging to the Estate of the said Insolvent after deducting therefrom his Commission and all lawful charges incurred by him.

Lyons, Dodd, and Orr, *Attornies.*

In the matter of Francis Norman Oehme, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 11th day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of April next, and that the Official Assignee do, at the costs and charges of the said Insolvent, produce, or cause to be produced, the Books of account of the said Insolvent which are with the said Official Assignee's Agent at Allahabad, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Edward Shearin, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 11th day of March instant, an Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 2nd day of August last to the 1st day of March 1865 was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st day of April next, should be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a Dividend.

☞ "*Any Creditor or other person interested "who intend to establish or oppose any claim upon "the Estate of the said Insolvent may attend and be "heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three "clear days before the day of hearing.*"

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of George May, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 11th day of March instant, an Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 1st day of January 1864 to the 28th day of February 1865 was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st day of April next, should be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a Dividend.

☞ "*Any Creditor or other person interested "who intend to establish or oppose any claim upon "the Estate of the said Insolvent may attend and "be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk "three clear days before the day of hearing.*"

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Ange Hadengue, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 11th day of March instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Thomas James Canning, an Insolvent } On Saturday, the 11th day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 1,150-14-11 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent as a Dividend, at the rate of Company's Rupees 5 per cent., upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule when and so soon as such debts, or any of them, shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Nobogopaul Mookerjee, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 11th day of March instant, it was ordered that the petition of the said Insolvent filed in this Court seeking for relief under the provisions of the said Act be dismissed; but this order is not to affect or annul any act or thing heretofore done by the Official Assignee, and that the said Assignee do deliver over to the said Insolvent all the Estate and Effects, Monies, Goods, Books and Papers now remaining in the hands of the said Assignee belonging to the Estate of the said Insolvent after deducting therefrom his Commission and all lawful charges incurred by him; and also retaining in his hands sufficient monies to meet the claims of the following Creditors, namely:—Nos. 28, 31, 36, 37 and 43, who have not consented, and after paying out of the balance in his hands (if any) the taxed costs of Mr. Mackertich, the Insolvent's Attorney.

Mackertich, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Bholanauth Mullick, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Ramkony Sircar, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Hurrymohun Shaw and others, Insolvents.

In the matter of Ange Hadengue, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 11th day of March instant, by four several Orders of this Court, the said Insolvents were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., as to all persons named in their Schedules as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively.

Pearson, *Attorney.*
Mackertich, *Attorney.*
Sims, *Attorney.*
Carruthers, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Chundernath Ghose, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 11th day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until

Saturday, the 1st day of April next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be withdrawn, and that the said Insolvent, being served with this order, do peremptorily attend before this Court on the said 1st day of April next, and in default thereof a writ of attachment do issue out of, and under the seal of this Court against the said Insolvent for disobedience of this order, unless the said Insolvent shall shew good cause to the contrary on the said 1st day of April next at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Takoordoss Mitter, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 11th day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 400-12-3 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent as a Dividend, at the rate of Company's Rupees 12-8 per cent., upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule when and so soon as such debts, or any of them, shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Goberdhone Doss, lately carrying on business as a Cloth Merchant at Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, and at present residing at Seekdar Bagan, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 17th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Goberdhone Doss, lately carrying on business as a Cloth Merchant at Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, and at present residing at Seekdar Bagan, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Comissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 27th day of March instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent "desirous of opposing such application must appear "before the said Court at the time and place afore-"said.*"

Pearson, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21st March 1865.

Sea Salt Company, "Limited."

An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Sea Salt Company, "Limited," will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 33, Jackson's Ghât Street, on Friday, the 31st instant, at noon, for the purpose of submitting the Accounts, for the appointment of Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

Mackey & Co.,
Secretaries.

Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the Second Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company (postponed from the 28th ultimo) will be held at the Company's Office, at noon of Thursday, the 30th instant, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts for the past year, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 30th instant inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
William Moran and Co.,
Agents.

No 3, Church Lane,
The 1st March 1865.

Labac Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's registered Office, No. 7, Mission Row, Calcutta, on the 15th April 1865, for the purpose of confirming the sale of the property belonging to the Company, passing a Resolution for the voluntary winding up of its affairs, and appointing Liquidators as provided for in Sections XCIII. and XCIV. of Act XIX. of 1857.

By Order of the Directors,
Begg, Dunlop & Co.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta
The 14th March 1865.

Jeypore Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice.

The First Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company No. 7, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, at noon, on Friday, the 31st instant, to declare an *ad interim* Dividend and to receive the Directors' Report.

By Order,
B. Smyth & Co.,
Secretaries.

North-West Indigo Association, "Limited."

Notice.

The Third Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Association, No. 2, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at noon, to receive the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the past year, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

S. G. Balmer,
Secretary

Tirhoot Indigo Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the Third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, at noon, on Friday, the 31st instant, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts for the year ending 31st December last, altering the Articles of Association by empowering the Directors to do all necessary acts for disposing of a certain portion of the Company's property to be specified at the said Meeting, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to 31st instant, both days inclusive

By Order of the Directors,

William Moran & Co.,

Agents.

Calcutta,
The 16th March 1865.

Bengal Tea Company, "Limited."

The Ninth Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 14, Strand, on Friday, the 31st instant, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1864, to declare a Dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought before it.

The Meeting will also be made Special to take into consideration certain alterations in the Deed, *viz*—In respect to the application of Regulations Nos. 70 and 71, in Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857, to this Company, and to provide that the extent of Tea cultivation be limited to 2,000 acres.

A. H. Blechynden,

Secretary.

The 20th March 1865.

Muttuck Tea Company, "Limited."

The Third Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Lyons' Range, on Thursday, the 13th April proximo, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely, to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Income and Expenditure for the past year, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

Turner, Morrison & Co.,

Secretaries.

Albert Life Assurance Company.

Indian Branch.

During my absence from Calcutta, or until further notice, Mr. C. H. Ogbourne will officiate as Manager of the Indian Branch.

By Authority of the Directors,

W. B. Walls,

Acting Manager.

Calcutta,
The 20th March 1865.

South Cachar Company, "Limited."

An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the South Cachar Company, "Limited," will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 33, Jackson's Ghât Street, on Tuesday, the 11th April next, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the Half-year ending the 28th February last and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

Mackey & Co.,

Secretaries.

Gola Ghat Assam Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice.

The Fourth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Strand, on Friday, the 31st instant, at noon, to receive the Directors' Report and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

R. Gentle,

Secretary.

The British Indian Tea Company, "Limited."

An Ad-interim Dividend at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, Free of Income Tax, or Rupees four, four annas per Share for the Six months ending 31st December 1864, has been declared by the London Board on the Capital called up, *viz.* Rupees 140 per Share, and is now payable at the Calcutta Office of the Company.

Gordon, Stuart & Co.,

Agents of the British Indian Tea Company, "Limited."

6, Church Lane,
The 22nd March 1865.

Notice.

The undersigned having arranged with his Creditors has, with the permission of the Court, withdrawn his petition of insolvency.

W. C. Stewart.

Calcutta,
The 14th March 1865.

Notice.

Mr. William Alexander was admitted Partner in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

George Henderson & Co.

Lost,

First-half of a Currency Note, No. 62917, for Rupees 10. Payment has been stopped at the Bank.

Just Published,

A Bengali Translation of the Instructions to Registering Officers under Act XVI. of 1864, with the Forms of Statements; translated by Radhanath Bysack, with the sanction of the Registrar-General. Sold by Messrs. Lepage and Co. Price, two annas.

Lost,

SECOND-halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{73}$08665 and 08514, of Rupees 500 each, and Nos. $\frac{A}{78}$23636, 25029, 25482, and 17229, of Rupees 1,000 each. Payment stopped at the Bank.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 914.

The 13th March 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Mooltan* will be closed on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	Vià Marseilles.	Vià Southampton.
Postage.	Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
	„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
	„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0

There will be no After-Packet.

No. 916.

The 15th March 1865.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 29th instant will be closed at this Office at 6 P. M. each day as follows:—

Vid Southampton on the 21st March 1865.
Via Marseilles on the 22nd „ „

Letters and papers for transmission *vid* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 21st and 22nd instant, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps of letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

Rates of Postage.

	Vià Southampton.	Vià Marseilles.
Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 4 0	Rs. 0 6 8
„ 1 „	„ 0 8 0	„ 0 13 4

No. 917.

The 15th March 1865.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 8th March 1865 and the safe Dâk of the 7th idem arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 918.

The 17th March 1865.—The Overland Mail *vid* Bombay and Marseilles closes at 6 P. M. on the 22nd instant. There will be no Express on this occasion.

No. 920.

The 17th March 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 922.

The 20th March 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, and Madras, for transmission per Steamer *Moulmein*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 31st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 923.

The 20th March 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Cheduba*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 31st instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 926.

The 21st March 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *John Bright*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 6 P. M., instead of the 21st, as previously notified.

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Bhaugulpore, will be put up to sale, in the Bhaugulpore Collectorate, on 27th March 1865, corresponding with 15th Chyte 1272 *F. S.*, Monday:—

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix.

No. of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the Rent Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
4 Of Purneah	No. 100 of Purneah ... / „ 3957 of Bhaugulpore	Madhopoor, Pergunnah Harawut	56 2 10	4 8 6	0 0 9	4 9 3	9 1 0	
10 Of Purneah	„ 255 of Purneah ... / „ 3964 of Bhaugulpore	Kuteehra, Pergunnah Harawut	166 1 21	17 11 11	0 2 11	17 14 10	35 7 10	
11 Of Purneah	„ 125 of Purneah .. / „ 3959 of Bhaugulpore	Gobindpoor Kullan, Pergunnah Harawut ..	36 0 7	4 2 4	0 0 8	4 3 0	8 4 8	
13 Of Purneah	„ 536 of Purneah .. / „ 3971 of Bhaugulpore	Jewachpoor, Pergunnah Harawut	68 1 34	5 0 0	0 0 10	5 0 10	10 0 0	

BHAUGULPORE COLLECTORATE,
the 7th February 1865.

H. R. MADOCKS,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estates, situated in the District of Patna, will be put up to sale, in the Patna Collectorate, on Thursday, the 23rd March 1865, corresponding with 11th Chyte 1272 *Fusly.*

The Purchasers of these Estates will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix:—

Number of Estate of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	4	Aymah Waleechuck Motalukey Hashmool Hushim, situated in Rukbeh Rampore Singriawan Mohomedpore Singriawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	3 1 29	4 1 6	...	4 1 6	1 2 0	
	94	Chuck Burah Koorwa Motalukey Hashmool Hushim, *viz.* Rukbeh Singriawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	7 1 19	8 11 10	...	8 11 10	2 0 0	
	103	Chuck Budduroodeen Sheikhun, *viz* Rukbeh Rampore Singriawan, Pergunnah Sanda	26 2 4	24 11 0	...	24 11 0	13 12 0	The area and Sudder Jumma of the entire 16 annas are entered in columns 4 and 5. The confiscated share of Bukoree Sing, absconded offender, will be sold.
	114	Chuck Bhotoo Kullan Motalukey Hushmool Hushim, *viz.* Rukbeh Rampore Singriawan and Mohomedpore Singrawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	24 3 20	27 8 3	...	27 8 3	12 0 0	
	262	Chuck Ruza Kullan Motalukey Hashmool Hushim, *viz.* Rukbeh Singriawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	23 3 7	24 11 6	...	24 11 6	8 12 0	
	489	Mullik Auhur Motalukey Hashmool Hushim Uz Rukbeh Rampore Singriawan and Mohomedpore Singriawan, Pergunnah Sanda.	10 3 28	13 15 5	...	13 15 5	5 0 0	
	642	Wakeh Mushoodpore, Pergunnah Ghyaspore.	4 0 8	...	...	...	218 12 0	These plots will be sold "Revenue-free."
	26	Abdool Ruhumapore, Pergunnah Bhempore.						

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 25th January 1865.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate, situated in the District of Bhullooah, will be put up to sale, in the Bhullooah Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 5th April 1865 *A. D.*, corresponding with the 24th Choitro 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.* :—

1. That the purchase will have effect from 1271 *B. S.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			6.	7.
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergúnnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
39	1420	Chur Siddhee, Pergunnah Sundeep..	22,881 0 12	8,742	87	8,829	17,484	Chur Siddhee is the joint undivided property of Government and private individual, *viz.* 5*a.* 7*g.* 3*c.* 2*k.* belongs to Bhawanee Churn Zemindar and rest to Government. The Area and Revenue shewn in columns 4 and 5 represent the Government share only.

BHULLOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 22nd November 1864.

G. A. PEPPER,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned surplus Railway land, situate in the District of Patna, will be put up to sale, in the Patna Collectorate, on Tuesday, the 25th April 1865, corresponding with 14th Bysack 1272 Fusly.

The Purchaser of this land will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of Sale of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue Assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.				Rs. As. P.	
		Nugloh Saver Chuck and Bhurutpore Simlee, Pergh. Azeemabad ...	2 1 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 8th March 1865.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Collector

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI. of Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Sylhet, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Wednesday, the 29th March 1865, corresponding with 17th Choit 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 18th January 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 16236.—Talook Mooraree Chunder Doss, Pergunnah Baropara; recorded Proprietor self (neej); Sudder Jumma Rupees 796-6.

No. 17332.—Talook Roy Gourhurry Sing, Pergunnah Choytunnuggur; recorded Proprietor Roy Radhagovind Singh; Sudder Jumma Rupees 976-11-3.

The share of Kistomohun Sirmah and Soorjomonee Sirmah, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 301-7-9, with whom a separate account has been opened under Section XI. of Act XI. of 1859, is excluded. The Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 675-3-6.

No. 27502.—Talook Koorban Rezza Zemindar, Pergunnah Jooar Baneachung; recorded Proprietor Jadubram Sirmah; Sudder Jumma Rupees 645-15-7.

No. 27504.—Talook Assuddooruzza Zemindar, Pergunnah Jooar Baneachung; recorded Proprietor Kisto Churn Doss; Sudder Jumma Rupees 742-3.

The shares of Mahomed Hassim, Shoroop Chunder Sirmah, Shurbo Mungola Debea, Bishunoth Nundy, and Tarinee Debea, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 167-14-2, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section XI. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 574-4-10.

No. 36556.—Talook Mahomed Akber, Pergunnah Urrungpore; recorded Proprietor Mahomed Hashim and Radhacanto Deb; Sudder Jumma Rupees 606-8 } 612-10.
On account of Road Fund, Rupees ... 6-2 }

No. 47031.—Talook Roy Gourhurry Sing, Pergunnah Bhanoocatch; recorded Proprietor Roy Radhagovind Sing; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,693-0-3.

The shares of Doorga Pershad Dhur, Kishore Doss, Boysnub Churn Doss, Brojo Soonder Doss, Pran Kisto Dutt, Hurkishore Sein, Taruck Chunder Ker, Bishunoth Dutt, Ruttonmonee Doss, Radhacanto Sirmah, Syud Abdool Zulleel, Ram Doss Coondo, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 302-8-11, with whom separate accounts have been made under Section XI. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 1,390-7-4.

No. 51783.—Talook Sheik Golam Ally, Pergunnah Satgao; recorded Proprietor self and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,527-0-8.

The shares of Bhoyrub Chunder Ker, Pran Bullub Dutt, Raj Chunder Dutt, Chunder Nath Dutt, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 190-14, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section X. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 1,330-2-8.

No. 52270.—Talook Roy Gourhurry Sing, Pergunnah Choytunnuggur; recorded Proprietor Shuruth Chunder Sirmah; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,548-11-1.

No. 54721.—Talook Syud Mahomed Nazir, Hissa Syud Mahomed Batir, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Nobo Kisto Mozoomdar and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,164-5-4.

The shares of Oochubram Pal, Doorga Churn Oom Chowdry, Tarinee Churn Oom Chowdry, Ram Coomar Oom Chowdry, and Obhoya Churn Ker, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 1,406-12-8, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section X. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 1,697-8-8.

No. 54726.—Talook Syud Ahmed Ally, Hissa Syud Ahmed Rezza, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Poorooshram and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,509.

No. 54727.—Talook Syud Ahmed Ally, Hissa Syud Muddon Rezza, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Ram Bullub Deb and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,784-3-2.

No. 54729.—Talook Syud Ahmed Ally, Hissa Syud Kaim Rezza, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Joy Govind Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,966-14-11.

The shares of Mussamut Hamida Bebee, Mahomed Rohees, Mahomed Idris, Mussamut Emon Chand Bebee, Mahomed Wasil, Mahomed Abdoo Summud, and Mahomed Abdool Kadir, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 32-6-5, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section XI. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 1,934-8-6.

No. 54730.—Talook Syud Ahmed Ally, Hissa Syud Hamid Rezza, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Shah Kurreemool Hassun and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 710-5-4.

The shares of Hafeez Julker, Abid Julker, Moorea Julker, Beldar Julker, Basir Julker, and Kotye Julker, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 33-1-1, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section XI. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 677-4-3.

No. 54732.—Talook Syud Ahmed Ally, Hissa Syud Kulim Rezza, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Joy Govind Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 718-12-10.

No. 54737.—Talook Syud Hubeeboollah, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Furzund Ally and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 647-12-10.

No. 54937.—Talook Shah Rezwanooddy, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Sham Ram and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 722-3-2.

No. 54938.—Talook Shah Jeeboolabdee, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor self and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 579-1-1.

No. 56506.—Talook Syud Abool Hashun, Hissa Syud Usgur Hashun, Pergunnah Goda Hassunnuggur; recorded Proprietor Mahomed Arif and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 658.

No. 56509.—Talook Syud Bodurdy Hashun, Pergunnah Goda Hassunnuggur; recorded Proprietor Babrool Hashun and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 733-3-2.

SYLHET COLLECTORSHIP,
The 1st March 1865.

W. KEMBLE,
Deputy Collector, in charge.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE

THIRD APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1865.

No. 105.

The 14th March 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT of Progress made on the several Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal ending with the Month of January 1865.

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road. From	Road. To	Length of Road in miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.	Total Work required in each Road. Earthwork.	Bridges. In Number.	Bridges. Running feet of Waterway.	Total Work required in each Road. Metalling.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Earthwork.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Brigdework.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Motalling.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Earthwork.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Bridgework.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Metalling.	Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
			NORTHERN CIRCLE.			Rupees		Lacs of C. Ft.			Lacs of C. Ft.							Rupees.	
1	L	Mudehpoora Feeder ...	Ganges ...	Kissengunge ...	25	51,861	June 1863	142·8	1	100	...	1·	·0	·0	·0	1·	·0	43,725	
2			Kissengunge ...	Mudehpoora ...	20	52,192	„ 1864	111·	6	492	...	·9	·0	·0	·1	1·	·0	34,238	
3	„	Sooltangunge Feeder ...	Sultangunge ...	Arjusgunge ...	6½	30,395	April 1863	44·5	3	320	...	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	·0	31,221	
4			Arjusgunge ...	Rampore Haut.	8¼	22,600	.....	13½	...	...	...	·0	·0	·0	1·	·0	·0	...	
5	„	Burriarpore Feeder ...	Burriarpore ..	Khurruckpore ...	11	13,195	March 1864...	·0	0	·0	2	·0	·0	·9	·0	·0	·1	14,744	
6	„	Kujrah Feeder...	Kujrah ...	Soorujghurrah...	6	30,700	May 1864 ...	23·	2	600	...	1·	·5	...	·0	·5	...	10,391	

7	I	Bugwangolah Road ...	Jeagunge ...	Bugwangolah ...	8	56,801	Feb. 1862 ...	70·	2	231	4·1	1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	61,498	Completed.
8	„	Peelkhana Road	Peelkhana ...	Amearparah ...	6	36,246	Ditto ...	33·5	...	...	3·	1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	25,951	Completed.
9			Purneah ...	Silligoree ...	96	6,47,786	Ditto ...	...	...	5865	46·	1·	·97	·7	·0	·03	·3	Not known.	
10	„	Darjeeling Road ...	Silligoree ..	Panchkeelah ...	8½	64,874	Jan. 1864 ..	72·5	4	600	5·9	·95	·0	·0	·05	1·	1·		
11			Panchkeelah ..	Kurseong ...	22	9,25,300	June 1861	...	...	...	...	·6	·6	·0	·4	·4	·0	10,50,000	
12			Kurseong ...	Darjeeling ...	19½	4,34,790	June 1861	...	.	...	...	·935	·935	·0	065	·065	·0		
13	L	Nattore Road ...	Dadapore on the Ganges ...	Nattore ...	28½	1,91,799	Aug. 1863 ...	382·5	16	1,061	...	·9	·6	...	·1	·4	...	1,17,192	
			SOUTH-EASTERN CIRCLE.																
1			Jenidah ...	Chooadangah ...	22	2,01,131	Dec. 1862 ..	179	21	326	10·5	·76	·4	·0	·24	·36	1·	94,461	
2			Meherpore ...	Ditto ..	17	1,35,261	Jan. 1864 ...	89·5	13	118	10·75	1·	·98	·0	·0	·72	1·	75,990	
3	„	Eastern Bengal Railway Feeders	Santipore ...	Ranaghaut ..	9¾	90,568	Dec. 1860 ..	45	11	126	4·5	1·	1·	·9	·0	·0	·1	1,35,606	
4			Bongong ...	Chogdah ...	20	1,43,786	April 1861 ...	96	40	148	9·5	1·	1·	·9	·0	·0	·1	1,97,915	
5			Sooksaugor ...	Ditto ...	5	34,234	Feb. 1863 ..	26	16	80	2·5	1·	·9	·0	·0	·1	·0	36,950	
6			Kotechandpore ..	Kissengunge ...	21	1,60,626	May 1861 ...	93	20	106	10	·9	1·	·4	·1	·0	·6	2,32,671	

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road. From	Road. To	Length of Road in miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.	Total Work required in each Road. Earthwork.	Bridges. In Number.	Bridges. Running feet of Waterway.	Total Work required in each Road. Metalling.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Earthwork.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Bridgework.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Metalling.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Earthwork.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Bridgework.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Metalling.	Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
			South-Eastern Circle.—*(Continued.)*			Rupees.		Lacs of C. Ft.			Lacs of C. Ft.							Rupees.	
7	L	Eastern Bengal Railway Feeders,—*(Continued.)*	Kotechandpore..	Kallygunge ...	8	64,483	Nov. 1863 ...	44	12	129	4	·8	·6	·2	·2	·4	·8	22,727	
8			Ghoseparrah ...	Kanchraparrah...	3	23,418	Sept. 1862 ...	18	7	35	1·25	1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	37,787	Completed.
9			Kanchraparrah Station approaches		3	6,646	Nov. 1864 ...	3½	...	...	½	·5	·0	·4	·5	·0	·6	572	
10			Barrackpore Station approaches...		1½	1,688	Dec. 1864 ...	½	...	...	½	·8	·0	·5	·2	...	·5	624	
11			Chundennuggur	Augurparrah ...	6	42,423	Jan. 1864 ..	37	1	5	3	·9	·7	·6	·1	·6	·4	43,048	
12			Sodepore ...	Grand Trunk Road ...	½	3,323	„ 1865 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
13			Kopenessur ...	Beejpore ...	7	51,586	„ 1864 ...	32·5	10	74	3·25	·8	·3	·4	·2	·7	·6	39,961	

14	U		Kooshteah ..	Salgamoodee .	10½	1,00,072	March 1864..	85·75	14	402	6·5	·95	·0	·0	·05	1·	1·	42,145	
15	„	Dadapore Road...	Kooshtea ..	Dadapore ...	7½	65,573	Nov. 1863 ...	50·75	..	..	4·6	1·	...	·0	·0	...	1·	12,770	
16	„	Mutlah Feeder ...	Bausrah Haut ...	Bausrah ..	½	3,029	Feb. 1864 ..	·25	..	...	·3	1·	1·	·2	·0	·0	·8	2,000	Metal is ready to be laid down.
17	„	Chittagong Road	Chittagong . .	Fenny River ..	46	1,11,269	Nov. 1862 ..	51·25	41	849	·25	1·	1·	·5	·0	·0	·5	1,18,328	
18	„	Naraingunge Road ..	Dacca ...	Bydee Bazar ..	17	32,625	Ditto ..	2·66	22	12	2·6	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	·0	30,263	
19	I	Jessore Road	Duttopooker ...	Goomah ..	5½	24,076	Nov. 1863 ..	1 1	.	...	2·5	·67	·0	·92	·33	·0	·8	13,671	All the metal is ready
20			Bongong ...	Jessore ..	19	72,262	Jan. 1865 . .	...	..	...	9·5	·0	·0	·1	·0	·0	·9	1,300	
			PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.																
1	L	Doobrajpore Road ...	Raneegunge ...	Doobrajpore ..	24	1,17,126	March 1862...	90	38	443	9·5	·97	·9	·68	·03	·1	·08	73,278	
2	,	Raneegunge Road	Ditto ..	Bancoorah ..	30	40,883	Jan. 1864 ...	39·25	23	58	1·72	·7	1·	·9	·3	·0	·1	23,585	
3	„	Tumlook Road..	Panchkoorah ..	Tumlook ..	18½	94,418	Feb. 1863 ..	198	19	76	9	1·	1·	·75	·0	·0	·25	76,800	
4	„	Bancoorah Road	Bissenpore ...	Bancoorah ..	22	52,994	Oct. 1862 ...	74·5	45	304	13·5	·95	·9	·8	·05	·1	·2	49,833	
5	I	Rajghaut Road ..	Midnapore ...	Rajghaut ..	49½	20,627	May 1864 ...	·0	·0	·0	3 4	·0	·0	·7	·0	·0	·3	9,039	

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road. From	Road. To	Length of Road in miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of work.	Total Work required in each Road. Earthwork.	Bridges. In Number.	Bridges. Running feet of Waterway.	Total Work required in each Road. Metalling.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Earthwork.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Bridgework.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Metalling.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Earthwork.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Bridgework.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Metalling.	Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
			PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.—*(Continued.)*			Rupees.		Lacs of C. Ft.			Lacs of C. Ft.							Rupees.	
6	L	Synthea Feeder ...	Synthea ...	Nowgram, 3rd portion ...	3½	67,767	Jan. 1865 ...	24·8	·0	·0	1·4	·07	·0	·0	·93	·0	1·	279	
			Ditto ...	Sooree ...	11	9,605	Ditto ..	14·6	16	77	·6	·07	·0	·0	·93	1.	1·	328	
7	„	Burdwan Feeder.	Burdwan ...	Cutwa, 1st portion ...	17	20,074	Dec. 1864 ...	26	...	...	2	·08	·0	·0	·92	·0	1·	915	
			BEHAR CIRCLE.																
1			Meetapore ...	Poon-Poon ...	7	1,44,612	Nov. 1861...	70	11	880	4·33	1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	1,72,418	Completed.
2	I	Patna Branch Road ...	Poon-Poon ...	Jehanabad ...	22	6,87,260	Dec. 1862 ...	205	13	6,016	...	·9	·1	.0	·1	·9	1·	1,36,865	
3			Jehanabad ...	Mooshee ...	10·75	1,07,238	„ 1861 ...	132	...	...	8·6	1·	1·	·9	·0	·0	·1	80,144	

4	L	Baroon Road ...	Baroon ...	Beetah ...	65	70,873	21st Dec. 1863	220	Doubtfull		...	·87	·0	·0	·13	·0	.0	30,020
5	„	Tirhoot Road ...	Mozufferpore ...	Dulsingseerai ...	43	41,627	9th „ 1863	181	15	416	...	·92	·9	·0	·08	·1	·0	35,001
6	I	Chuttra Road ...	Chowparun ...	Chuttra ...	31	91,313	15th Jan. 1862	61	40	402	14	1·	·95	·8	·0	·05	·2	80,000
7			Nowadah ...	Behar ...	20·5	1,03,661	Jan. 1863 ...	120	35	305 5	10	1·	·5	·5	·0	·5	·5	50,154
8			Ditto ...	Rajowlee ...	16·25	95,863	Feb. 1863 ...	67	42	222	9	1·	·3	·5	·0	·7	·5	31,884
	L	Behar Road...																
9			Rajowlee ...	Grand Trunk Road ...	27	Not known.	March 1864..	90	Not known.		...	·6	...	...	·4	...	...	15,026
10			Girrick ...	Luckeserai ...	37·5	1,07,402	„ 1863...	37·5			23	1·	·3	·6	·0	·7	4	29,092
11			Burrakhur ...	Rughoonauth-pore ...	22	49,181	Oct. 1863 ...	127·5	52	342	...	·95	·21	·0	·05	·79	·0	53,823
	„	Burrakhur Road ...																
12			Rughoonauth-pore ...	Puruliah ...	24	38,279	May 1864 ...	175·87	40	243	...	·01	·0	·0	·99	1·	·0	566

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road. From	Road. To	Length of Road in miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.	Total Work required in each Road. Earthwork.	Bridges. In Number.	Bridges. Running feet of Waterway.	Causeways. Number.	Causeways. Running feet of bed.	Metalling.	Proportion of Work done up to date. Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Causeways.	Metalling.	Proportion of Work still to be carried out. Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Causeways.	Metalling.	Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
		Cuttack Circle.				Rupees.		Lacs of C. Ft.														Rupees.	
1	I	Cuttack Trunk Road ...	Rajghat ...	Byturnee River.	86	4,84,197	May 1862	457	62	2,605	6	3,550	...	·9	·6	1·	...	·1	·4	·0	.	3,11,086	
2	,,	Ditto ...	Byturnee River...	Mahanuddy ...	47½	2,00,147	Nov. 1861	126	20	1,055	3	1,600	1·25	1·	·95	1·	1·	·0	·05	·0	·0	1,93,741	
					...	68,995	July 1864	...	...	...	...	...	17·25	...	..	...	·95	...	...	...	·05	63,000	
3	,,	Sumbulpore Road	Cuttack ...	Kotasingah ..	120	15,989	Feb. 1863	6	...	...	58	5,620	...	1·	·0	·625	..	·0	·0	·375	...	10,000	Work resumed in January 1865.
4	,,	Sonepore Road ...	Ditto ...	Sonepore ...	150	96,758	Feb. 1862	19	...	...	...	...	...	·26	·0	·0	...	·74	·0	·0	...	59,939	
5	,,	Pattamoondee Road	Ditto ...	Pattamoondee ..	44	14,635	Feb. 1863	29	1	15 37		935	...	1·	1·	·72	...	·0	·0	·28	...	13,000	

The Report of the Assam Circle has not yet been received.

J. E. T. Nicholls, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

No. 10.] [129]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Calcutta Water-Supply.

From R. TURNBULL, Esq., Secretary to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 124, dated the 9th February 1865.)

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Chairman of the Justices, to forward copy of a Report on a "supply of water for the Town of Calcutta" which has been prepared by the Engineer to the Justices.

2. This Report was first considered by the Water-supply Committee, who passed the following Resolution:—

"The Water-supply Committee desire to record their high sense of the value of Mr. Clark's services as shown in the Report and project. It is a complete and matured scheme and evidences fully the knowledge and ability of Mr. Clark, and the advantage which he has taken of the opportunities which were recently afforded him in a visit to England. The Committee believe that this scheme is as perfect as any scheme can be, and that it is based on the soundest principles, the most approved practice, and on the most recent experience. The Committee, therefore, recommend its adoption in its entirety, and they, moreover, believe that it can be carried out within the estimated cost.

"The Committee are of opinion that the carrying out of the scheme ought not not to be placed in the hands of any Water Company, but that the works should be carried out by contract under the supervision of the Justices."

3. The Report was then considered by the Finance Committee with a view to determine the manner in which the funds required to carry out the scheme of the Engineer should be provided, when it was resolved, that—

"The Finance Committee concur in the opinion expressed by the Water-supply Committee as regards the manner in which the Water-supply for Calcutta should be carried out.

"The Committee are of opinion that the amount required for completion of the Water-supply works should be raised by loan; that ten lacs out of the sum to the credit of the Water-supply Fund should be reserved for the payment of interest on such loan pending the completion of such works; and that Act VI. of 1863 should be amended, so as to render it compulsory on the Justices to impose, at the completion of the works, such an annual water-rate as shall cover the payment of the interest on the Water-supply loan, of the current expenses and maintenance and depreciation of the works, less such sum as may be obtained by sale of the water.

"The Committee also concur in the opinion of the Committee on Water-supply that the works should be carried out by contract under supervision of the Justices."

4. Finally the Report was laid, together with the recommendations of the Water-supply and of the Finance Committees, before the Justices in meeting on the 6th instant, and it was resolved that—

"The Justices, concurring in the opinion expressed by the Water-supply and Finance Committees, adopt the scheme which has been prepared by their Engineer for the supply of the Town of Calcutta with water, and authorize the Chairman, subject to the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under Section XXXIII. of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1863, to carry out the scheme in accordance with the recommendations of the abovenamed Committees."

5. In applying for the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chairman desires to submit, for His Honor's consideration, a few observations on one or two points connected with the scheme and the recommendations of the Committees.

6. A sum of Rupees ten lacs towards a Water-supply Fund has been contributed by the Govern-

ment out of the Income Tax collections in Calcutta, and this sum will, with the contribution for the current year, and accumulated interest during the next four years, aggregate at the utmost fifteen lacs of Rupees.

7. Recourse must therefore be had to a loan to meet the cost of the scheme.

8. If the entire sum to the credit of the Water-supply Fund were appropriated towards that cost, an additional sum of Rupees 42,00,000 must be raised, and the current interest on it will have to be met by additional taxation.

9. As the present rate-payers have already been taxed for the Income Tax, (from which the Water-supply Fund is created,) and as they will derive no benefit from the Water-supply works pending their completion, it is considered unjust to impose a second Tax to meet the interest of the loan during that period, and it is therefore proposed that a loan of fifty lacs should be raised as required, and that ten lacs of Rupees should be set aside out of the Water-supply Fund to meet the interest accruing on that loan for the four or five years within which the works of the Water-supply should be brought into operation.

10. Thus the scheme will be carried out without the necessity of imposing an additional Tax until the system of Water-supply is declared to be complete in accordance with Section LXI. of Act VI. of 1863.

11. Before that period, however, arrives it will be necessary to make provision for the payment of interest, as well as for the cost of the annual working expenses, and for the depreciation of the stock and plant, and as the general Fund could not possibly bear such additional burden, it would be desirable that the manner in which it is intended to make such provision be at once declared and rendered compulsory by law.

12. It is with this view, therefore, that the Financial Committee recommended, and the Justices in meeting have adopted the recommendation, that "Section LXI. of Act VI. of 1863 should be amended so as to render it compulsory on the Justices to enforce, at the completion of the works, such an annual water-rate as shall cover the payment of the interests on the Water-supply loan, of the current expenses, maintenance and depreciation of the works, less such sum as may be obtained by the sale of the water."

13. The Section thus amended would read as follows:—

"The Justices shall carry out a system for the supply of water within the Town, and shall, for that purpose, cause such pipes to be laid, and such tanks, reservoirs, and other works to be made and constructed, as shall be necessary. Such supply shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to be complete within the Town so soon as the Justices shall have, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, declared, by Notification published in the *Government Gazette*, that the supply is complete within the Town. So soon as the supply shall be complete within the Town the Justices shall impose an annual water-rate on the assessed value of all houses, buildings, and lands in the Town, and such water-rate shall be determined in such a manner that the gross proceeds thereof shall be sufficient and no more to cover the annual interest payable on any loans which might have been raised for the construction of the Water-supply works, as well as to cover the payment of the current working expenses, and the maintenance and depreciation of the stock and plant, less such sum as may be realized by the sale of the water, and such rate shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter described."

14. This amendment of the law should be effected, if possible, simultaneously with the sanction of the scheme.

15. As it is of the utmost importance that no delay should be allowed to occur in the execution of these works, (when sanctioned,) the Chairman submits Declarations, under the Section II. of Act VI. of 1857, for the land required to be purchased at Pulta, Tallah, and Wellington Square for the construction of the water-works, and trusts that they may be approved and published in the *Government Gazette* as soon as possible.

16. It has been found necessary to seek the aid of Government in enforcing the sale of these lands on account of the nature of the titles connected with them, which preclude their purchase by private arrangement, and the Justices are bound to secure a valid and unassailable title for these lands before constructing works of such cost as these, and this can only be done by recourse to Act VI. of 1857.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Water-supply and Finance Committees.

WATER-SUPPLY.

The 30th January 1865.

PRESENT:

THE *Chairman* and *Vice-Chairman*, Colonel Beadle, R. E., Captain Hyde, and Messrs. F. Jennings and W. Haworth.

"The Water-supply Committee desire to record their high sense of the value of Mr. Clark's services as shewn in this Report and project. It is a complete and matured scheme, and evidences fully the knowledge and ability of Mr. Clark, and the advantage which he has taken of the opportunities which were recently afforded him in a visit to England. The Committee believe that this scheme is as perfect as any scheme can be, and that it is based on the soundest principles, the most approved practice, and on the most recent experience. The Committee therefore recommend its adoption in its entirety, and they moreover believe that it can be carried out within the estimated cost."

2. The Committee are of opinion that the carrying out of the scheme ought not to be placed in the hands of any Water Company, but that the works should be carried out by contract under the supervision of the Justices.

FINANCE.

The 2nd February 1865.

PRESENT:

The *Chairman* and *Vice-Chairman*, Colonel Beadle, R. E., Messrs. H. G. Dunlop, J. B. Roberts, J. B. Knight, and Ramgopal Ghose.

The Finance Committee concur in the opinion expressed by the Water-supply Committee as

regards the manner in which the Water-supply for Calcutta should be carried out.

The Committee are of opinion that the amount required for the completion of the Water-supply works should be raised by loan; that of the sum to the credit of the Water-supply Funds ten lakhs should be reserved for the payment of interest on such loan pending the completion of the works, and that Section LXI. of Act VI. of 1863 should be amended, so as to render it compulsory on the Justices to enforce, at the completion of the works, such an Annual Water-rate as shall cover the payment of the interest on the Water supply loan, of the current expenses, maintenance and depreciation of the works, less such sum as may be obtained by sale of the water.

From W. CLARK, ESQ., Engineer to the Justices, to V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ., Chairman to the Justices of the Peace, Calcutta,—(dated the 20th January 1865)

I HAVE the honor to lay before you my Report on the works which should be undertaken for supplying the City of Calcutta with water, and in doing so, I propose to confine my observations entirely to the Engineering points of the question, as it appears unnecessary for me to enter again into those which have been recently discussed, though having an important bearing on this subject.

I refer more particularly to the source of supply as well as to the means for defraying the first cost and after working expenses.

2. The source of supply has been fully considered in a recent paper by the Bengal Sanitary Commission, and the weight of the opinion, confirming as it does the conclusion previously arrived at, *viz.* that there is practically no other available source of supply than the River Hooghly, must be considered decisive.

3 The experiments and analysis of the water taken from various places on the river has enabled Dr Macnamara to fix on Pulta as the point from which the water may be taken, and, considering the various causes of contamination to which the river is subject, its muddy and uninviting appearance as a source from whence to derive a supply for domestic purposes, it is satisfactory to read the opinion of a Chemist, "that with proper "management the river at Pulta will yield a fairly "good Water-supply, and I believe the supply "might, by the use of Spencer's Filter, be made "almost unexceptionable."

Thus far the preliminary enquiries have been settled.

4. With reference to the financial part of the subject, *viz.* the amount of money requisite for the construction of the works, I may remark that the Estimate for those which I now propose is largely in excess of that which I have made in a previous Report, and it is necessary to state that the works then contemplated were intended rather to correspond with the Funds available than the requirements which an Engineer, if unfettered by limited funds, (six and a half lacs of Rupees,) would have estimated for.

There was, however, no part of that scheme which could not have been made available in the more perfect works I now recommend for adoption.

5. The rejection of Cossipore as the spot from which the water should be taken, and the adoption of a point 12 miles higher up the river, of itself necessitate a largely increased estimate.

6. The working expenses of the present scheme also will be in excess of what was then proposed.

It must, however, be borne in mind that these more perfect and expensive works are intended to give double the supply,—six, instead of three million gallons per day

7. The levels of the country shew that the surface of the central road (College and Cornwallis Street) between Wellington Square and the Canal varies between 19 and 24 feet above datum (Kidderpore Dock Sill); to the north of the Canal at Tallah the average level of the ground is 18 feet, and from thence, with sight undulations, the surface rises to an average level of 30 feet above datum by the river side at Pulta.

This gradual rise of the surface, about 11½ inches per mile, admits of the construction of an aqueduct between Pulta and Tallah, with no other difficulties than those attendant upon a soft silty soil saturated with water.

8. The straight direction of the Barrackpore road for the greater part of the distance towards the point where the works will be established by the river side affords great facilities for the construction of any form of conduit which may be decided on. The sanction of the Government to placing it outside the avenue of trees on the east side of the road being alone necessary.

9. The two alternatives are a brickwork or an iron conduit.

I believe a 27-inch main pipe could be laid more quickly and at a somewhat less cost than brickwork; this, however, would render increased engine power necessary at Pulta to drive the water through the pipe, and the additional working expenses due to the lifting of the entire quantity, 6 million gallons per day, to the height of 100 feet.

With a brick aqueduct this expense will be entirely unnecessary.

10. Moreover, the shorter life, or duration, of an iron pipe in this country, owing to the saline nature of the soil, is a matter for grave consideration.

Mr. Mellor, the Engineer of the Oriental Gas Company, who has the best experience in this subject, estimates the depreciation of iron pipes from this cause at not less than 4 per cent. per annum.

11. Brickwork, on the other hand, of first rate quality may be regarded as indestructible.

The repairs and depreciation of a masonry aqueduct will be inversely as the care and skill exercised on its construction.

12. After a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, I propose to adopt a conduit constructed of brickwork, 66,600 feet in length, between Pulta and Tallah, laid at the inclination I have named, *viz.* 1 in 5,500.

That the water shall be received in a covered tank at the latter place, and the engines and pipes for supplying the Northern Division of the Town shall there commence.

13. I consider, moreover, that as the aqueduct will require occasional cleaning and repair, it should be made rather larger than one-half the size required for the total prospective supply of 12 million gallons.

That in the event of an extension of the works being required to distribute that quantity a second aqueduct should be then constructed, so as to avoid the stoppages and contingencies which a dependance on one channel necessitates.

14. With this view I propose that the aqueduct first constructed shall be capable of conveying, by a constantly running stream, 9 million gallons per twenty-four hours from the filters at Pulta to the reservoir at Tallah.

15. On the determination of these leading points the arrangement of the entire works for pumping the water and its distribution have mainly depended.

16. There has been some delay in deciding on the best of the several routes at the northern end of the line, where the aqueduct leaves the Trunk Road, eventually that passing through Barrackpore Cantonments has been decided on.

17. The levels have been taken by persons previously unconnected with the office, have been checked and are believed to be correct, but it will be very necessary, before the works are commenced, to go over them again by another and competent person to ensure there being no discrepancy in this vital part of the question.

18. I have, with as much despatch as my state of health has permitted, prepared Plans and Sections shewing the general arrangement of the works, and sufficient detailed drawings, &c, to enable me to form an estimate of their extent and cost.

19. The works are intended to distribute in Calcutta, immediately on their completion, 6 million gallons per day, and they are all designed with a view to an extension so as to supply 12 million gallons when a demand for the extra quantity shall appear.

20. Their general arrangement will be understood from the Diagram, page 31, and Plan No. I. The works at Pulta to be first undertaken comprise all that is necessary to cleanse, filter, and discharge into the acqueduct 7 million gallons per day, with a spare area in the settling beds and filters to allow of their proper cleansing and repair.

21. The site of these works is 2½ miles to the north of Government House at Barrackpore, and 29,000 yards or about 16½ miles from Wellington Square in Calcutta.

22. The water will be pumped up from the river twice in the day during five hours at each period of low water. It will be conveyed by the river water aqueduct to the settling tanks, of which there will be four at first provided.

The water will there remain quiescent for a period of thirty-six hours, after which it will be drawn off from the surface into the filter by the clear water culvert.

23. The water will sink through the filtering medium and be received by a culvert, which will convey it into the aqueduct leading to Tallah, from which it will be received in a covered reservoir.

24. It may here be remarked that the aqueduct could not be carried further with economy, the extra depth would largely increase the cost and difficulty of its construction, and a risk of contamination by proximity to sewers, &c., in the city would be incurred

25. The Engines will be erected at Tallah in close proximity to the covered reservoir for the purpose of lifting the water to a sufficient elevation to distribute half the entire quantity, *viz.* 3 million gallons in the Northern Division of the town during the day time, under a pressure of 50 feet at the works, and during the hours of night to deliver 3 million gallons into a covered reservoir to be constructed in Wellington Square.

26. Adjacent to the Wellington Square reservoir engines will be erected to distribute water under a pressure of 100 feet to the European and Mercantile portion of the city, where high service will be required, and to the shipping laying along the river bank.

27. The proximity of the works to two important Military Stations, Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, affords great facilities for extending to them the benefit of a pure Water-supply, and I have therefore prepared estimates for delivering 120,000 gallons per day to Barrackpore, and half that quantity to Dum-Dum.

28. The muddy character of the water to be dealt with is an unusual feature in works of this description and necessitates peculiar and special arrangements being provided.

The amount of solid matter in suspension has been variously estimated.

Dr. Macnamara's experiments shew that it varied between $\frac{1}{1333}$rd and $\frac{1}{818}$th part of dried solid by cubic measurement.

29. In 6 million gallons of water the former proportion gives 428, and the latter 2,700 cubic feet of dried solid matter as a daily quantity to be abstracted from the water during the process of cleansing.

30. According to the experiments of the late Mr. Piddington, who made special enquiries into this subject, the amount of dried solid may be generally estimated at one cubic inch in one cubic foot of water, or $\frac{1}{1728}$th part.

31. As, however, this deposit will require to be removed in its fluid state of soft mud, it may be roughly estimated that a quantity of not less than 4,000 to 5,000 cubic feet of this mud will require to be removed per day from the Pulta works.

32. The only effectual means to be adopted for the first process of cleansing is the simple one of allowing the muddy particles to *subside* through the water in preference to that of *straining* by which the water is drawn through the mud, as it is highly probable that, while extracting the mechanical impurities, those in solution may be increased by bringing the water into more immediate contact with the sedimentary matter.

33. Dr. Macnamara, speaking of the physical properties of the water, states: "During the rainy "though the grosser mechanical impurities can "be readily separated by filtration or subsidence "but there still remains in suspension very finely "divided clayey matter which gives the water "turbid appearance.

"This impurity cannot be separated by filtra "tion, and it requires some seven or eight days "to subside completely. Moreover, the slightest "agitation is sufficient to stir up the sediment "during the remainder of the year the mechanical impurities can be readily and completely "separated by subsidence or filtration. Twenty "four hours is sufficient to effect the clearance by "subsidence."

34. On the completeness of this process of cleansing by subsidence will the purity of the supply mainly depend, for if the water be admitted to the filters in its muddy state the latter will speedily become coated with mud, and the soluble impurities contained therein (as I have above attempted to describe) would be

imparted to the water in its downward course through the filter.

To obviate this difficulty in my former Report I proposed to adopt the plan of *upward* filtration.

35. During my recent visit to England I made especial enquiries on this point, and visited water-works where various arrangements had been proposed, *viz.* where upward, downward, and the Scotch system of triple filtration had been tried.

I found, however, that filters originally intended for the upward process, as well as the triple system, had disappeared, and so far as I could learn, the general practice is to use the downward process, and the most recent examples of these works are all so arranged.

The difficulty in cleansing the under channels for the upward process had been found so great, that it had been abandoned and the downward process substituted.

36. Subsequent to the above extract from Dr. Macnamara's Report in his letter dated 19th July 1864, after having experimented with Spencer's Filter, he states that, "besides diminishing "the organic matter, it entirely removes the sus- "pended matter, rendering the water, even in the "rains, perfectly clear and bright, and I think it "probable that by the use of the Magnetic Car- "bide of *proper thickness* the dissolved organic "matter might be got rid of."

37. It is evident that though the means are procurable for purifying the muddy water of the Hooghly by the process of filtration, every possible care should be observed in cleansing the water, as far as practicable, by subsidence

38 It is therefore proposed in these works to provide an unusually large area of settling tanks, and that the water shall, after being pumped into these receptacles, remain for a period of thirty-six hours absolutely quiescent, and then to be drawn off from the surface only by an arrangement especially adapted for the purpose without causing any current or disturbance of the water.

39. The filters will be divided into compartments of 100 by 200 feet, so as to permit their frequent cleansing, by scraping off from the top about ¾ inch, so as to expose a fresh surface of clean sand.

A sand-washing apparatus will also be provided.

40. I propose now to notice in some detail the various parts of the works which are comprised in this scheme.

They will commence at the river side by the construction of a screw pile jetty shewn in the Drawing No. 3, taken so far into the river as to allow a depth of 10 feet at low water at the river end for convenience of boats discharging coal, &c., for the works.

The river bank at the point selected is very favorable, within a distance of 100 feet from low water mark a depth of 60 feet is attained, which increases to 70 feet at a distance of 140 feet.

41. It will be very desirable, should these works be decided on, to construct the jetty as early as practicable, so that the machinery and materials may be landed without difficulty.

42. The jetty will be about 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, and T shaped at the end, with a travelling crane running on a tramway capable of lifting 5 tons.

The jetty will also protect the suction pipe attached to the pumps at its river extremity.

43. From the extremity of the jetty a double line of tramway will be laid to the coal shed, and from thence a single line will extend round the filters for the conveyance of sand to the washing machine and its re-distribution after cleansing.

44. The engines will be three in number, all precisely similar to each other, 50 horse power, any two of them capable of lifting the daily supply from the level of extreme low water to that of the settling tanks, a total lift of 31 feet in ten hours.

The engines will be double acting, high pressure, expansive, and condensing.

Four boilers will be fixed for working these engines, each of them capable of working one of the engines; proper coal sheds, &c., adjacent to the boiler house will be provided capable of containing one month's supply of coals.

Each engine will be attached to a plunger pump of the ordinary description capable of lifting the quantity of water before alluded to, and a smaller pump capable of lifting water to an elevation of 50 feet above the surface of the ground for supply of Barrackpore.

45. The water, as it leaves the pumps, will be conveyed along an open channel, the river water aqueduct, 7 feet wide, built about 1 foot below the present surface of the ground (which will be raised 6 or 7 feet) and connected with the four settling tanks by a series of valves, about 50 feet apart, fixed in the side thereof, as shewn in the Drawing No. 4.

Each of these inlets will be protected by two valves, one at either end of the inlet pipe (1 foot 2 inches diameter) to control the admission of water as may be required, and each of these pipes will enter the settling tank at the level of the floor.

46. The settling tanks will be four in number, each 500 feet square.

The bottom of these tanks and foundations of the walls will be constructed 2 to 4 feet below the present surface of the ground.

Each tank will be contained by four vertical walls, and divided by a partition wall strengthened by counterforts, so as to be able to withstand the pressure when either half of the tanks is full and the other empty.

Two tanks, each 500 by 250 feet, will thus be formed.

The object of this is to diminish the area of settling tanks thrown out of use during the process of cleansing.

47. It is intended that the engines shall fill these tanks to a level of 36 feet above datum. The containing walls will be about 6 feet above the present surface level, the tanks will be 7 feet deep at the upper, and 9 feet deep at the lower end.

48. After standing thirty-six hours the water will be drawn off from the surface as it descends to a depth of 4 feet and allowed to run through the clear water culvert to the filters; at a depth of 4 feet, and after 1 million cubic feet has been run off, the escape to the filters will be stopped, the lower 3 to 5 feet will remain in the tank till it is again filled, or a portion of it may be run off into another division of the settling tanks where cleansing is in progress.

49. The admission of the water at the floor level at the upper end of the tank will cause the mud to accumulate at the lower or opposite end, and thereby ensure that the upper end, from

which the water is allowed to escape to the filters, shall be the purest part of the tank.

For the purpose of cleansing, the bottoms of the settling tanks are arranged in a series of corrugations as shewn in the Plan No. 4; on each of the ridges a shallow drain 4 feet wide by 1 foot 3 inches deep will be formed, into one of which each of the pipes from the river water aqueduct will be made to discharge.

50. At the opposite or lower end of the tank and level with the floor apertures protected by sluices will be formed in each of the valleys, from which the muddy water collected in the tank will be allowed to escape.

The fall of the floor between the upper and lower end will be 2 feet in a distance of 500 feet, sufficient inclination to give the water flowing over it a velocity of 150 feet per minute.

51. The object of these arrangements is to cleanse the tanks with the least possible amount of hand labour. It will probably be required after every fourth or fifth filling, and will be as follows :—

52. During the time of high water, when pumping for the day's supply has been discontinued, an engine will pump river water into the tank to be cleaned, admitting it at each one of the six openings consecutively, and in such quantity as may be found necessary to cleanse two sides of the ridge on which the water is flowing. The water will run down the shallow channel as far as may be necessary to temporary dam placed across it, so as to cause the water to flow over portions of the floor of convenient area, and on this area the coolies will be employed to stir up the deposit, the water running over it at the same time with considerable velocity will carry away the mud through the lower sluice, it will thus pass off through the sludge culvert (which has an inclination of $\frac{1}{500}$) to the river.

The operation is shewn in the Drawing No. 4, where the temporary dam causes the water to flow over the floor in the direction of the arrows.

Portions of the floor of convenient size may thus be consecutively cleansed with a very small amount of hand labour.

53. In the construction of these tanks, as in every portion of the works intended to hold, or convey water, the greatest care will be necessary to ensure their being water-tight.

The necessity for this precaution will be at once understood when it is known that the surface of water in tanks such as those in Calcutta when nearly full will generally sink 4 inches per day even though no water is taken from them.

The soil of Pulta is of the same character, and doubtless the effect would be similar, it is therefore necessary to make these tanks absolutely water-tight, and the materials, cement, and asphalte will be extensively required for this purpose.

54. The floor will be formed by excavating the earth as nearly as possible to the shape of the corrugations, and covering the whole area with a stratum of concrete 6 inches thick rammed solid to the required shape.

The surface will then be covered with a layer of asphalte half an inch thick, and the whole will be again covered by a brick-on-edge, or 5 inches of brick-work.

55. The containing and division walls will be built with good mortar five inches less in thickness than shewn in the Drawings, but leaving bonding bricks projecting at intervals of a few feet, the entire surface of the wall will then be plastered with cement, and afterwards the 5 inches in thickness may be carefully built up so as to protect it.

The earth excavated from the filter and settling tanks will be taken to raise the surface of the ground for a width of 100 feet outside, and between the settling tank and filters somewhat above the level of the settling tanks, which will be 36 feet above datum.

56. As before stated, an arrangement is provided for drawing the water off from the surface, decanting it in fact. As the clearest water is always at or near the surface after some time has been allowed for deposit, this will in effect give the water a longer time by twelve hours to settle, and, it is believed, will be of material benefit to the action of the filters in preserving their purity for a longer period.

57. The apparatus for this purpose is very simple, it consists of ⊥ shaped tube, the upper end being protected by a wire covering to keep out floating substances.—*Vide* Drawing No. 5.

The outer end of the lower portion of the ⊥ will be solid and supported on a plummer block.

The other end will be supported by a tube passing through the wall, the joint between the tubes being made tight by a stuffing box, the whole forming a continuous tube leading into the clear water culvert, but so as to admit of the upper end of the tube being raised or lowered by turning on the two bearings of the lower arm.

The upper end of the ⊥ will be attached to two hollow floats of sheet iron and suspended therefrom just so as to keep the orifice immersed to the required depth.

58. As the water surface descends lower and lower, the tube will descend also until the required depth of water is drawn off, which will be regulated by the length of chain from the windlass above.

Should it be found advantageous to draw off the water to a lower level than 4 feet, it will be possible to do so for a further depth of 2 feet by this apparatus.

59. To throw the apparatus out of use, and prevent further escape of the water, will be accomplished by lifting the open and upper end entirely out of the water, and any other sluices in this position will be unnecessary.

60. The water, after passing through the above apparatus, will be received in the clear water culvert, through which it will pass to the filter.

61. The culverts, &c., the flushing or sludge culvert excepted, are all laid with very slight falls, so as to permit the quantity for a full supply of 12 million gallon per day passing through them at a very small velocity, with only sufficient fall to lay them dry when necessary; but all have sufficient height to admit of considerable surface inclination and therefore a high rate of discharge when necessary.

The river water aqueduct has a fall of $\frac{1}{1000}$. The clear water culvert $\frac{1}{1000}$.

The former will require frequent cleansing, as a considerable quantity of mud may possibly accumulate therein requiring convenience of access.

The clear water culvert, on the other hand, will seldom require cleansing, it will therefore be covered.

It is intended that both of these channels shall be lined with brickwork set in cement.

62. The water will be admitted to the filter through regulating sluices, 2 feet in diameter, one to each compartment, to control the quantity, or shut off any compartment which may be in course of cleansing.

An overflow wall is also provided to spread the in-coming water evenly over the surface of the filter, and prevent any disturbance of the filtering medium.

This arrangement is shewn in Drawing No 6.

63. The filter will be arranged in eight compartments of 100 × 200 feet each, any one of which may be thrown out of use for the purpose of cleansing, and each compartment will be capable of filtering one million gallons in twenty-four hours.

64. The capacity of the filter will be such as to contain a depth of two feet of water over the filtering material, which will be six feet in thickness, resting on a perforated floor, supported by channels of open brickwork beneath, through which the filtered water will flow into two culverts laid longitudinally down the length of each compartment, and terminating at the lower or opposite end (from that at which the water is admitted) in a well two feet square, up which the filtered water will rise.

From thence it will pass off by short oval culverts 2 feet wide, 3 feet high, protected by a sluice, to the catch water culvert, and thence to the aqueduct leading to Tallah.

65. The bottom of the filter will be constructed in every respect similar to that before described for settling tanks, with a layer of 6 inches of concrete covered by a layer of asphalte and a brick laid on flat over it. Upon this the channels and perforated floor will be formed, so as to permit the passage of the water after descending through the filtering medium; a slight inclination will also be given from the sides towards the culverts.

The outer and division walls of the filter will be vertical and plastered with cement to make them water-tight.

66. The relative levels of the various parts of the works shewn in the Diagram, page 31, give a fall of 2 feet 4 inches from the bottom of the clear water space in the settling tanks to the surface of water in the filter, and a further fall of 2 feet from the surface of the filter to that in the aqueduct leading to Tallah.

The filtering medium will be arranged as follows, commencing from the top:—

Fine sand	2′	6″	in thickness.
Coarse sand	0′	6″	„ „
Magnetic Carbide ...	0′	6″	„ „
Coarse sand	0′	6″	„ „
Coarse gravel or shells ..	0′	6″	„ „
Broken stone	1′	6″	„ „
	6	0	

67. The cleansing effect takes place at or near the surface of the filtering medium, and the mud collects there, so that when half or three-quarter inch is scraped off a clean surface of sand is exposed to the action of the water.

After a short period, which is greater or less, as the water is more or less pure, the scraping of the surface must be repeated.

68. The object of the material below (the carbide excepted) is to provide apertures of gradually increasing size to permit the water to escape and detain the filtering material.

69. The use of "magnetic carbide" in filters is a recent discovery of Mr. Spencer, and its effect, according to the concurrent testimony of Engineers with whom I communicated in England, is highly satisfactory.

For the purpose of testing its use in this country, I brought from England the filter with which Dr. Macnamara has experimented, and his report confirms the favorable opinions of the English Engineers.

70. The Report of the Jury in Class 10, Section B, of the International Exhibition of 1862 is to the following effect:—"The only new material "for filtering, and in reality the only novelty in "filtration, is that brought forward by Mr. "Spencer (United Kingdom, 2403); it is the "artificial magnetic oxide of iron. It removes "rapidly the peaty matter from solution, and "seems to have an action similar to that of "charcoal, but more powerful. It is said also to "act for years without diminution of force. This "is not at all improbable; indeed, we know of "no reason why it should diminish in its activity "if it is allowed to have free access of air. This "is aided by allowing the filter to lie dry for "half an hour occasionally according to Mr. "Spencer. Before allowing the water to come "on this substance it falls on a strainer, so that "the oxide does not become choked up in its "finer pores. If the filter be small, a sponge "will, as usual, answer this purpose; if it be "large, such as is used for water-works, a layer of "sand above the iron is considered sufficient. "This process is said to have been at work at "Southport for three years, at the water-works "there. It has also been used at one or two "other places here and in Ireland, and in one "of the Departments of Government. The "theory of the action is not quite clear. Mr. "Spencer uses magnetic oxide, and also a magnetic carbide. The material magnetic oxide has "no action, and the carbon of the carbide seems "to have no action, as the effect is diminished by its presence. Although some carbon "necessarily remains in it from the mode of "manufacture, Mr. Spencer believes that ozone "is formed, and that the oxidation of the organic "materials is hastened thereby. The indications "of ozone are very abundant. This filter, as exhibited by Mr. Spencer, is certainly a very "powerful agent of purification, and it may be "added also, is the only discovery made in this "country of a new substance of really great importance for the filtration of water; it is also "one of the most important discoveries tending "to elucidate the principles of filtration or purification as distinct from mere straining. A medal was given to Mr. Spencer."

71. The arrangements for washing the sand will be equally applicable for cleansing the magnetic carbide, its occasional cleansing and drying as above suggested will be easily accomplished.

72. I believe this material to be similar to the scales which fall from blacksmith's anvils during the process of forging iron, and as this material is easily procurable, it may be useful to know that it can be applied to any domestic filter by placing a layer of it between the layers of sand as ordinarily arranged.

73. The price of the material Mr. Spencer quotes at £4-10 per ton in England, varying with the price of iron as it is an ore of that metal

which Mr. Spencer subjects to some process, by which it is converted into "magetic carbide."

74. It is possible that the material may be sent as ballast or "dead weight" in ships coming from England, but I consider that it cannot be safely estimated as costing less then £6 per ton delivered at the works in this country.

75. Magnetic oxide of iron, which, I believe, is the material used by Mr. Spencer, is an abundant product in this country, and it will be desirable to enquire at what cost it can be procured and converted into carbide at the Pulta works under arrangements with Mr. Spencer.

76. The layer of carbide in the filter with which Dr. Macnamara experimented is about 6¾ inches in thickness.

The usual quantity used in large filters, depending on the greater or less purity of the water, is from 4 to 7 or 8 inches.

77. For the purpose of forming an estimate of the cost of this material for these works, I have calculated for a layer 6 inches in thickness.

I find the weight of the substance in its granulated form to be a little or more than double the weight of water; one cubic foot weighs 135·65 lbs.

78. From these data the cost of this material, at £6 per ton for a filter capable of filtering 8 million gallons per day will be Rs. 2,90,644.

This is a very large sum, but if the certainty of its purifying properties remaining permanently active can be satisfactorily established, I consider the undoubtedly beneficial action of the carbide fully justifies its use, even at this large outlay, nor is there any reason to doubt the permanency of its purifying properties. On this point, however, further enquiries in England are desirable.

79. The filters will, in every other respect, be constructed in the ordinary way, and the application of the carbide would, at any time, be practicable without involving any alteration in the construction of the filter.

80. As before stated the water after leaving the filter will pass through short culverts 2 feet wide, 3 feet high, and 20 feet long to the catch water culvert.

In both of these latter there will be a free surface of water, no upward pressure will be exerted in any of the culverts.

81. The catch water culvert will be 6 feet 11 inches high, 2 feet 9 inches wide at the bottom, and 4 feet wide at springing of covering arch, with sloping sides.

The fall of this culvert is $\frac{1}{1100}$ only, the extra height is intended to allow for any surface inclination necessary.

To ensure this culvert being water-tight, a lining of brickwork in cement is provided in the estimate.

AQUEDUCT TO TALLAH.

82. This portion of the work has had my most careful consideration.

The levels of the country are undoubtedly very favorable to the construction of a masonry conduit, it will, however, be a large and expensive work, and will require especial care in its construction to prevent leakage.

83. For the most part the aqueduct will be just below the surface of the ground, and for a short distance only will it be covered by 2 to 3 feet of earth, and the latter depth will, in no case, be exceeded.

The shape will be an oval struck from four centres, the internal dimensions are vertical height 4 feet 6 inches, and the width 3 feet 6 inches.

84. The quantity of water which this aqueduct will convey at the inclination $\frac{1}{3500}$ computed by the fomulæ of Eytelwein, Leslie, and Hawksley, give quantities varying between 8,962,881 to 9,626,500 cubic feet per twenty-four hours when running 3 feet 9 inches deep, which it may do with safety.

85. This capacity for *effective* discharge will, however, speedily disappear unless an absolute freedom from leakage be insured.

86 The aqueduct for the first 2,900 feet of its length, starting from the Pulta works, will be constructed on private property, which for a width 20 feet must be purchased, and a further width of 30 feet taken for temporary occupation.

87. It will then be carried along the northern boundary of the Barrackpore Cantonment by the side of an existing kuthcha road till it reaches the pucka road leading to Pulta Ghât.

By the side of this latter road it will proceed to a point near where the temporary stables stood lately occupied by the Lahore Light Horse.

Across this part of the parade ground it will be carried for a length of 1,150 feet, the surface of which will for a short distance, 600 feet only, require to be raised one foot.

The construction of the aqueduct will, in no other case, affect the level of the parade ground.

For a short distance (as shewn on the Section) along the public road it will appear at the surface, but in that position will present no obstacles to the use of the parade ground; it will in fact appear like a widening of the road only.

From the parade ground at the point Q on the Plan No. 7 it will take a straight course through the bazar and join the Trunk Road at the corner near the Elephant Shed.

This distance is 200 feet for this length; 20 feet in width must be purchased, and 30 feet extra taken for temporary occupation.

88. From the Elephant Shed, (Point O on the Plan) the aqueduct will be constructed along the Barrackpore Road to Tallah, except at a bend near the boundary of Tittaghur, where two sharp angles occur.

At this place the aqueduct will pursue a straight course till it again arrives at the position shewn in the cross Sections, *viz.* about 18 feet from the line of trees on the east side, which is about midway between them and the eastern boundary of the road; at the point of deviation from the Barrackpore Road just alluded to, a further portion of land, 900 feet long and 20 feet wide, must be purchased.

89. Cross sections of the Barrackpore Road, shewing the position and depth of the aqueduct at every 500 feet, are given with the longitudinal section.

90. The aqueduct will leave the Trunk Road at a point 760 yards north of the 4th mile-stone from Government House; from this point to Tallah it will proceed across private land for a distance of 135 yards, for which length 20 feet in width must be purchased, and 30 feet taken for temporary occupation, the remainder of the distance will be along a public road to the site of the works at Tallah

91. The section of the entire line of aqueduct is very favorable; an abstract of the depths of excavation will shew the character of the works:

Between 1 and 2 feet depth of excavation from surface ...	2,500	feet lineal.
Between 2 and 3 feet depth of excavation from surface ...	3,500	„
Between 3 and 4 feet depth of excavation from surface ...	13,850	„
Between 4 and 5 feet depth of excavation from surface ...	15,500	„
Between 5 and 6 feet depth of excavation from surface ...	13,000	„
Between 6 and 7 feet depth of excavation from surface ...	9,500	„
Between 7 and 8 feet depth of excavation from surface ...	7,000	„
Between 8 and 9 feet depth of excavation from surface ...	1,750	„
	66,600	

92. Where the excavation is less than 4 feet deep the external section of the aqueduct will be altered, so as to make it self-supporting.

Cross section of the aqueduct at various points of the line in the Barrackpore Road are given in the Drawing No. 8.

93. The section of work for shallow depths has an area of 38 feet 3 inches superficial, while that for greater depths the sectional area is 20 feet only,—Drawing No. 9.

The estimate, however, provides for one-fourth more work in the latter case to cover the extra cost in bad or broken ground.

94. As I have before stated, the brick aqueduct will economise the working expenses due to the lifting of the entire quantity of water, 6 million gallons per day, 100 feet, which would be necessary to drive it through a 27-inch iron pipe.

This economy will, however, only be obtained by making the aqueduct absolutely water-tight.

95. In order to ensure this, I have provided in the estimate for plastering the interior of the aqueduct with cement up to the maximum water line.

96. The thickness of the work under ordinary circumstances will be 15½ inches. After the first two rings 10½ inches in thickness are turned, it is intended to plaster the inner surface with Portland cement, and line the interior with one ring of brickwork in cement, so as to give the internal dimensions desired. If this be carefully done, and the outer surface of the covering arch be asphalted or cemented, I believe the aqueduct may be made perfectly tight.

97. The bricks and other materials for the aqueduct should be of the very best description; and it will be highly desirable to procure for the interior lining a sufficient quantity of the very superior bricks manufactured by Mr. Hickmet at the Government Yard at Akra.

The mortar should be composed of the very best ghooting lime that can be manufactured, mixed with soorkey of extra fineness and superior quality, and mortar mills worked by machinery should be employed to mix these materials thoroughly.

98. The work should be strengthened in every case when bad or doubtful ground is encountered, as also under the crossing of all roads. A sufficient margin for this is allowed in the estimate.

The interior should be carefully pointed up as the work proceeds; this the height, 4 feet 6 inches, will readily admit of.

99. It will also be highly desirable, during the construction, to test the tightness of the work in every possible way.

This may be done during the rainy season by filling such portions as may be previously completed with water. Temporary dams being erected at such places as will admit of a free discharge of the water when necessary. There are several nullahs crossing the line which will be suitable for this purpose.

The slightest indication of leakage should be carefully noted and the earliest opportunity taken for its repair.

100. Man-holes with iron covers are also provided at every 500 feet to permit of access for cleansing or repair without breaking the brickwork.

101. Provision must also be made for preventing damage to the aqueduct on the occurrence of any accidental stoppage, by which the accumulation of water and the blowing up of the aqueduct might ensue.

This it is proposed to do by the use of cast iron Syphon tubes inserted in the side of the aqueduct, at convenient places on the line, for the escape of the water when it rises above 3 feet 9 inches.

The tubes are to be guarded by a perforated grating at the outer end as an additional precaution, so as to prevent the entrance of vermin, &c.

102. Ventilating shafts will also be provided to allow free ingress and egress of the air, the apertures at the top to be covered with a grating.

These arrangements are shewn in the Drawing No. 8.

103. The drainage of the lands and roads along which the aqueduct will be constructed will be provided for by circular culverts; 'Syphons' where necessary; by which the drains and watercourses will be passed under the aqueduct.

104. The works at Tallah will consist of a covered tank with a capacity of eight million gallons, and three engines of 50-horse power each.

105. The covered tank is intended to act as a storage reservoir in cases of emergency should any temporary stoppage occur to the aqueduct, or a larger supply be required than the usual daily quantity on the occasion of fires, &c.

The action of the filter and aqueduct will be uniform and continuous, while that of the engines may vary somewhat with the demand; it is therefore necessary to have a receptacle of considerable capacity in this position.

106. It is necessary that this reservoir should be water-tight, and it is also very desirable that it should be covered, so as to prevent the generation of those impurities which speedily result from the action of light on stagnant water.

It is an axiom with the Engineers of waterworks in Europe that the water, after being once filtered, should never subsequently be exposed to the light until it is drawn from the taps for use.

The greater heat of a tropical climate renders this precaution doubly necessary.

107. It is intended to construct two such reservoirs in connection with these works, one at Tallah and the other at Wellington Square.

This construction is shewn in Drawing No. 10, it is a tank with vertical sides 200 × 400 feet in

Plan, its total depth is 20 feet and with a capacity for storing water 16 feet deep; it will hold eight million gallons.

108. The bottom consists of a series of inverted arches 15 feet span, turned on a floor of concrete 6 inches thick, and covered with a layer of asphalte. The inverted arches over this are of two rings of bricks, or 10 inches thick.

Division walls, composed of pillars 3 feet wide, 1 foot 9 inches thick, and separated by arches 7 feet span, stand upon the springing line of the inverts, and from these the covering arches of the reservoir, 15 feet span, are turned.

The outer walls are also arched horizontally, conveying the thrust to the division walls, which act as counterforts.

The end walls of the reservoir are similarly supported by counterforts 1 foot 9 inches thick and 10 feet apart; these also carry the covering arches over this portion of the reservoir.

The outer walls average 2 feet 6 inches thick, and are intended to be plastered with cement to make them water-tight.

109. The engines will be employed for the double duty of discharging the full daily supply for the Southern Division, during the hours of night into the covered reservoir above described, at Wellington Square, and to pump a similar quantity during the day time into the Northern Division. For both these purposes the engines will lift the water under a pressure equal to a column of water 50 feet high.

110. As at Pulta, the engines will be three in number, each 50-horse power, capable of lifting water from the bottom of the reservoir to 50 feet above the surface, and any two of them capable of doing the work required. They will be similar in every respect to those required for Pulta.

For such engines and pumps I obtained tenders during my recent visit to England.

111. Should Canning Town—Mutlah—hereafter require to be supplied from the Calcutta works, Tallah will be the point from which the supply can most easily be given.

112. The water will be conveyed by a 30-inch main pipe extending from the engine to the junction of the Circular Road with Cornwallis Street, so that in the event of a larger supply to the city being required than the 6 million gallons per day, no alteration of this part of the work will be required, as it will admit of two pipes, one 24 and the other 18 inches diameter, being connected with the 30-inch at the above point, so as to keep up a supply to Wellington Square independent of the Northern Division supply.

113. It is intended to carry the 30-inch pipe over, instead of under, the Canal as I formerly proposed; as I find this can be done at the same expense and with less inconvenience, for this purpose the pipe at this part will be of wrought iron curved and tied with iron rods in the form of a bow and string, the pipe resting on two piers one on either side of the Canal near to the bridge, and arranged so as to give a headway for boats, one to two feet higher than that of the Barrackpore bridge itself.

114. From the junction of Cornwallis Street and Circular Road to Wellington Square the pipe will be 24 inches diameter; with this pipe branch or district mains will be connected, each closed by its proper valve.

The various districts are intended to be kept absolutely distinct from each other.

115. Those supplied from the 24-inch Trunk Main between Chitpore and Wellington Square will require to be closed at sunset every evening; on the occurrence of a fire in any one district, by opening the proper valve a supply of water will be at once obtained for a limited area without materially interfering with the supply at the same time being poured into Wellington Square for the use on the following day.

116. The covered reservoir will receive during the night three million gallons for distribution in the European and Mercantile quarters, where two and three-storied houses generally prevail; and any further portion of the total supply of six million gallons which may not at first be required for the Northern Division.

117. The capacity, eight million gallons, is intended to meet any emergency, as the occurrence of a large fire, any unexpected stoppage of the Tallah supply, or necessity for repair which may occur, occupying two or three days. The central position will be highly advantageous for this purpose. The reservoir may be covered with soil and turfed in the usual way, precaution being taken to prevent any surface drainage from entering it.

118. The engine for Wellington Square will be double acting, high pressure, and condensing, with plunger pumps.

The power will be that necessary to distribute the full daily supply from the level of the bottom of the reservoir to a height of 100 feet above the surface, or a total lift of 120 feet in six hours, as during the earlier part of the day, when the draught on the mains may be expected to exceed that of later periods, for this purpose two 75-H.-power engines will be required.

I propose to fix three such engines and additional boiler power for this purpose.

119. They will be arranged so as to draw the supply either from the covered reservoir or from the 24-inch main, as may be necessary.

From these engines the water will be at once delivered into the Trunk Mains for the supply of the town.

120. It is highly desirable that the position of the Gas and Water Mains should be subject to some general arrangement, in order to keep them, as far as practicable, apart, as the leakage of gas, where it occurs, is found to be highly prejudicial to water pipes laid in their vicinity; absolute immunity from leakage it is difficult to secure. Generally the position of the pipes in the streets of Calcutta are arranged as follows:—In streets running north and south the Gas Mains are on the east side of the street, while those laid in streets running east and west are on the south sides.

121. The Water Mains will therefore, as a rule, be laid on the opposite side to the foregoing, and either just within, or without, a line drawn along the street dividing off one-fifth of its width as may be most convenient, one-fifth being the average width of foot-paths should such be constructed.

In this position the Water Mains will avoid the Gully Pits constructed for receiving the surface drainage of roads.

SCHEME FOR MAIN PIPES.

122. Mr. Mellor, the Engineer to the Gas Company, has very kindly assisted me in this part of the scheme; in the following arrangement I am indebted to him for his advice and experience:—

123.

1*st.*—A 30-inch Inlet Main from the works at Tallah to the Canal Aqueduct, thence to be continued up to Circular Road.

2*nd.*—A Main 24-inch diameter to be laid from the junction of Circular Road, Cornwallis Street, and Sham Bazar Street to Wellington Square. This Inlet pipe to serve during the day time as a Main to supply the Northern Division of the town at a low pressure, say of 50 feet head, and at night to fill the tank at Wellington Square.

The division of high and low pressure supply to be a line drawn from the Mint to Armenian Street at Chitpore Road, thence extending along Chitpore Road to Lall Bazar, and along Bow Bazar Street to Sealdah.

The north of this to be low pressure.

The south of this to be high pressure.

124. Low Pressure Division.

1*st.*—The 24-inch Inlet Main as a chief supply.

2*nd.*—An auxilliary 18-inch Main to be laid along along Sham Bazar Street as far as Sobah Bazar, and to be continued with 12-inches along Chitpore Road to Muchoa Bazar Street.

3*rd.*—A 12-inch Main through Nimtollah Street closeable by one valve at Chitpore Road.

4*th.*—These Mains to have district service Mains in loops or sections closeable by valves as follows:—

No. 1 *Loop, West.*—A 6-inch pipe from Upper Chitpore Road along Sobah Bazar Street and Hatoolah to Nimtollah Street, closeable by two valves.

No. 2 *Loop, West.*—A 6-inch pipe from Upper Chitpore Road along Puttoreah Ghât Street round Durmahatta Street, Strand Road, Nawab Ghât Street, and back by Durmahatta Street to Puttoreah Ghât Street, closeable by two valves at Chitpore Road and Nimtollah Street.

No. 3 *Loop, West.*—A 4-inch pipe along Rutton Sircar's Garden Street, behind the Mint, 3 inches in Banstollah and Burtollah, and 4 inches in Cotton Street to Chitpore Road, closeable by two valves at Chitpore Road.

No. 4 *Loop, Centre.*—A 6-inch pipe from the junction of 24-inch and 18-inch pipe, along Baug Bazar to Upper Chitpore Road at Sobah Bazar, closeable by two valves.

No. 5 *Loop, Centre.*—A 6-inch pipe along Rajah Nobokissen Street from end to end, closeable by two valves.

No. 6 *Loop, Centre.*—A 6-inch pipe from Chitpore Road at Rajah Gooroodoss' Street to Hindoo College in College Street with 4-inch pipe, in and out from Rajah Gooroodoss' Street, through Manicktollah Street, closeable with two valves at Chitpore Road and Cornwallis Street.

No. 7 *Loop, Centre.*—A 4-inch pipe in Baranossy Ghose's Street, closeable by two valves, one at each end.

No. 8 *Loop, Centre.*—A 4-inch pipe along Mooktaram Baboo's Street, closeable at each end, with two 4-inch valves.

No. 9 *Loop, Centre.*—A 6-inch pipe through Muchoa Bazar Street from Chitpore Road to Cornwallis Street, along Halliday Street and Colootollah Street, closeable by three valves at Chitpore Road, College Street, and Cornwallis Street, having a blank end at Chitpore Road.

No. 10 *Loop, East*—Blank for Upper Circular Road

No. 11 *Loop, East.*—A 9-inch pipe from Cornwallis Square, through to Circular Road at Kurballah Tank, along Circular Road 6-inch, and back by way of Manicktollah Street east, 4-inch through Cornwallis Square, closeable by two valves.

No 12 *Loop, East.*—A 6-inch pipe along Sookea's Street, part of Amherst Street, and East Muchoa Bazar Street, and Circular Road, closeable by two valves.

No. 13 *Loop, East.*—A 9-inch pipe along Mirzapoor Street, 6-inch in Circular Road, returning 3-inch through the North Gowconnah, and 6-inch by way of Amherst Street closeable by two valves.

125.—High Pressure Division.

1*st. North, Eastwards.*—A 12-inch Main from Engine House along Wellington Street to Bow Bazar, and continued eastwards in Bow Bazar Street to Circular Road at Sealdah.

2*nd. Southwards.*—A 24-inch chief Trunk Main from engines to Dhurrumtollah Street, and continued along Wellesley Street by 18-inch Main to Park Street, thence by 12-inch to Theatre Road.

Lateral main branches from the above to be as follows:—

3*rd. Westwards.*—An 18-inch Main from Wellesley Street along Dhurrumtollah Street, and Esplanade Row to Government House, continued through the Government House Compound by 12-inch to the Strand Road at Chandpal Ghât.

4*th. North, Westwards.*—A 12-inch Main along Old Court House Street, part of Tank Square, Lall Bazar, and Lower Chitpore Road to Cotton Street, also with branch at the Scotch Kirk along Tank Square and Clive Street to Clive Ghât Street.

5*th. South, Westwards.*—A 12-inch Main from Wellesley Street along Park Street to Chowringhee Road. This will serve as a supply to the Fort and Maidan when required. A 9-inch Main from Wood Street along Theatre Road to Chowringhee Road.

6*th. South, Eastwards.*—A 12-inch Main from Wellington Square along Dhurrumtollah Street, to Circular Road, and 12-inch on Circular Road to Sealdah. This will serve as a chief supply to the Sewerage Pumping Station if required, and other purposes, and should be laid very deep in the ground.

A 12-inch Main from Wellesley Street along Park Street to Circular Road.

A 9-inch Main from Wood Street along Theatre Road to Circular Road and Chowringhee.

The above will complete the Trunk Mains for chief supply of the Town.

No. 1 *Loop, Westward.*—A 6-inch Main from Armenian Street at Chitpore Road, to China Bazar Street, 4-inch along Kengree Puttee Street and Kumul Nyam Kaber, Cross Street, part of Old China Bazar to Moorgehatta Street, 6-inch on Strand Road, and returning by 6-inch in Moorgehatta Street, back to Chitpore Road, closeable by two valves, Moorgehatta Street and Armenian Street at Chitpore Road.

No. 2 *Loop, West.*—A 6-inch pipe from Lall Bazar along Radha Bazar Street, with 4-inch in Doomtollah, Pollock, New China Bazar Streets, Lyons' Range, and Swallow Lane, closeable by one valve at Lall Bazar Street.

No. 3 *Loop, West.*—A 6-inch pipe from Fairlie Place along the Strand Road from near Coilah Ghât to Clive Ghât Street, returning by 4-inch in Clive Ghât Street to Clive Street, closeable by two valves in Clive Street, at Fairlie Place and Clive Ghât Street.

No. 4 *Loop, West.*—A 4-inch pipe along Tank Square north, west, and south, Council House Street, Government Place north, and Wellesley Place, closeable by two valves at Government Place, north-east and south-east.

No. 5 *Loop, West.*—A 6-24 to 28-inch pipe from the Treasury Corner, along Government Place west, Hastings' Street, 4-inch in Church Lane, part of Hare Street, Bankshall Street, Coilah Ghât Street, 6-inch along Strand Road to Chandpal Ghât, 4-inch in Old Post Office Street, closeable by three valves, at Chandpal Ghat, Old Post Office Street, and Treasury Corner.

No. 6 *Loop, Centre.*—A 6-inch pipe from College Street, along Bow Bazar to Cossitollah Street, closeable by a valve at each end.

No. 7 *Loop, Centre.*—A 6-inch pipe in Cossitollah Street from Dhurrumtollah Street to Lall Bazar, 4-inch in Lall Bazar, Mission Row, and Mangoe Lane, 3-inch round the lower parts of Raneemoodee Gully and Waterloo Street, closeable by one valve at Dhurrumtollah Musjid.

Note.—Care required that the pipe be not connected at the lower parts of Raneemoodee Gully and Waterloo Street with Loop 8.

No. 8 *Loop, Centre.*—A 4-inch junction at Government Place, north-east, along old Court House Street, to Raneemoodee Gully, Waterloo Street, 3-inch in Crooked Lane and Dacre's Lane, closeable by one valve, opposite Waterloo Street.

Note.—The Great Eastern Hotel should be supplied from this.

No. 9 *Loop, Centre.*—A 4-inch pipe along Emambaug Lane, 3-inch Weston's Lane, and round part of Cossitollah Street, to and in Emambara Lane, 4-inch in Chandnee Choke Street, round part of Dhurrumtollah Street to and in Hospital Lane, returning to Emambaug Lane, and closeable by one valve at Wellington Square.

No. 10 *Loop, East.*—A 6-inch pipe from Bow-Bazar Street along St. James' Street, 3-inch along Sakreetollah Lane, part of Wellington Squire, 4-inch in Creek Row, closeable by one valve at St. James' Street, Bow-Bazar.

No. 11 *Loop, East.*—A 6-inch pipe along Jaun Bazar Street, from Wellesly Street to Circular Road, closeable by two valves, one at each end.

No. 12 *Loop, East.*—A 4-inch from Wellesley Square and along the east side, through Kala Chand Lane, and European Asylum Lane to Circular Road, closeable by two valves at the ends.

No. 13 *Loop, East.*—A 9-inch pipe along Circular Road, from Dhurrumtollah Street to Theatre Road, closeable by six valves, and acting as an auxillary Trunk supply.

No. 14 *Loop, East.*—A 3-inch pipe through South Collingah Street, frrom Wellesly Street to Circular Road, closeable by two valves at the ends.

No 15 *Loop,*—Elliott's Road and Royd Street 4-inch, two valves.

No. 16 *Loop, East.*—A 6-inch pipe from Park Street through Loudon Street to Robinson Street, with 4-inch pipe in part of Short's Bazar, along Rawdon Street, and remainder of Loudon Street, 3-inch in Theatre Road, Outram, and part of Hungerford Streets, closeable by one valve at Loudon Street, Park Street.

No. 17 *Loop, East.*—A 6-inch pipe from Theatre Road along Loudon Street to Circular Road, where it would be joined by a 6-inch from Theatre Road, along Circular Road, to Hungerford Street, and branches at Auckland Square and Moira Street, closeable by two valves, one at Loudon Street, Theatre Road, and one at Circular Road, Theatre Road.

No. 18 *Loop, South-West.*—A 6-inch pipe along Jaun Bazar Street, from Welleeley Street to Chowringhee Road, thence along Chowringhee Road to Lindsay Street, 4-inch along Lindsay Street and part of Free School Street, with 3-inch Branches in Jaun Bazar Lane, closeable by one valve at the end of Jaun Bazar to Wellesley Street.

No 19 *Loop, South-West.*—A 6-inch pipe from Wellesley Street along Joratalao Street, 4-inch in part of Free School Street, Sudder Street, Kyd Street and Chowringhee Road, closeable by one valve at Wellesley Street.

No. 20 *Loop, South-West.*—A 3-inch pipe in South Collingah Street, from Wellesley Street through part of Free School Street, returning by Royd Street to Wellesley Street, closeable by two valves at Collingah and Royd Streets, in Wellesley Street.

No. 21 *Loop, South-West.*—A 3-inch pipe from Park Street, along Middleton Row and Camac Street, to Park Street, closeable by two valves in Park Street.

No. 22 *Loop, South-West.*—A 6-inch pipe along Chowringhee Road, from Park Street, to Middleton Street, 4-inch along Middleton and Russel Streets, back to Park Street closeable by two valves in Park Street.

No. 23 *Loop, South-West.*—A 6-inch pipe from Wood Street through Short's Bazar Street to Camac Street, 4-inch along Camac Street through part of Middleton Street, Little Russel Street, Chowringhee Road to Harrington Street and Theatre Road, closeable by two valves, one in Wood Street and one at the end of Theatre Road, Chowringhee.

No. 24 *Loop, South.*—A 6-inch pipe from Theatre Road, along Chowringhee Road and Circular Road to Elysium Row, 4-inch from Elysium Row to Theatre Road, closeable by two valves at Theatre Road, Chowringhee and Elysium Row.

No. 25 *Loop, South.*—A 6-inch pipe along Dalhousie Street, Victoria Square to Camac Street, and Circular Road, remainder of Victoria Square, all 3-inch, closeable by one valve at Dalhousie Street, Theatre Road.

No. 26 *Loop, West.*—A 6-inch pipe along the Strand Road, from Esplanade Row to Fort Point, with one valve.

127. Care to be taken that branches be left at the side streets in each loop or district which are not at present specified for further extensions, but on no account are too loops to be coupled together.

Any extension of the pipes which may become necessary will be strictly confined to one or other of the districts above described, and should be so put in as to avoid, as far as practicable, all "dead ends." In other words, on opening the valves connecting the Trunk with the District Mains, the water should *circulate* freely through all the pipes of that district, and that, as far as practicable, *both* ends of any pipe inserted should be extended so as to connect with pipes in the same district.

128. Length of Main Pipes in Yards.

Low Pressure Division.

Name of Street.	Number of Valves.	30 Inch.	24 Inch.	18 Inch.	12 Inch.	9 Inch.	Diameter.
Trunk Mains.							
Tallah Works to Circular Road Junction	1	1,408					
Thence to Wellington Square ..	4	...	4,864				
Sham Bazar Street	2	...	...	1,314			
Nimtollah Street	1	...	...	...	780		
Upper Chitpore Road to Muchooa Bazar Street	2	...	...	...	2,200		
Total ..	10	1,408	4,864	1,344	2,980		

129. High Pressure Division.

Wellington Street	1	...	220	...	740		
Boitakhannah Street	1	...	...	...	1,110		
Wellesley Street	2	...	...	1,620			
Dhurrumtollah Street	4	...	...	1,790			
Circular Road to Sealdah	...	...	...	...	800		
Esplanade Row through Government House Compound	...	...	...	430	660		
Old Court House Street	1	...	...	...	890		
Tank Square, North	1	...	...	...	300		
Clive Street to Clive Ghât	...	...	...	...	430		
Lall Bazar	1	...	...	...	265		
Lower Chitpore Road	...	...	...	...	1,110		
Wood Street	1	...	...	...	680		
Trunk Mains.							
Park Street, E. and W.	2	...	...	...	1,620		
Theatre Road, E. and W.	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	
Southern Division ..	14	...	220	3,840	8,585	1,465	
Northern ditto	10	1,408	4,864	1,344	2,980		
Total ..	24	1,408	5,084	5,184	11,565	1,465	Yards.

Sizes of Valves,	30	24	18	12 Inch.
Number required,	1	4	8	11

LOW PRESSURE DIVISION.

LOOP OR DISTRICT PIPES. PARTICULARS AND LENGTHS IN YARDS.

Number of Loop.	Name of Street.	Number of Valves.	9 Inch.	6 Inch.	4 Inch.	3 Inch.	Diameter.
No. 1, West.	Sobah Bazar Street ..	2	...	660			
	Hatcolah		...	812			
No. 2, West.	Puttoreah Ghât Street ..	2	...	640			
	Strand Road, part of ..		...	872			
	Durmahatta Street, part of ..		...	896			
	Nawab Ghât Street ..		...	...	148		
No. 3, West.	Rutton Sircar's Garden Street	2	...	...	730		
	Durmahatta Street, part of ..		...	...	336		
	Banstollah Street ..		...	...	...	740	
	Burtollah Street ..		...	...	...	586	
	Cotton Street ..		...	...	650		
No. 4, Centre.	Baug Bazar Street ..	2	...	1,100			
	Upper Chitpore Road to Sobah Bazar Street ..		...	808			
No. 5, Centre.	Rajah Nobkissen Street ..	2	...	1,030			
No. 6.	Rajah Gooroodoss' Street, a line drawn through to ..	2	...	1,010			
	Hindoo College ..						
	Manicktollah and Branches ..		...	...	1,261		
No. 7, Centre.	Baranossy Ghose's Street ..	2	...	...	1,125		
No. 8, Centre.	Mooktaram Baboo Street ..	2	...	...	954		
No. 9, Centre.	Muchooa Bazar Street, part of	3	...	890			
	Halliday Street ..		...	586			
	Colootollah Street ..		...	840			
No. 10, East.	Upper Circular Road ..						
No. 11, East.	From Cornwallis Street to Kurbullah Tank ..	1	810				
	Circular Road, part of ..		...	300			
	Manicktollah Street, part of..		...	750			
	Cornwallis Square, part of ..		...	...	220		
No. 12, East.	Seokea's Street ..	2	...	880			
	Amherst Street, part of ..		...	562			
	Muchooa Bazar Street, part of		...	1,022			
	Circular Road, part of ..		...	660			
No. 13, East.	Mirzapore Street ..	2	1,020				
	Amherst Street, and by way of North Gowconnah ..		...	...	...	586	
	Circular Road, part of ..	...	...	590			
	Total, Low Pressure Division ..	24	1,830	14,908	5,414	1,912	

HIGH PRESSURE DIVISION.

LOOP OR DISTRICT PIPES. PARTICULARS AND LENGTHS IN YARDS.

Number of Loop.	Name of Streets.	Number of Valves.	9 Inch.	6 Inch.	4 Inch.	3 Inch.	Diameter.
No. 1, West.	Armenian Street ...		...	660			
	China Bazar Street, part of ...		...	...	430		
	Kengra Puttee Street ...		...	...	146		
	Kamul Nyn ke Ber ...		...	...	...	142	
	Cross Street ...	2	...	...	456		
	Moorgehatta Street ...		...	730			
	Strand Road, part of ..		...	592			
	Clive Street, part of ...		...	...	605		
	Jackson's Ghât Street ...		...	110			
No. 2, West.	Rada Bazar Street ...		...	430			
	Old China Bazar, part ...		...	75			
	Doomtollah Street ...		...	...	336		
	Pollock Street, part of ...	1	...	...	...	513	
	New China Bazar ...		...	...	256		
	Lyons' Range, part of Swallow Lane ...		...	...	248		
No. 3, West.	Fairlie Place ...						
	Strand Road, part of ...	2	...	520	108		
	Clive Ghât Street ...						
No. 4, West.	Tank Square, North, „ „ West, „ „ South ...		...	...	880		
	Council House Street ...	2					
	Government Place, North, part ...		...	...	730		
	Wellesley Place ...						
No. 5, West.	Government Place, West ...		...	220			
	Hâstings' Street ...		...	404			
	Church Lane ...						
	Hare Street, part of Bankshall Street ...	3	...	...	294		
	Coilah Ghât Street, part of Old Post Office Street ...		...	...	615		
	Strand Road, part of ...		...	730	220		
No. 6, Centre.	Bow Bazar, from College Street to Cossitollah ...	2	...	880			
No. 7, Centre.	Cossitollah Street ...		...				
	Lall Bazar, Duplicate ...		...	945			
	Mission Row ...	1	...	...	220		
	Mangoe Lane, part ...		...	...	280		
	Raneemoody Gully & Waterloo Street Loop ...		...	...	310		
	...		...	...	...	105	
No. 8, Centre.	Old Court House Street, part...		...	...	190		
	Raneemoody Gully ...		...	...	265		
	Waterloo Street ...	1	...	...	...	265	G. E. Hotel Supply.
	Dacre's Lane, part of, and Crooked Lane		...	...	...	310	
No. 9, Centre.	Emambaug Lane ...		...	...	880		
	Weston's Lane ...		...	...	...	256	
	Emambara Lane and ...		...	...	...	268	
	Part of Cossitollah ...	1	...	...	...	184	
	Chandnee Choke ...		...	...	330		
	Dhurrumtollah, part of ...						
	Hospital Lane ...		...	...	430		
No. 10, East.	St. James' Street ...		...	730			
	Wellington Square, part of ...	1					
	Creek Row and other Lanes ...		...	...	750	722	
No. 11, East.	Jaun Bazar Street, East ...	2	...	956			
No. 12, East.	Wellesley Square, part of ...						
	Kalla Chand Lane ...	2	...	...	1,180		
	European Asylum Lane ...						

No. of Loop.	Name of Streets.	Number of Valves.	9 Inch.	6 Inch.	4 Inch.	3 Inch.	Diameter.
No. 13, East.	Circular Road from Dhurrumtollah to Park Street and Theatre Road ...	6	2,214				
No. 14, East.	South Collingah Street, East ...	2	...	...	...	880	
No. 15, East.	Elliott's Road and Royd Street...	2	...	...	874		
No. 16, East.	Loudon Street, part of ...		...	447			
	Rawdon Street, part of ...		...	...	170		
	Short's Bazar Street, part of...		...	...	513		
	Robinson Street ...	1	...	...	...	220	
	Outram Street ...		...	...	...	330	
	Hungerford Street and part of Theatre Road ...		...	...	...	562	
No. 17, East.	Loudon Street, part of ...		...	435			
	Circular Road, part of ...		...	1,027			
	Hungerford Street, part of ...	2	...	...	293		
	Moira Street ...		...	...	...	420	
	Auckland Square ... / Rawdon Street		...	...	...	465	
No. 18, South-West.	Jaun Bazar, part ...		...	840			
	Chowringhee Road, part ...		...	430			
	Lyndsay Street ...	1	...	...	440		
	Free School Street, part ...		...	...	370		
	Jaun Bazar Lanes ...		...	...	...	580	
No. 19, South-West.	Joratallao Street ...		...	296			
	Free School Street, part ...		...	...	285		
	Kyd Street ...	2	...	...	470		
	Sudder Street ...		...	...	470		
	Chowringhee Road, part ...		...	...	410		
No. 20, South-West.	South Collingah Street, part... / Free School Street, part ... / Royd Street, part ...	2	...	...	...	920	
No. 21, South-West.	Middleton Row and Camac Street, part of ...	2	...	...	...	520	
No. 22.	Chowringhee Road, part ...		...	660			
	Middleton Street, part ...	2	...	...	142		
	Russell Street ...		...	...	586		
No. 23, South-West.	Short's Bazar Street, part ...		...	110			
	Camac Street, part ...		...	...	220		
	Middleton Street, part ...	2	...	...	528		
	Little Russell Street, part ...		...	...	230		
	Chowringhee Road ...		...	476			
	Harrington Street ...		...	...	524		
No. 24, South.	Chowringhee Road, part ...		...	476			
	Circular Road, part ...	2	...	145			
	Elysium Row ...		...	...	528		
No. 25, South.	Dalhousie Street ...		...	224			
	Camac Street, part ...		...	330			
	Victoria Square ...	1	...	...	...	674	
	Chowringhee Road, part ...		...	124			
No. 26, West.	Strand Road from Chandpal to Fort Point ...	1	...	1,200			
	Total ...	48	2,214	15,202	17,212	8,336	

MAIN PIPES.

General Summary.

Low Pressure Division.

Trunk Mains	30-inch,	1,408 yards, or	470 Pipes.
	24 „	4,864 „	1,622, 9 feet each.
	18 „	1,344 „	448 „
	12 „	2,980 „	994 „
Loop Mains	9 „	1,830 „	610 „
	6 „	14,908 „	4,969 „
	4 „	5,414 „	1,805 „
	3 „	1,912 „	638 „
Total ..		34,660 yards.	

High Pressure Division.

Trunk Mains	24-inch,	220 yards, or	74 Pipes.
	18 „	3,840 „	1,280 „
	12 „	8,585 „	2,862 „
	9 „	1,465 „	489 „
Loop Mains	9 „	2,214 „	738 „
	6 „	15,202 „	5,068 „
	4 „	17,212 „	5,738 „
	3 „	8,336 „	2,779 „
Total ...		57,074 yards.	

Weights.

		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.				
470	30-inch,	25	2	0	each, or Tons	599	5	0
1,696	24 „	18	0	0	„	1,526	8	0
1,728	18 „	12	2	0	„	1,080	0	0
3,856	12 „	6	2	0	„	1,253	4	0
1,837	9 „	4	2	0	„	413	6	2
10,037	6 „	2	2	14	„	1,317	7	0
7,543	4 „	1	2	14	„	612	17	1
3,417	3 „	1	0	21	„	202	6	3
					Total Tons ...	7,004	14	2

133. The total length of pipes in Low Pressure Division is 34,660 Yards,
High Pressure ... 57,074 „
Total ... 91,734 Yards,

or rather more than 52 miles

134. The position of the pipes, &c., in the above arrangement is shewn on the small Plan of Calcutta, Drawing No. 11. Additional pipes can be inserted into any one of the 'loops' or districts shewn on the Plan, as the more extended distribution of the water becomes necessary, and it is to be borne in mind that the pipes included in this arrangement are fully equal to the distribution of twelve million gallons per day.

135.

The estimate for the entire machinery and works at Pulta ...				
Aqueduct to Tallah	£	348,774	0	0
Engines and Reservoirs, &c., at Tallah				
Engines and Reservoirs at Wellington Square ...				
Magnetic carbide for Filter at Pulta		29,064	0	0
Price and rent of lands to be taken for the works		11,082	0	0
	£	388,920	0	0

The cost of Trunk and District Mains with Valves, Hydrants, &c., &c., for distribution according to the foregoing scheme...	£ 110,320 0 0			
Deduct Pipes, Valves, Hydrants, &c., received from England and in part laid for Nimtollah supply ...	3,644 0 0		106,676	0 0
			£ 495,596	0 0
Engineering and Contingencies, 15 per cent., say ...	.....		75,000	0 0
	Total ...		£ 570,596	0 0

136. Barrackpore Supply.

The cost of works for supply of Barrackpore with 120,000 gallons per day, including an elevated tank 50 feet high, and 4,660 yards of 9″ Main Pipe, is ... £ 6,500 0 0

137. Supply for Dum-Dum.

60,000 *Gallons per day.*

The cost of 6,600 yards of 6″ Pipe with Valves, &c. (an elevated tank will not be required as the engines will work constantly with a pressure of 50 feet)... £ 4,000 0 0

138. After Completion.

The current working expenses are estimated as follows:—

		Rs. per mensem.	Rs. per annum.	Total per annum.
Pulta Works	...	3,510 0 0	42,120 0 0	
Tallah Works	...	3,877 0 0	46,524 0 0	
Calcutta Pumping Station	...	4,100 0 0	49,200 0 0	
				1,37,844 0 0
Depreciation and repair of Works	...	.....	.....	20,000 0 0

Establishment.

		Rs. per mensem.	Rs. per annum.	
Chief Engineer	...	1,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	
Assistant Engineer	...	600 0 0	7,200 0 0	
1 Head Writer and Accountant	...	200 0 0		
4 Native Writers	...	100 0 0		
6 Turn-Cocks	...	600 0 0		
Punkah-pullers, &c.	...	100 0 0		
		1,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	31,200 0 0
			Total Rs. ...	1,89,044 0 0

139. If to the annual working expenses ten per cent. on the cost of the works be added for re-payment of the loan raised for their construction ... 5,70,596 0 0

Total, Rs. ... 7,59,640 0 0

The total cost of the water as delivered, half at 50, and half at 100 feet pressure in Calcutta, six million gallons per day, will be about one Rupee per 3,000 gallons.

140. It is intended to keep the Pipes constantly full and under pressure so as to render cisterns unnecessary.

The minor arrangement for distribution will form the subject for future report.

141. For special purposes a supply by meter offers some advantages, and not the least in importance in this city would be the employment of water as motive power for pulling punkahs.

There are several forms of water meter which could be adapted to this purpose. One such by Mr. Duncan, of the Liverpool Water-works, has been procured. These little machines would record the quantity of water passing through them when employed to pull the punkah, and they could afterwards be discharged into a cistern in the compound and used for domestic purposes, washing carriages, &c.

Draft Declaration under Act VI. of 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at a public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the Calcutta Water-works; It is hereby declared that, for the above pupose, a plot of land measuring seventeen beegahs ten cottahs, more or less, the property of Radhamadhub Boral and others, situated in Mouzah Tallah, and recorded as holding No. 73, Sub-Division XVIII., Grand Division I., of Khass Mohal Dhee Punchannogram, is required.

It is bounded on the North by holding No. 72, the property of Buro Modoo Soodun Chatterjee; on the South by a public lane and holdings Nos. 74, 75, and 77, the properties of Bassandy Dossee, Buro Modoo Soodun Chatterjee, and Ram Doolaul Sircar, respectively; on the East by holdings Nos. 67 and 70-1, the properties of Denoobundo Paul and Rajah Jadub Kisto Bahadoor; and on the West by the Barrackpore Road.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

Draft Declaration under Act VI. of 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at a public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the Calcutta Water-works; It is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land in Mouzah Moneerampore, Pergun-Calcutta, District 24-Pergunnahs, measuring 450 beegahs, more or less, is required.

It is bounded on the North and West by the River Hooghly; on the South by the River Alluvial and Deyparah Road; and on the East by the Kurbulla Ghât and Dheetarah Road. Also a strip of land about 1,400 feet in length and 20 feet in width running through gardens along the north of the Dheetarah Road and connecting the land defined above with the Cantonment Road.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

Draft Declaration under Act VI. of 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at a public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the Calcutta Water-works; It is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land 70 feet long and 20 feet in width running southward from the turn of the road from Barrackpore to Calcutta precisely at the south-eastern corner of the Government Park and re-joining the said road at a distance of 700 feet, measuring about one beegah, more or less, is required.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

Draft Declaration under Act VI. of 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at a public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the Calcutta Water-works; It is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land measuring three beegahs eighteen cottahs and nine chittacks, more or less, is required.

It is bounded on the North by Mullunga Lane; on the South by a blind lane; on the East by Wellinton Street; and on the West by Beparytollah Lane, and comprises holdings Nos. 26, 27, 28, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72 of block No. 13, South Division, being, respectively, the properties of Mr. W. J. Bampton, Amanut jummah Commissioners for the improvement of the Town of Calcutta, Sonamoney Dossee, Boddinath Dhan, Sokeesoondory Dossee, Bholanath and Bissonath Kurmokur, Rajkisto. Mitter, and Prawnkisto Surnokar.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

Draft Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at a public expense, for a public purpose; It is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land running from the Main Road through the Bazar along the eastern boundary of the Barrackpore Cantonment, touching the eastern corner of the Officers' residences at a length of 2,000 feet and width of 20 feet and measuring about two beegahs, more or less, is required.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

List of Plans.

Drawing No. 1.—Shewing plan of arrangement of engines, settling tanks, filters, &c., at Pulta.

Drawing No. 2.—Section of aqueduct from Tallah to Pulta.

Drawing No. 3.—Plan of screw pile jetty for Pulta.

Drawing No. 4.—Plan of settling tank shewing arrangement for admission of river water, exit of clear water, and for cleansing.

Drawing No. 5.—Details of settling tanks.

Drawing No. 6.—Part plan of filter.

Drawing No. 6 *A.*—Details of filters.

Drawing No. 7.—Plan and Section of aqueduct through Barrackpore Cantonment.

Drawing No. 8.—Shewing section of Barrackpore Road and aqueduct.

Drawing No. 8*A.*—Culvert at 4,120 feet north of eleventh mile-stone, Barrackpore Road.

Drawing No. 9.—Aqueduct from Pulta to Tallah.

Drawing No. 10.—Plan of coverd reservoir for Wellington Square.

No. 11 *Plan of Calcutta.*—Shewing arrangement of water main pipes.

Drawing No. 12.—Details of saddle for the crossing Chitpore Canal.

Map of Calcutta —Shewing latest improvements as existing in 1854.

IT appears to me that the Town is well able to pay the annual cost of its supply of water, say,—

Interest on 50 lacs	...	Rs. 3,00,000
Working expenses and petty repairs	...	,, 2,00,000
Depreciation at 2 per cent.	...	,, 1,00,000
Total	...	Rs. 6,00,000

say this is raised partly by water-rate and partly by payment for water used.

The water-rate should cover all water used for the streets and for water supplied to the street stand-pipes and public tanks.

Fix the water-rate at 1 per cent. on the house valuation, allowing 2,000,000 gallons daily, say 680,000 gallons for watering twice all the streets in which pipes are laid, leaving 1,320,000 gallons

for general consumption, or at four gallons per head for the poorer classes, sufficient for 330,000, or three-fourths of the population.

The water-rate would yield say Rupees 2,00,000, leaving 4,000,000 gallons for distribution on payment at a charge which must return Rupees 5,00,000 per annum, that is

$$\left.\frac{4{,}000{,}000 \times 365}{500{,}000}\right\} = \text{No of gallons per Rupee}$$

$=40 \times 73 = 2{,}920$, or say 3,000 gallons per Rupee. One mussuck contains fifteen gallons, therefore a quantity =200 mussucks would be obtained for one Rupee of pure water, whereas at present one pice is charged per mussuck, when the water can be procured at no great a distance, or only sixty-four mussucks of impure water for the Rupee, and in the hot season the charge is higher.

The next question then will be, would there be enough consumers to pay this very low charge?

Allow thirty gallons for each consumer per day, and the number of consumers required would be 134,000 or about one-fourth of the entire population, exclusive of the Shipping.

N. B.—Thirty gallons per head is said to be a good *average* allowance for a town, but the poorer classes do not consume more than from four to six gallons per head, so that the actual consumption of the higher classes must be more than thirty gallons per head.

Considering that Hospitals, Markets, Schools, and Public Institutions would certainly take a much larger quantity, and considering also that the Shipping would be large-paying consumers, there can be little doubt that this sum would be obtained and that the town would afford to pay for its Water-supply without difficulty.

V. H. SCHALCH.

From BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, to the HON'BLE A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 23rd February 1865.)

THE Committee of the British Indian Association observe that the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta adopted, at their ordinary Meeting of the 6th instant, a scheme of Water-supply for the town prepared by their Engineer, the cost of which has been estimated at £570,596, or in round sum Rupees sixty lacs. The Justices resolved to raise this sum by loan to provide for the payment of interest on such loan pending the completion of the works by reserving ten lacs from the present Water-supply funds expected to amount to fifteen lacs after the grant from the Income Tax proceeds for the current year, and to apply to the Legislature for the amendment of Section LXI. of Act VI. of 1863, so as to render it compulsory on the Justices to enforce, at the completion of the works, such an annual water-rate as shall cover the payment of interest on the Water-supply loan, the current expenses, maintenance and depreciation of the works, less such sum as may be obtained by sale of the water.

It is admitted on all hands that one of the most pressing and essential works devolving on the Municipality is to provide for the supply of good and wholesome drinking water to the inhabitants of the Town, the want of which has long been felt and repeatedly urged on the attention of the Municipal Commissioners. The Committee, therefore, notice with great satisfaction that a scheme has at last been prepared to remove this crying want of the Town.

The Committee do not pretend to discuss the engineering merits of the scheme; it may be as perfect as, the Public are assured by the Justices, any scheme can be; but they cannot forbear expressing their regret that in maturing this scheme neither the Engineer nor the Justices seem to have duly borne in mind the financial position of the Municipality. They do not for a moment dispute the desirableness of obtaining Municipal improvements for Calcutta of the most perfect and elaborate description in a most magnificent and imposing style and meeting all the conveniences of the citizens; but it is important to consider whether all such improvements can be effected with the ordinary and well-ascertained resources of the Municipality, even when carried to the highest practicable state of development, or whether their adoption would place it in absolute bankruptcy.

The total income of the Municipality during the past year amounted to Rupees 12,51,934, or, adding thereto the balance of the previous year and extraordinary and special receipts, to Rupees 14,45,360, while the total expenditure was Rupees 13,20,315, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,25,045, part of which again would be required to meet the demands of the past year. When it is remembered that the Municipality is in the first stage of constitutional organization; that the primary requirements of the Town, whether in respect of drainage, conservancy, or road improvements, have not been supplied, and that its wants must increase with the increase of time, and its charges swell with the rise in the wages of labour and prices of materials, the income indicated above, even taking into account its probable augmentation owing to increased value of landed property hereafter, will scarcely be sufficient for all purposes of expenditure.

If it were contended that the completion of the Drainage works, the prospect of which was by no means near, would diminish the conservancy expenditure, such diminution would scarcely contribute to the material relief of the Municipal Funds. The allotment in the Municipal Budget for 1865 for the sewerage and other conservancy charges is Rupees 8,25,000, and, considering this amount to be the normal expenditure for conservancy, much of this sum would, the Committee fear, have still to be provided for even after the completion of the drainage works. The Drainage scheme cannot, if the Committee are not misinformed, be extended to all parts of the town owing to the smallness of the streets and other difficulties, and there dry conservancy must be employed, while the expenses for removing the offal of the town must be incurred as heretofore. It is, however, not improbable to suppose that the saving which may be effected by the operation of the Drainage scheme may, in a great measure, be absorbed by the working expenses and depreciation of works consequent on the new system, not to say that the other requirements of the town will remain in full force if they will not increase in number and magnitude and must be met from the ordinary ways and means of the Municipality.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the taxation of the town has already been carried to the highest practicable limit, and that further augmentation of it would press on the rate-payers with a severity which their circumstances generally would not warrant, nor would it be good policy to impose. The income of the Municipality

since the introduction of the new system, and the imposition of the new rates and taxes, has nearly doubled, and we need hardly add that the burden on the rate-payers has increased in the same proportion.

Such being the present position and future prospects of the revenues of the Municipality, it is of paramount importance to consider whether the proposed scheme of Water-supply is feasible in a financial point of view. The total cost of the works, it is estimated, will amount in round sum to sixty lacs, assuming, though it is not safe to do so, that the actual expenses will not exceed the estimate, while the annual working charges will, it is stated, come to Rupees 1,89,044, or making allowance for contingencies to about two lacs, which, with the interest on sixty lacs at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum calculated at Rupees 3,60,000, will make an annual charge of Rupees 5,60,000 upon the Municipal Funds on account of Water-supply alone.

To meet this enormous annual charge the Justices have only two means at their disposal authorized by law, *viz.* to levy a general water-rate of 2 per cent. per annum upon all houses, buildings, and lands in the Town, and to sell water to private individuals at a graduated scale of rates. The produce of the first mentioned rate may be calculated at Rupees 1,75,000, considering that the entire proceeds of the house-rate at 10 per cent. did not yield last year more than Rupees 8,54,515,—a sum which would not cover wholly the annual working expenses of the scheme under notice. What may be the yield by sale of water the Committee, in the absence of any specific data, are unable to estimate, though they feel persuaded that it will not come to a large figure. In the first place, the prospect of an extensive sale of water in the Northern Division must be very remote in the presence of deep-rooted prejudices which exist among orthodox Hindus, not to say that the circumstances of the bulk of the Native inhabitants of the town will scarcely permit them to pay for the luxury of obtaining water at high pressure. In the second place, although the European inhabitants will readily appreciate the advantages of the supply of water at high pressure, the Committee are still not without doubt whether middle class Europeans, by far the most numerous in the town, to whom the present costliness of living is a matter of serious concern, will be equally willing to bear a double tax for the sake of obtaining water at high pressure when they will obtain equally good water at low pressure without any addition to the general water-rate. But whatever may be the yield by sale of water, it is sure to leave a large deficit on Water-supply account, which cannot be met without resorting to fresh and heavy taxation. So far as the Committee now perceive, a water tax of more than 7 per cent. will be necessary to provide for an annual charge of nearly six lacs, not to say that no means will be left to re-pay the loan hereafter.

It needs be added that the above calculation has been made on an assumption that the actual cost will not exceed the estimated amount; but the Committee, with due humility, confess that they are reluctant to repose faith in the estimates of the Calcutta Municipality. The original estimate for carrying out the drainage scheme, it may be remembered, was given at the comparatively moderate sum of Rupees 32,85,000 after the same being tested by competent and eminent Engineers; but the actual cost, it is now believed, will exceed a crore, if not a crore and a half, though it is feared that the benefit of improved drainage cannot be extended to all parts of the town. As regards the estimates of Water-supply they have been increasing in amount in such proportion, compared to the increased income of the Municipality, as to place the realization of the scheme successively beyond its reach. First the Drainage Committee estimated the cost at Rupees 11,55,000, to meet which the Municipality has now more than enough funds in hand; then the present Corporation estimated it at forty lacs, and now they estimate it at sixty lacs. Be that as it may, the Committee have grave doubts whether the actual cost will not exceed the estimated amount. If such should prove ultimately to be the case, as the Committee believe it will, the proceeds of a heavy water-rate of even 7 per cent. would not meet the total requirement.

The Committee have not adverted to other loans which the Justices propose to contract for purposes of drainage works and city improvements. What the actual cost of these works and improvements will eventually come to it is impossible to say; but if the whole permanent debt of the town, on all accounts, should reach two crores, by no means an improbable inference, the whole of the present income of the Municipality will stand pledged for interest on that debt at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Such a state of things, the Committee need hardly add, is deeply to be regretted.

It remains for His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to consider whether he should seal with his sanction a financial policy of such a dangerous tendency; whether he should allow the Municipal Corporation to impose such an unfair and unwarrantable obligation on posterity; and whether he should consent to the crippling of the resources of the Municipality to a degree rendering it almost impossible for the successors of the present Commissioners to undertake the responsibility of administering its affairs.

The Committee have observed above that the supply of good drinking water has long been a crying want of the town. Nor are they unaware that a copious and diffused Water-supply is considered essential to the efficient working of the Drainage scheme. But the question is whether this two-fold object cannot be met by a scheme consistent with the means of the Municipality. The town cannot afford for that elaborateness which the Engineer has designed. All that the inhabitants want is wholesome water for drink, and it was the duty of the Municipality to consider whether it could not be supplied at a moderate expense. This question was discussed by the Drainage Committee appointed in 1856, who put the issue in the following pertinent form :—

"Whether by a system complete in itself and supplying filtered water to all parts of the city at high pressure, or whether, considering the habits and prejudices of the people, and the systems adopted in Continental Europe, where more is drawn from public fountains than in English towns, it will be sufficient to extend the system which is now in operation and supply water to tanks and fountains in the different parts of the city by several engines of smaller power situated at different and favorable points along the bank of the river, or by one large engine."

The Drainage Committe had two schemes before them, *viz.* one prepared by Mr. Simms, Consulting Engineer to Government in February, 1847, and another, a modification of Mr. Simms', designed by Hawkesley, Civil Engineer, and Captain C. B. Young, of the Engineers, in February 1852. The estimate of the scheme of Mr. Simms, who, like Mr. Clark, proposed to pump up water at Pulta, was sixty-seven lacs, and based on sound principles, and elaborate as it was the Drainage Committee rejected it on the ground of its expensiveness. The same considerations which led the Drainage Committee to negative the otherwise admirable scheme of Mr. Simms apply with equal force to the present analogous scheme of Mr. Clark. The estimate of the scheme of Mr. Hawkesley and Captain C. B. Young, who also proposed to obtain water at Pulta, was sixteen lacs, but the Drainage Committee reduced the estimate to Rupees 1.,55,000 by making further modifications in order to bring the cost within the means of the Municipality. .

The necessity of a cheap system of Water-supply for Calcutta is now as great as it was before. But this point, it seems, was not sufficiently considered by the Justices. On the contrary the motion for the adoption of the Report of the Engineer with the recommendations of the Water-supply and Finance Committees was carried with such hot haste at the Meeting of the 6th February, notwithstanding a proposition for adjournment duly moved and seconded, that the Commitee are not without donbt whether this vitally important question received that attentive consideration from the body of the Justices which it so eminently deserved.

In the humble judgment of the Committee the proposal of the Drainage Committee, the principle of which they believe is recognized in the Continental systems, to "suply water to tanks and fountains in the different parts of the city by several engines of smaller power situated at different and favorable points along the bank of the river or by one large engine," is entitled to great weight. By rendering this process auxiliary to the Drainage scheme, as the Drainage Committee proposed to do, and supplementing it with a system of tanks, the requirement of the town, the Committee venture to think, may be met without subjecting it to heavy taxation. The original estimate of the Drainage Committee for Water-supply may be made the basis, with such additions as may be required by further modifications as well as by the present increase in the price of labour and materials. The Water-supply Funds, amounting to fifteen lacs, will doubtless go a great way to meet the expenditure.

A system of tanks will be attended with a double advantage. It will lead to the opening of large squares, securing free ventilation of air, and thus promoting the general salubrity of the town. The Northern Division, which, by reason of its overcrowdedness and small streets, is closed against the accession of fresh air, and which, within its whole area, has only two squares, will greatly benefit by the proposed system. The squares and tanks will, on the other hand, pay not a little of the expenses likely to be incurred by the sale of surplus land, while the increase which will necessarily be effected in the value of lands and houses in their vicinity will indirectly contribute to swell the proceeds of the House Tax. The Committee do not believe it is contemplated by the Justices to form the opening of tanks and squares a part of the scheme of Water-supply under notice, and if these improvements are to be carried out in addition to the proposed water-works, they must involve an additional outlay.

The tanks may be filled with river water in the months of December, January, and February, so as to give a full supply for the succeeding three or four months when the water is less fit for drink, while rain water may be stored in them from July to October. If necessary, and if the funds of the Municipality will allow, some of the tanks may be converted into filtering reservoirs.

The Committee do not believe objection will be taken to the system on the ground of the supply being limited to tanks and fountains when tanks are being opened on the Maidan for the purpose of supplying the population in the Fort with drinking water. It is true that water will be supplied to the Fort at high pressure, but if those who want to enjoy the luxury will not grumble to pay for it, it will by no means be difficult for the Municipality to make the necessary arrangements, as has been done in the case of Gas light. What the Committee wish and hope to see practically recognized by the Justices is that the whole community may not be burdened with a tax for the convenience of a few.

It is superfluous for the Committee to observe that the prohibition of the practice of throwing dead bodies into the Hooghly, coupled with the cessation of discharging night-soil into it, contemplated by the Justices, is calculated greatly to purify the river-water, and when it will settle in tanks it will doubtless be more fit for drink than now.

The Committee are glad to notice that such distinguished scientific men as Drs. Chevers and Macnamara advocate a system of tanks for supplying Calcutta with drinking water. Dr. Macnamara was requested by the Municipal Commissioners in 1863 to report on the water of the Hooghly, and after a patient and careful examination and analysis pronounced the Maidan tank water superior to the river water. After stating his opinion on the water of the several Maidan tanks Dr. Macnamara remarks—

"Dr. Chevers has proposed that the Maidan should be used as a gathering ground for the Water-supply of Calcutta. He is, I believe, confident that the supply would be ample, and as there can be no question as to the superiority of the Maidan tank water to that of the river, I hope the Municipal Commissioners may think it even yet not too late to give Dr. Chevers' proposal a fuller consideration. I suspect the European community will always use the Maidan water in preference to any that can be supplied from the river."

It is to be regretted that the proposal of Dr. Chevers, supported as it is by a Chemist of Dr. Macnamara's authority, has not received due consideration from the Justices. No allusion has been made to it in the Report of the Engineer, nor in the Proceedings of the Drainage Committee of the Justices.

The Committee deem it due to observe that the bulk of the rate-payers of the town are Hindus, and, knowing as they do the prejudices which exist among their orthodox countrymen to the use of "pipe-water," they submit it cannot be fair to adopt a system of Water-supply to

which nine-tenths of the inhabitants will have religious objection, but for which they will, as a matter of course, be taxed. This objection would, however, be obviated by carrying out a system of tanks proposed above. The Committee need not repeat that the supply of water required for drainage works may be provided by the extension of the scheme already in operation in the town.

The Justices, it appears, hold out no encouragement to private enterprise for undertaking the works. They have endorsed the recommendation of the Water-supply Committee, the reasons of which have not been stated, "that the carrying out of the scheme ought not to be placed in the hands of any Water Company." The Committee do not see the propriety of this restriction. That it is far more economical in the end to have public works executed by a private Company than by the direct agency of the Government or the Municipality will, the Committee submit, scarcely admit of a serious doubt. If it be contended that a private Company always works with an eye to profit, there is a certainty of great economy in its operations, while the State or the Municipality is secured against any excess of expenditure above the amount of contract. This position is markedly illustrated by the Drainage works, the original estimate of which was Rupees 32,85,000, but the actual cost of which, it is feared, will reach four times that amount. There have not been any material modifications of the scheme, while large as has been the increase in the value of labour and materials, the enormous difference between the original estimate and the actual cost cannot, the Committee suspect, with propriety be wholly attributed to that cause.

The Committee accordingly request you will have the goodness to move His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to take the above remarks and suggestions into consideration, and, in exercise of the powers vested in him by Section XXXIII. of Act VI. of 1863, to require the Justices to so modify their schemes as to admit of its execution without necessitating an increase of the burdens on the town beyond what has already been sanctioned by law for purposes of Water-supply, as well as of the opening of tanks and squares adverted to above. The Committee need hardly observe that they submit the foregoing observations with all the diffidence of unprofessional men, being confident that, whatever scheme may meet with His Honor's approval, His Honor will not overlook the paramount importance of combining economy with efficiency.

From the Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta,—(No. 1532, dated the 13th March 1865.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the Secretary to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, No. 124, dated the 9th ultimo, with its enclosures, regarding a scheme for the supply of water to the Town of Calcutta prepared by Mr. Clark, the Engineer to the Justices, and adopted by them at their ordinary Meeting on the 6th idem.

2. In reply I am desired to state that, though fully disposed to admit that Mr. Clark's scheme deserves all that has been said in its favor by the Justices, the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to accord to it his sanction, under Section 33, Act Act VI. (B. C.) of 1863, until he is in possession of the information necessary to enable him to judge whether the Town of Calcutta is able and willing to pay for so expensive and elaborate a system of Water-supply.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot, on the very meagre information furnished in the Secretary's letter, sanction any such amendment of the Municipal Act as that which the Justices propose, the practical effect of which would be to place in the hands of the Justices the power of imposing a rate, without limit, sufficient to cover the interest on the outlay for the first construction of the works, their maintenance, depreciation of stock and plant, and the working expenses of the system. The charges under these heads for Mr. Clark's scheme,—even if the Estimates be not exceeded, which experience shews they are not at all unlikely to be,—will be no less than Rupees 6,00,000* per annum, or just about half the total revenue of the Municipality from all sources during the past year.

	Rupees.
* Interest on 50 lacs ...	3,00,000
Working expenses and petty repairs ...	2,00,000
Depreciation at 2 per cent.	1,00,000
Total ...	6,00,000

4. How the Municipality propose to provide any revenue at all for the Water-supply is not clear from the Report of the Justices, but apparently it is proposed to raise a certain amount by rate and to trust to the sale of water for the balance. What the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to know is the proportion of this annual charge of six lacs of Rupees which the Justices expect to raise by each of these methods respectively, and the data they have to warrant their incurring this heavy expense in reliance on a large sale of water. It is to be presumed that, before asking for the sanction of Government, a full and careful Estimate was prepared by the Justices of the number of persons who would purchase the water supplied by Mr. Clark's scheme, and the price they would be able to pay for it, and it is necessary that the Government also should have some reliable information on this point.

5 In considering the Estimate it should be borne in mind that the majority of the Native inhabitants of the town must be supplied with water without charge by means of tanks, which will have to be filled from the pipes. Amongst the more wealthy also, and even amongst the Europeans, it may be expected that there will be many who prefer to continue the use of water for drinking purposes from some tank from which they have for years been in the habit of obtaining their supply.

6. From such information as the Lieutenant-Governor has been able to obtain, His Honor believes that a water-rate at 2 per cent. will give a revenue of two lacs of Rupees at the outside, and for this rate if 680,000 gallons of water be supplied for watering the streets, and 1,320,000 for the free consumption of the poorer classes at four gallons per head, that is to say, for 330,000 souls, or three-fourths of the population of the city, 4,000,000 gallons of water remain to be sold at a rate which shall produce between 4 and 5 lacs of Rupees a year. The number of paying consumers necessary to ensure this revenue at the rate of thirty gallons per head will be 134,000, or the remaining one-fourth of the population, taking the charge for the water to be 3,000 gallons or 200 mussucks for the Rupee. I am to enquire

whether the Justices have good and sufficient grounds for anticipating anything like such a sale of water as this.

7. If the Justices have not such data as to place this point beyond all doubt, it seems quite impossible for the Lieutenant-Governor to sanction a scheme under which the town will incur such a very heavy permanent liability as that to which the Justices would subject it. And, absolutely necessary as a supply of water is to the town, it will remain for the Justices to consider whether a modified scheme more suited to the financial position of the town cannot be devised which shall provide for a sufficient number of tanks for the supply of good drinking water to the people of all classes, leaving the drains to be flushed, and the streets to be watered, by river water raised in the vicinity of the town itself.

8. If, on the other hand, the Justices are satisfied, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the the rate of 2 per cent., which they are authorized by law to levy, will, in conjunction with the sale proceeds of water, be sufficient to meet the annual charge of six lacs of Rupees, the Lieutenant-Governor does not understand what necessity exists for a revision of the existing law.

9. I am to take this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Justices to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association, which appears to contain much deserving of serious consideration.

10. The expenditure of Rupees 60,00,000 in providing a supply of water to the city was apparently decided upon at a Meeting of the Justices without discussion. The subject is, however, one of the gravest importance to every resident and householder in the city, and His Honor therefore thinks that measures should be taken for inviting, at a special Meeting, a full discussion of the merits of the scheme from both an engineering and financial point of view. With the object of obtaining greater publicity, the Report of the Justices and this letter will be published in the Supplement of the *Calcutta Gazette*.

11. The Plans received with Mr. Turnbull's letter are herewith returned.

Papers relative to the suppression of Hook-swinging, &c., at the Churruck Festival.

From J. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the British Indian Association,—(No. 5318, dated the 31st October 1864.)

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request the attention of the British Indian Association to the papers, on the subject of swinging at the Churruck Poojah, published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th instant, and to enquire whether, in the opinion of the Association, the time has not come when the practice of Hook-swinging may properly be prohibited by the Magistrates under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure as a practice dangerous to human life and safety, as well as an annoyance to all educated and right-thinking persons, and, indeed, to every class of the community, except the lowest and most ignorant.

2. I am to point out that in some Districts the practice is unknown, and that while in some others, owing partly to the authoritative interference of the Magistrates and partly to the influence of intelligent Zemindars and other Native gentlemen, it has ceased since 1860 or become less common than it was, it still prevails in a great many places, in some as much as ever, and that apparently nothing short of a positive prohibition can be expected to bring about its entire cessation throughout Bengal within any reasonable period.

3. It is universally admitted that the practice of Hook-swinging is not enjoined, or even warranted, by the Hindu religion, and though, as long as, in any part of India, it was regarded by respectable Hindus with anything like a feeling of superstituous veneration, the Government, in accordance with its established policy, refrained from suppressing it, yet now that it has ceased to appear in that light, and, while reprobated by the higher orders of Native society, is viewed by the populace only as a pastime, the reason for such forbearance has ceased to exit, and it appears to be the duty of the Government to aid the tendency of enlightened opinion by the exercise of its legal authority, and to put an end to a cruel and barbarous custom which has long ago been abandoned in the rest of India, and is now followed only in some parts of Bengal.

4. I am to add that, in asking an expression of the opinion of the Association, it is not the Lieutenant-Governor's desire to interfere in any way with the religious observances of the Poojah, but simply to prevent Hook-swinging and its attendant cruelties by which the Poojah is still so generally accompanied, and to remove from Bengal the reproach of being the only Province in India in which such demoralizing exhibitions are any longer tolerated.

From BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, to J. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 4th February 1865.)

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Committee of the British Indian Association, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st October last, calling the attention of the Association to the papers on the subject of swinging at the Churruck Poojah published in the Supplement of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem, and requesting the opinion of the Association, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, as to whether the time has not come when the practice of Hook-swinging may properly be prohibited by the Magistrates under the provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure as a practice dangerous to human life and safety, and as an annoyance to all educated and right-thinking persons.

There can be no doubt, the Committee admit, that the barbarous practices of boring the body and Hook-swinging at the Churruck festival are alike cruel and degrading. They have no religious sanction, and their observance is principally confined to the lower orders of Hindus. Long usage has, however, given these practices a religious character in the estimation of the masses, and they regard them with the same veneration as they do those ceremonies which have the authority of the Shasters for their basis.

The progress of education and enlightenment has, however, considerably counteracted the evil. It may be said with truth that there is scarcely a single educated Native of Bengal who does not hate these revolting practices and anxiously wish for their cessation. The influence of educated and enlightened Zemindars, among whom the Committee are glad to count not a few Members of this Association, has already gone far towards the suppression of Hook-swinging in their respective Estates, and as time will advance, and the blessings of education will be diffused, the demoralizing exhibitions noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor will doubtless cease to receive popular support.

The Committee are, however, ready to admit that, if the total abandonment of the custom were to depend on such a change of the moral feeling of the masses as to qualify them rightly to estimate its degrading character, the reform is not likely to be effected within such a reasonable period as the Government and the Members of the British Indian Association could wish. Under these circumstances, and bearing in mind that the practice of Hook-swinging has been suppressed in the Bombay Presidency by order of Government, and in the Madras Presidency also by the agency of Government, though in a less peremptory manner, it has been mooted whether in Bengal the revolting ceremonies in connection with the Churruck festival should be left to die out by the gradual enlightenment of the masses, or legislative measures be adopted by the Government to bring about their immediate cessation.

Occupying the position which this Association does, the Committee are naturally anxious to see, as much for the sake of the credit of the Queen's Government as for the sake of the good-will of the people towards it, that no alarm may be wantonly given as to the intentions of the Government towards their religion, nor any violation offered to their feelings, or even to their prejudices, calculated to produce dissatisfaction and discontent. The people of India, it is well known, are peculiarly sensitive in matters of religion, and it is therefore of paramount importance for the Government to avoid all semblance of interference with customs or usages which, whether directly sanctioned by religion or not, are still associated in their minds with religious awe and veneration, and cherished with undiminished respect. Hence it is that this Association, no less from a sense of loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty than from a sense of duty to their countrymen, venture occasionally to express their opinions respectfully, but unreservedly, regarding measures or proceedings of Government having even the remotest appearance to a violation of the policy of religious neutrality and to contend for the preservation of time-honored customs, usages, or institutions which, however superstitious they may seem in the eyes of enlightened persons, are still entitled to respect when they are followed so reverently by millions of fellow-creatures and fellow-subjects. In fact, it has been the cherished conviction of the Committee that social and religious changes must be effected by the natural progress of society; that intellectual and moral development is the only right road to that progress; and that the legal authority of the Government should be the last resource of the community wherewith to put down any social abuse or to promote any moral or religious reform.

But the barbarities of the Churruck Poojah do not fall within the scope of the foregoing observations. In the first place, the custom is not, as the Committee have already observed, sanctioned by the Shasters; in the second place, it is not followed by the better instructed and higher orders of the community; in the third place, it may be abandoned without materially interfering with popular religion; in the fourth place, the suppression of these cruel practices have been effected by many Landholders in their respective Estates without producing dissatisfaction among the masses; and lastly, if these practices are now to be put down, as if proposed, with the authority of Government, it is not because that the Government wishes to suppress them arbitrarily, but because the Government has the consent and support of the upper and educated classes of the community, those on whom the ruler in every civilized country naturally relies for the eradication of any evils of long standing, or for the promotion of any measure of general usefulness affecting the well-being of the entire community.

The Committee would of course deprecate any interference with the religious observances connected with the Churruck, and they are glad to receive the assurance of the Lieutenant-Governor that His Honor entertains no such intention. Nor do the Committee see much objection in swinging in itself. If the mob in Bengal wish to amuse themselves by swinging from the Churruck tree without hooking the flesh, the Committee see no reason why they should be interfered with. In Madras, the Commitee are informed, the people swing by sitting within a basket, and either this or any other contrivance may be employed by the swingers here for their own amusement. As a popular pastime simple swinging may, the Committee are of opinion, be fitly allowed to be continued without violence to the moral feelings of any educated or right-thinking persons.

This festival, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may not be unware, is made the occasion of a general *méla* in the villages, where thousands of people congregate, make purchases of edibles, play things, articles of dress, and interchange social reciprocities, and the méla, the Committe submit, deserves to be encouraged rather than otherwise. The continuance of the Poojah and simple swinging without the attendant barbarities will render the proposed interference of the Police innocuous.

The Committee should certainly prefer to see the suppression of the barbarities of the Churruck with the aid of the ordinary criminal law to the enactment of any special law on the subject. The action of the Magistrates and the Police in the usual course will not cause any needless alarm or suspicion in the popular mind, while it will not fail to be effectual, which, however, cannot be confidently said of any special legislation.

In conclusion, the Committee deem it due to observe that, while they recommend the suppression of the cruel practices of perforating the body commonly called *Bánphorah* and Hook-swinging at the Churruck Poojah, they humbly and respectfully hope that the interference of Government may not be extended beyond the prohibition of the barbarities under comment. Perhaps this object may be well attained by requiring the District Authorities to prevent simply the abovenamed practices without interfering with the Poojah and the amusements of the people.

Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—dated the 15th March 1865.

READ again the Proceedings of this Government relative to the suppression of the practice of Hook-swinging at the Churruck festival.

Read also the papers on the subject published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th October last as well as a letter addressed to the British Indian Association No. 5318, dated the 31st idem, and the reply of the Association dated the 4th ultimo.

RESOLUTION.—The practice of Hook-swinging and other self-torture, such as Bânphora and the like, in public at Churruck festival, which has been either voluntarily discontinued or authoritatively suppressed in most parts of India, still prevails in many Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

2. These practices are cruel to those who suffer hurt from them whether of their own will or otherwise, and revolting to humanity. They also present a demoralizing public spectacle and tend to keep alive among the people a feeling of indifference to the sufferings of their fellow-creatures and to the value of human life. They have long been discountenanced and discouraged by the Government and its Officers, as well as by the more enlightened, intelligent, and respectable Hindus. An influential body of Hindu gentlemen has lately recommended that they shall be suppressed; and one of the Hindu members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor has still more recently brought forward a project of law for that purpose.

3. The measures which have hitherto been taken to discourage Hook-swinging, though partially successful, have in many places failed to produce any perceptible diminution of it, and it accords therefore with the instructions given in the Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 24th February 1859, that more decided steps should be taken. In now adopting such a step the Lieutenant-Governor is supported, not only by a sense of what is due to the feelings of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, but by a decided expression of enlightened opinion on the part of the leading members of the Hindu community.

4. All Magistrates of Districts in the Lower Provinces are accordingly hereby required, under the powers vested in them by Law—whenever they shall consider that such direction is necessary to prevent annoyance to persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health, or safety—to direct any person to abstain from the act of Hook-swinging, or other self-tor-ture, in public, and from the abetment thereof, or to take such order with property in his possession or under his management as may serve to prevent the commission of the act. Persons who disobey any such injunction should be prosecuted and punished according to law.

5. All Commissioners of Divisions and Magistrates of Districts in which Hook-swinging prevails are further required to make known to the Public that the Government regards the practice with abhorrence; to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of influential Landholders and other members of the Native community in its prevention; and to warn all who are concerned, or are likely to be concerned in it, that if they persevere they will make themselves liable to legal punishment.

6. It is to be understood that this order is not intended to authorize or justify any interference with the religious observances of the Churruck festival, or with the popular amusements, other than Hook-swinging and its attendant cruelties, usual on that occassion.

No. 1628.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Divisional Commissioners for the information and guidance of themselves and of the Magistrates in their respective Divisions.

No. 1629.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for his information and guidance.

No. 1630.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution, and of the correspondence with the British Indian Association, be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department for information, and that it be be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general informations.

Ganges and Darjeeling Road.

Extract from an Inspection Report, No. 2712, dated the 7th March 1865, by the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle.

IT is as well that this Report, principally embodying notes made during my progress up the Road from Caragolah to Silligory, was not submitted earlier, as it might have raised sanguine hopes, which may not be fulfilled, of success as to our being able to complete the entire line by the end of this season's rains as a metalled Road throughout, from the Ganges to the Mahanuddy at Silligory.

2. Lieutenant Daubuz had made all his arrangements for carrying on his work successfully and completely, but the unexpected transit of the large Force now proceeding along the Road to Bootan, has caused the seizure of the carriage we so much depended on for the conveyance of our coal, wood, and ballasting, and it is now very uncertain whether the Contractors will be able to make sufficient bricks, or stack sufficient stone and slag to enable us to complete the Road this year.

3. Added to the above unforeseen contingency, we have had a week's rain of unusual heaviness at this season of the year, and it is much feared the loss of raw bricks will be very great.

4. The Agent for the Bengal Coal Company has, moreover, reported that he cannot, possibly at present, convey the Coal from Caragolah to the works, as he had promised, owing to his carts having been seized for the conveyance of stores and Camp equipage of Troops to the Frontier.

5. Much inconvenience will also be felt and possible delay to the works occur, from the transfer of two of the most active Native subordinates from the Road for duty with the Dooar Field Force.

6. During the present bad weather the great utility of the Road in such parts as have been metalled, is very apparent. The Troops have been able to progress rapidly along the completed

portions, but have been compelled to halt at those lengths still remaining unfinished.

7. *1st to 29th Mile-stone.*—From Caragolah to the Sowrah, as reported in my Memorandum* of Inspection in November last, the Road is metalled and consolidated throughout.

* No. 1769A. of 22nd November 1864.

8. The Screw Pile Bridge on the 29th mile over the River Sowrah has been rapidly carried on by Messrs. Marrillier and Edwards under many difficulties; only one pile remains to be fixed by the Contractors The Executive Engineer has also carried on his portion of the timber work as rapidly; three pairs of trusses have been hoisted and fixed, and the beams for the Road platform have been laid. As soon as the last pile is driven the remaining trusses will be lifted, and we trust the Bridge will be opened before the end of the next month.

9. *29th to 41st Mile-stone.*—The bricks for soling and about two-thirds of the ballasting for this length were completed last year and all stacked at the Road side. Complete arrangements had been made and Contracts closed for the remainder of the brick ballasting required for opening the line by the end of the coming rains; but, as explained in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, it is feared that this cannot now be done.

10. *41st to 56th Mile-stone.*—These fifteen miles will be ballasted with slag, which was being rapidly carted and stacked at the Road side. It is hoped, after the pressure for carriage for the Troops has passed off, that the material required for this length may be all collected.

11. *57th to 84th Mile-stone.*—This length is entirely completed of slag metalling and forms an excellent Road.

12. *85th to 89th Mile-stone.*—This length is very nearly completed, there being a few breaks only for which slag metal is being carted to site. It is anticipated that this length will be completed this year.

13. *90th Mile.*—This mile is all completed and consolidated.

14. *91st to 99th Mile-stone at Chuprah on the River Donk.*—There has been some disappointment in the Contract taken for bricks for soling these nine miles. The Contractor fell ill, and about the end of January left his work, compelling the Executive Engineer to carry on by departmental agency. Sufficient bricks had however been burnt for one mile of soling, and slag for some portion of the topping has been stacked at the Road side.

15. A fortunate discovery of an old kiln about ten miles distant at a Village called Shapnikla will, it is anticipated, afford sufficient bricks for soling two other miles of this length, and should the pressure for carriage cease, it is hoped we may be able to complete these nine miles this season, but at present it seems very doubtful.

16. The works in the length from the 57th to the 100th mile-stone have been hitherto carried on by Assistant Engineer Baboo Kessub Lall Bose, one of the Officers whose services have been transferred to Bootán.

17. *100th to 125th Mile-stone at the Mahanuddy beyond Silligory.*—The works on this length have been carried on under the superintendence of Overseer, Second Grade, Nubo Gopal Dutt, hitherto very satisfactorily; but latterly the carts of the Contractors have been so extensively seized for the use of the Troops that it is feared the Road cannot be completed, as fully anticipated, this season.

18. *100th and 101st Miles.*—About one-fourth of the bricks for soling had been carted to the Road side, and sufficient for another one-fourth were in kiln on the 19th February, and brick-making for the remainder in good progress. Slag was also being brought in for ballasting.

19. *102nd Mile.*—Nearly one-third of the bricks for soling this mile were ready and sufficient, for one-third more were in kiln ready for burning; but no slag had as yet been brought to Road for ballasting.

20. *103rd Mile.*—A kiln of bricks sufficient for about one-third of the soling for this mile, was fired on the 20th, the day after my inspection, and brick-making was in good progress; but the collection of slag had not been well carried on by the Contractors.

21. *104th Mile.*—About a fourth of the bricks required for soling this mile had been put into kiln, and about one-half lakh of raw bricks were ready for burning.

22. *105th to 109th Mile-stone.*—Brick-making was in good progress in these four miles, and a considerable quantity of slag ballast had been collected. Sufficient soling bricks and slag and stone ballasting had also been stacked for completing entirely the 108th and 109th miles.

23. *110th to 114th Mile-stone.*—In these five miles brick-making was progressing very well, and stone was being carted to site in large quantities; but its vicinity to Titalyah was the cause of the Contractor's carts being more particularly seized in this length for the Troops and stores proceeding to Julpigory.

24. *115th Mile.*—The bricks required for soling this mile are all completed and nearly all the ballasting.

25. *115th to 125th Mile-stone, the Mahanuddy beyond Silligory.*—The collection of stone metal for this length was progressing very satisfactorily, and a sufficiency of ballasting had been nearly all stacked for its completion.

26. Our anticipations for being able to carry on work successfully in the last twenty miles have been far exceeded, and must be attributed to the encouragement and regular payments to Contractors employed last year.

27. *Silligory Timber Bridge.*—This Bridge has been repaired and is now again open for traffic.

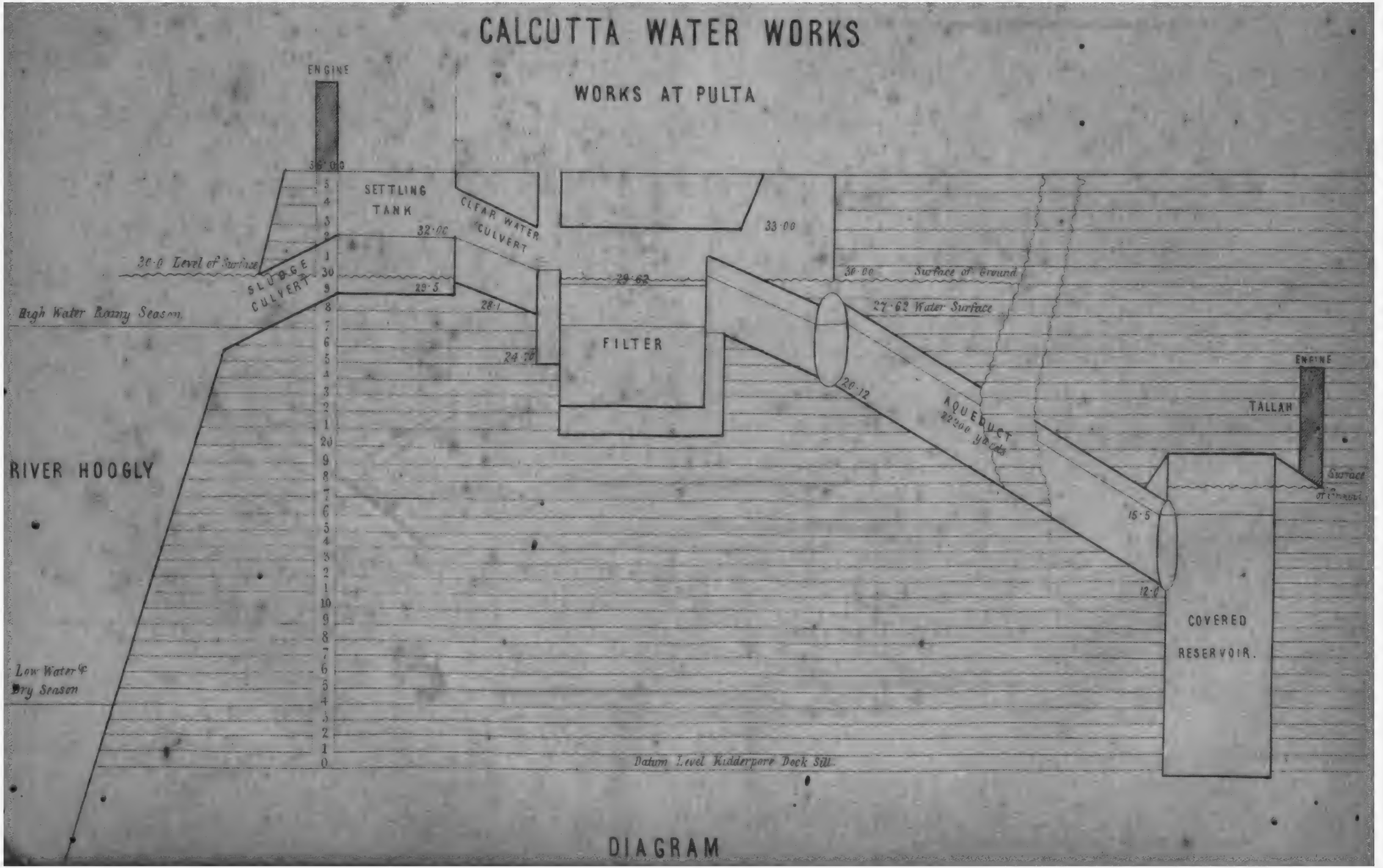
28. All the Timber Bridges along the line are in good order, and as soon as the Sowrah Screw Pile Bridge is completed next month, the crossing over the Mahanuddy at Dingra Ghaut will be the only break throughout the line from the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayahs, a distance of nearly 144 miles.

29. *Staging Bungalow, Caragolah.*—All the materials of this temporary Bungalow have been collected, and the Executive Engineer is ready to commence work as soon as the land on which it is to be built is made over by the Civil Authorities; but there appears to be a delay caused by claims on the part of the owners of the site, now being enquired into by the Collector.

30. Travellers are now much inconvenienced by the Steam *Ferry* being compelled to anchor about six miles below Caragolah.

31. *Dingra, Kissengunge.*—These Staging Bungalows are new and in very good order, the first especially, where the furniture is new.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.


CALCUTTA WATER WORKS
WORKS AT PULTA
ENGINE
SETTLING TANK
CLEAR WATER CULVERT
SLUDGE CULVERT
30·0 Level of Surface
High Water Rainy Season
RIVER HOOGLY
Low Water
Dry Season
32·06
29·5
28·1
24·76
29·62
33·00
30·00 Surface of Ground
27·62 Water Surface
FILTER
20·12
AQUEDUCT
22200 yards
ENGINE
TALLAH
15·5
12·0
COVERED RESERVOIR.
Datum Level Kidderpore Dock Sill
DIAGRAM

No. 13.] [483]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1865.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th March 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX OF 1865.

An Act to amend Act No. XVI of 1864 *(to provide for the Registration of Assurances.)*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act No. XVI of 1864 *(to provide for the Registration of Assurances)*; It is enacted as follows:—

Addition to tenth Section of Act XVI of 1864.

1. The second sentence of the tenth Section of Act No. XVI of 1864 shall be read as if the words "or any other person whom the Registrar-General may think proper to appoint" were inserted after the words "Civil Jurisdiction of the District."

Addition to thirteenth Section of said Act.

2. The thirteenth Section of the said Act shall be read as if the following proviso formed part thereof: Provided also that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company notwithstanding that the assets of such Company shall consist in whole or in part of immoveable property.

Act XVI of 1864, Section 25, repealed.

3. The twenty-fifth Section of Act No. XVI of 1864 is hereby repealed.

Registration of instruments affecting immoveable property situate in more than one District.

4. Every instrument affecting immoveable property situate in more Districts than one may be presented for registration to the District Registrar of any District in which any part of the property is situate, and it shall be the duty of such Registrar to register the instrument and to forward a copy thereof endorsed with an attestation stating the date on which it was registered and its number in his Register Book to the District Registrar of every District in which any other part of such property is situate, as well as to the Deputy Registrars subordinate to himself within the limits of whose jurisdiction any part of the property is situate. The District Registrar, on receiving the copy, shall forward a copy of the same and of the endorsement on the instrument to the Deputy Registrars subordinate to him within the limits of whose jurisdiction any part of the property is situate. Every District Registrar and Deputy Registrar receiving such copy as above shall register the same in the same manner as if the instrument had been presented to him in the first instance for registration.

Recognition of powers of attorney executed by persons absent from India without exact observance of provisions of Section 28 of Act XVI of 1864.

5. Every power of attorney not duly executed or attested in compliance with the terms of the twenty-eighth Section of Act XVI of 1864 shall, at any time within three months after the passing of this Act, (but not afterwards,) be deemed to be a power duly executed and attested within the meaning of the same Section if the Registrar-General, or in his absence the Deputy Registrar-General, after making such enquiry as he shall think fit, shall have certified upon such power of attorney that he is satisfied with the execution thereof, and that, in his opinion, it should be taken as a power duly executed and attested as aforesaid: Provided that this Section shall not apply to any case in which the person who executed the power of attorney shall be still in India.

Act XVI of 1864, Sec. 40, repealed.

6. The fortieth Section of Act No. XVI. of 1864 is hereby repealed.

Abstracts of instruments affecting immoveable property registered by Deputy Registrars to be forwarded, through District Registrars, to General Register Office.

7. An Abstract of every original instrument affecting immoveable property registered in the Office of any Deputy Registrar shall, with an endorsement shewing the date on which it was registered and its number in the Register Book of such Deputy

Registrar, be forwarded, in duplicate, within seven days from such date, to the District Registrar, who shall forthwith forward one of such duplicates to the General Register Office, and shall retain the other in his own Office, and enter it in a Book corresponding with the Book No. 1, 2, 3, or 4, as described in the fifty-sixth Section of the said Act XVI of 1864.

Appointment of Deputy Registrar-General to perform duties of Registrar-General under Secs. 26 and 27 of Act XVI of 1864 during his absence on duty.

8. During the absence on duty of the Registrar-General from the place where the General Register Office is established it shall be lawful for him to appoint the District Registrar of such place, or, with the sanction of the Local Government, such other person as he shall think fit to perform the duties of the Registrar-General under the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh Sections of the said Act. A District Registrar so appointed as aforesaid shall perform such duties in addition to his own duties as District Registrar. During such absence as aforesaid such District Registrar or other person so appointed as aforesaid shall be styled the Deputy Registrar-General, and may, in registering any instrument under the said twenty-sixth Section, use the Seal of the Registrar-General.

This Act to be construed with Act XVI of 1864.

9. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act No. XVI of 1864.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Report of the Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th March 1865:—

REPORT.

WE the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to whom the Bill to regulate the admission, removal, and remuneration of Advocates and Attorneys in the Civil and Criminal Courts and Revenue Offices of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, was referred, have the honor to report that we have considered the Bill.

In consequence of the communication referred to on the introduction of the Bill, we have extended its operation to the Lower Provinces of Bengal. We have also provided for the extension of the Bill to the Territories subject to any Local Government other than the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The Bill may thus become applicable to the whole of British India, and we have therefore thought it desirable to make its provisions more comprehensive and definite than was deemed necessary when, as originally intended, it applied only to the North-Western Provinces.

For the words "Advocates" and "Attorneys" we have substituted "Pleaders" and Mookhtars," as being more familiar terms and less likely to lead to confusion. We have provided that the High Court (which is defined to mean the highest Civil Court of Appeal in any place in which the Act shall operate,) shall make rules not only for the qualification and removal of persons as Pleaders and Mookhtars, but also for their examination; and we propose that the Local Government shall appoint the examiners. These rules are to be submitted to the Local Government for approval. We have further provided for the enrolment of Pleaders and Mookhtars on the Books of the High Court, and for the issue and renewal of annual certificates, stamped with a stamp varying in amount with the Courts in which the holders shall practise. In this, as in other respects, we have, to some extent, followed the provisions, though not the words, of the English Statute 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 73.

Uncertificated persons (other than Advocates and Attorneys-at-law enrolled in the High Court) practising as Pleaders or Mookhtars are to be liable to fine and imprisonment, and to be incapable of recovering fees.

The High Court is empowered to suspend or dismiss all Pleaders or Mookhtars on its Roll who shall be convicted of a criminal offence. It may also suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar guilty of unprofessional conduct; and we have provided a procedure when a charge of such conduct is brought in a subordinate Court. On suspension or dismissal, the Pleader or Mookhtar will have to surrender his certificate.

We have struck out Sections 12 to 15, and have, in lieu thereof, given power to the High Court to prepare tables of fees chargeable to a party on account of the fees of his adversary's Pleader.

The provisions as to Mookhtars practising in the Revenue Courts (whom we propose to call Revenue Agents) have been made to correspond closely with those applicable to Pleaders and Mookhtars practising in the Civil Courts.

We have fixed the 1st January 1866 for the coming into operation of the Act.

We propose that the Bill as amended, together with this Report, be published for three weeks in the *Gazette of India*.

H. B. HARINGTON.

CECIL BEADON.

H. S. MAINE.

W. MUIR.

R. N. CUST.

The 7th March 1865.

AMENDED BILLS.

No. 15 of 1864.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Pleaders and Mookhtars.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents; It is enacted as follows:— Preamble.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Pleaders and Mookhtars' Act, 1865." Short title.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant or inconsistent in the subject or context— Interpretation of terms.

Words importing the singular number include the plural, and words importing the plural number include the singular. Number.

"Section" means a Section of this Act. "Section."

"Person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not. "Person."

"Pleader" includes Vakeels. "Pleader."

"Collector" includes Officers performing any of the duties of a Collector of land revenue. "Collector."

"Magistrate" includes Officers exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate. "Magistrate."

"Judge" means the presiding judicial Officer in every Civil and Sessions Court by whatever title he is designated. "Judge."

"Court" means all Courts subordinate to the High Court, including Courts of Small Causes. "Court."

"District" means the local jurisdiction of the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction; and "District Court" means such Court, and includes Sessions Courts, and, for the purposes of this Act, the Courts of a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, or any other Court in the Territories known as Non-Regulation Provinces, exercising like powers as those of a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner or of a Civil and Sessions Judge. "District." "District Court."

And in any part of British India in which this Act operates "Local Government" denotes the person authorized to administer the executive Government in such part; "High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of appeal, and "Board of Revenue" denotes the chief revenue authority therein. "Local Government." "High Court." "Board of Revenue."

3. So far as they affect the Territories to which this Act extends, the enactments set forth in the first Schedule hereto are repealed, except so far as they repeal any other enactment, and except as to the recovery and application of any penalty for any offence which shall have been committed before the commencement of this Act. Laws repealed.

Of Pleaders and Mookhtars.

4. The High Court is hereby authorized and required, within six months after this Act shall take effect in the Territories in which such Court exercises jurisdiction, to make rules for the qualification, admission, and enrolment of proper persons to be Pleaders and Mookhtars of the Courts in such Territories, for the fees to be paid for the examination, admission, and enrolment of such persons, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the suspension and dismissal of the Pleaders and Mookhtars so admitted and enrolled. The High Court may also, from time to time, vary and add to such rules. High Court to make rules for qualification, &c., of Pleaders and Mookhtars.

5. No person shall appear, plead, or act as a Pleader, or appear or act as a Mookhtar in any Court in the Territories to which this Act extends unless he shall have been admitted and enrolled and shall be otherwise duly qualified to practise as a Pleader or as a Mookhtar, as the case may be, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, and unless he shall continue to be so qualified and enrolled at the time of his practising as a Pleader or Mookhtar as aforesaid: Provided that every person who, at the time at which this Act shall come into operation in any part of British India, shall be, or shall be qualified to act as, a Pleader in any Court in such part by virtue of any law, rule, or order in force therein, shall be entitled to be admitted and enrolled as a Pleader in the High Court pursuant to the provisions of this Act without passing any examination, but subject to the conditions of any certificate or diploma held by him as to the class of Courts in which such certificate or diploma authorizes him to practise. No person to practise as a Pleader or as a Mookhtar unless previously qualified or admitted and enrolled under this Act.

6. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications mentioned in the fourth Section, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be Examiners for the purposes aforesaid, and make regulations for conducting such examinations. Local Government to appoint examiners.

7. The High Court shall cause the name of every person who shall be admitted a Pleader or a Mookhtar, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, to be enrolled in books to be provided and kept for that purpose in such Court. The Courts shall take judicial notice whether a Pleader or Mookhtar is enrolled or not. Names of Pleaders and Mookhtars to be enrolled.

8. The High Court shall cause certificates, signed by such Officer as the Court shall appoint, to be issued to persons who have been admitted and enrolled under the provisions Certificates to be issued to Pleaders and Mookhtars.

of this Act as Pleaders or Mookhtars and are entitled to practise as such. Any such certificate when renewed, as provided in the ninth Section, may be issued and signed by the Officer so appointed, or by the Judge of the District Court within the limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of the certificate shall then ordinarily practise. Every Judge so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the High Court.

Form and duration of certificate.

9. Every certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be engrossed upon stamp paper to be supplied by the person entitled to the certificate, and shall be in the form contained in the second Schedule to this Act, and shall authorize the holder to practise for the period of one year from the date of the certificate. At the expiration of such time the holder of the certificate, if desirous to continue to practise, shall renew his certificate, and on every such renewal the certificate then in the holder's possession shall be cancelled and retained by the Officer or Judge signing the renewed certificate.

Value of stamp on certificate.

10. The stamp on the certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be of the following value:—

On a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader—

(*a.*) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—Rs. fifty:

(*b.*) In the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts—Rs. twenty-five:

(*c.*) In the Sudder Ameens' and Moonsiffs' Courts in Regulation Provinces, and in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildars in Non-Regulation Provinces—Rs. fifteen:

(*d.*) In the Moonsiffs' Courts or any Court of first instance not hereinbefore mentioned—Rs. five.

On a certificate authorising the holder to practise as a Mookhtar—

(*a.*) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—Rs. twenty-five:

(*b.*) In the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts—Rs. sixteen:

(*c.*) In the Sudder Ameens' and Moonsiffs' Courts in Regulation Provinces, and the Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildars in Non-Regulation Provinces—Rs. eight:

(*d.*) In the Moonsiffs' Courts or any Court of first instance not hereinbefore mentioned—Rs. four.

Pleaders may practise in Criminal Courts and Revenue Offices.

11. Pleaders duly admitted and enrolled may appear, plead, and act in any Criminal Court, or before any Board of Revenue, or in any Revenue Office within the limits of the general jurisdiction of the High Court in which they are enrolled.

Mookhtars may plead in Criminal Courts.

Mookhtars duly admitted and enrolled may appear and act in any Civil Court, and may appear, plead, and act in any Criminal Court within the same limits.

Persons admitted in one Court admissible to practise in other Courts of same or subordinate jurisdiction.

12. Every person who shall have been admitted to practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar under the provisions hereinbefore contained may, subject to the conditions of his certificate as to the class of Courts in which he is authorized to practise, apply to be enrolled in the Court in which he shall desire ordinarily to practise, and on such application he shall be enrolled in a book to be kept for that purpose in such Court. Any such Pleader or Mookhtar shall also be entitled, with the permission of the presiding Judge or Officer, on production of his certificate and subject to its conditions, to practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar in all other Courts or Revenue Offices within the limits of the general jurisdiction of the High Court in which he is enrolled.

Uncertificated persons practising as Pleader or Mookhtars to be liable to fine or imprisonment and to be incapable of recovering fees.

13. Any person who shall practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar in any Civil or Criminal Court or Revenue Office in the Territories to which this Act extends without having previously obtained a properly stamped certificate authorizing him so to practise, which certificate shall be then in force, shall be liable, by order of such Court, or the Officer at the head of such Office, to a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the stamp required by this Act to be impressed on the certificate which he should then have held, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a period not exceeding six calendar months. He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for or in respect of anything done or any disbursement made by him as such Pleader or Mookhtar whilst he shall have been without such certificate.

High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar convicted of a criminal offence.

14. The High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar enrolled in such Court who shall be convicted of any criminal offence.

High Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar practising therein and guilty of unprofessional conduct.

15. The High Court may also, after such enquiry as it may deem proper, suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar who shall be guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty.

Procedure when charge of unprofessional conduct is brought in a subordinate Court.

16. If any Pleader or Mookhtar practising in any Court subordinate to the High Court shall be charged, in such subordinate Court, with any such conduct as aforesaid, the Judge or Magistrate of the Court, as the case may be, shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that on a day to be therein appointed such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the Pleader or Mookhtar at least twenty days before the day so appointed; and on such day, or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Court shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the party bringing the charge or by the Pleader or Mookhtar, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge. If the Judge

or Magistrate shall find the charge established and consider that the Pleader or Mookhtar should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the High Court, and the High Court shall proceed to acquit, suspend, or dismiss the Pleader or Mookhtar. Such report when made by any other than the District Judge shall be submitted to the High Court through the District Judge, who shall accompany the report with any remarks that he may think necessary and an expression of his own opinion on the case. Such report when made by a Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the District shall be submitted, through the Magistrate of the District, to the District Judge, and shall be accompanied by the remarks and opinion of the Magistrate of the District. The Judge or Magistrate may, pending the investigation and the orders of the High Court, suspend the Pleader or Mookhtar from practising as such in his Court.

Suspension pending investigation.

17. The High Court, in any case in which a Pleader or Mookhtar shall have been acquitted under the last preceding Section otherwise than by an order of the High Court, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as shall seem fit.

High Court may call for the Record in case of acquittal under Sec. 16.

18. When any Pleader or Mookhtar shall be suspended or dismissed under any of the foregoing Sections, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed. If he fail to make such delivery he shall be liable, by order of such Court, to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding three calendar months. If during such suspension, or after such dismissal, he shall practice as a Pleader or Mookhtar in any Court to which this Act extends, he shall be liable, by order of such Court, to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding six calendar months.

Dismissed Pleader or Mookhtar to surrender his certificate.

Of Agents practising in the Revenue Offices.

19. No person other than a Pleader duly qualified under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or other than persons authorized by such general or special powers of attorney as are hereinafter mentioned, shall practice as an Agent in any proceeding before the Board of Revenue or in any Office subordinate to such Board unless he shall have obtained a certificate from such Board in the manner hereinafter provided. Any such certificate when renewed as provided in the twenty-first Section may be issued and signed by the Secretary of the Board or by any other Officer authorized by the Board in that behalf, or by the Collector of the District within the limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of the certificate shall practise at the time of renewal.

No person to act as Agent in Revenue Offices or Magistrates' Courts unless qualified as herein provided.

20. The Board of Revenue shall cause the name of every person (hereinafter called a Revenue Agent) who shall have obtained such certificate to be enrolled in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose by the Secretary of the Board or other Officer authorized by the Board in that behalf.

Names of Revenue Agents to be enrolled.

21. Every such certificate, whether original or or renewed, shall be engrossed upon stamp paper to be supplied by the person entitled to the certificate, and shall be in the form contained in the third Schedule to this Act, and shall authorize the holder to practice for the period of one year from the date of the certificate. At the expiration of such time the holder of the certificate, if desirous to continue to practice, shall renew his certificate, and on every such renewal the certificate then in his possession shall be cancelled and retained by the Officer or Collector signing the renewed certificate. Every Collector so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the Board of Revenue.

Form of Certificate.

22. The stamp on such certificate, whether original or renewed, shall be of the value of five Rupees.

Value of Stamp.

23. The Board of Revenue shall, before they shall grant any such certificate, satisfy themselves of the qualfications and fitness of the person applying for the same; and they are hereby authorized and required, within six months after the commencement of this Act in the part of British India in which such Board is situate, to prepare rules for the purpose of defining what qualifications shall be required for such certificate.

Revenue Board to ascertain qualifications of Revenue Agents.

24. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications mentioned in the last preceding Section, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be Examiners for the purpose aforesaid and make regulations for conducting the examinations.

Local Government to appoint examiners.

25. Every person who shall have been admitted to practise as Revenue Agent under this Act may apply to be enrolled in the Office in which he shall desire ordinarily to practise, and on such application he shall be enrolled in a book to be kept for that purpose in such Office. Any Such Revenue Agent shall also be entitled, with the permission of the Officer at the head of the Office, on production of the certificate held by him, to practise as a Revenue Agent in all other Revenue Offices within the limits of the Territory of the Board of Revenue in which he is enrolled.

Enrolment of Revenue Agent in Office in which he shall usually practise.

26. The Board of Revenue may suspend or dismiss any Revenue Agent practising in any Revenue Office who shall be convicted of any criminal offence.

Board of Revenue may suspend or dismiss Revenue Agent convicted of criminal offence.

Board may suspend or dismiss Revenue Agent practising before it and guilty of unprofessional conduct.

27. The Board of Revenue may also, after making such enquiry as it may think proper, suspend or dismiss any Revenue Agent practising before such Board who may be guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty.

Procedure when a Pleader is charged with unprofessional conduct before the Board of Revenue

28. If any Pleader shall, while practising before such Board, be charged with fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, the Board shall report the same to the High Court, and the High Court, after making such enquiry as it shall think fit, shall proceed to acquit, suspend, or dismiss the Pleader, and shall thereupon send notice of such acquittal, suspension, or dismissal to the said Board. Pending the investigation and the receipt of the notice last aforesaid, the Board may suspend the Pleader from practising before it.

Procedure when Pleader or Revenue Agent is so charged in any Office subordinate to Board of Revenue.

29. If any Pleader or Revenue Agent shall be charged with any such conduct in any Office subordinate to the Board of Revenue, the Officer at the head of such Office shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that on a day to be therein appointed such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the person charged at least twenty days before the day so appointed; and on such day or on any other day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Officer shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the person bringing the charge, or by the person charged, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge. If the Officer find the charge established and consider that the person charged should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof and report the same to the Board of Revenue, and the Board shall, if the person charged be a Revenue Agent, proceed to acquit, suspend, or dismiss him, and shall, if he be a Pleader, forward such report to the High Court in which he is enrolled, which Court, after making any further enquiry which it shall think necessary, shall proceed to acquit, suspend, or dismiss the person charged, and shall thereupon send notice of such acquittal, suspension, or dismissal to the Board by whom such report was forwarded. If the Officer shall be subordinate to the Commissioner of a Division, he shall forward the report through such Commissioner, who shall accompany the same with any remarks that he may think necessary and an expression of his own opinion on the case.

Power to Board to call for record.

30. The Board of Revenue in any case in which a Revenue Agent shall have been acquitted under the last preceding Section otherwise than by an order of the High Court or Board, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as shall seem fit, subject, in the case of a Pleader, to the provisions of the twenty-eighth Section.

Report to High Court when dismissed Revenue Agent is also an enrolled Mookhtar.

31. Whenever a Revenue Agent who has been dismissed or suspended by order of the Board of Revenue shall also be a Mookhtar enrolled under the provisions of this Act, the Board of Revenue shall forward a report of the case to the High Court in which he shall be enrolled, and such Court, after making any further inquiry which it may think necessary, may suspend or dismiss him as such Mookhtar.

Section 18 to apply to Vakeel or Mookhtar suspended or dismissed under Sections 28, 29, or 31.

32. The provisions of the eighteenth Section shall apply to any Pleader or Mookhtar suspended or dismissed under the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, or thirty-first Section.

Dismissed Revenue Agent to surrender his certificate.

33. When a Revenue Agent shall be suspended or dismissed under any of the foregoing Sections, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Board of Revenue or the Officer at the head of the Office suspending or dismissing him. If he fail to make such delivery, he shall be liable, by order of the Board or such Officer as aforesaid, to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a term not exceeding three calendar months.

Penalty on unqualified person practising as Agent.

34. Every person who shall practise as a Revenue Agent in any Revenue Office in the Territories to which this Act extends without holding a certificate then in force and without being duly qualified to practise as herein provided, shall be liable, by order of the Board or Officer in whose Office he shall so practise, to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a period which may extend to three calendar months. The person so fined as aforesaid shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for or in respect of any thing done or any disbursement made by him in the course of such practising.

Persons authorized by general or special powers of attorney may be Agents.

35. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent any person from employing any other person, though not a Revenue Agent enrolled under the provisions of this Act, to commence and prosecute all business or any particular business in which the employer may be concerned in any Revenue Office: Provided that the person so commencing and prosecuting all or any such business as aforesaid shall hold a general or special power of attorney, as the case may be, in that behalf from the person so employing him: Provided also that no person shall act as last aforesaid unless he shall have received the general or the special sanction, as the case may be, in that behalf of the Board of Revenue or other Officer authorized by the Local Government to grant such sanction.

Sanction may be revoked or suspended.

36. Such general or special sanction, as the case may be, may at any time be revoked or suspended by the Board of Revenue or other Officer as aforesaid by whom it was granted; and any person

who, having received such sanction, shall practise under the nineteenth Section during the continuance of such revocation or suspension, shall be liable to the penalties and incur the disabilities mentioned in the thirty-third Section.

Of the Remuneration of Pleaders and Revenue Agents.

High Court and Revenue Board to fix fees on Civil and Revenue proceedings.

37. The High Court shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in the Courts of Civil Judicature by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Pleader; and the Board of Revenue shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in the Revenue Courts and Offices by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Pleader or Revenue Agent. Tables of the fees so fixed shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Section 37 not to apply to Agents appointed under Section 35.

38. The provisions of the last preceding Section shall not be applicable to Agents appointed under the thirty-fifth Section.

Clients may make private agreements with their Pleaders, Mookhtars or Revenue Agents as to remuneration.

39. Parties employing Pleaders, Mookhtars, or Revenue Agents in any Court or Office to which this Act extends shall be at liberty to settle with them by private agreement the remuneration to be paid for their professional services, and it shall not be necessary to specify such agreement in the power under which such Pleaders, Mookhtars, or Revenue Agents for the time being act. Such agreements shall not be enforced otherwise than by regular suits.

Miscellaneous.

Suitors may appear, &c., for co-suitors.

Prosecutors or prisoners may employ any assistant.

Fees not recoverable by such persons.

40. Any suitor may appear, plead, and act in any suit, appeal or other proceeding on behalf of any co-suitor. And in all Criminal Courts any person defending a case may (with the permission of the presiding Judge or Magistrate) employ any other person, though not a Pleader or Mookhtar duly qualified under the provisions of this Act, to assist him in such defence. But no suitor nor person so appearing, pleading, acting, or assisting shall be entitled to recover any fee or reward therefor.

Rules to be submitted for approval of Local Government.

41. The rules mentioned in the fourth and twenty-third Sections, and all variations of and additions to such rules, shall be submitted to the Local Government for approval, and, when such approval shall have been obtained, they shall be published in three consecutive numbers of the Official Gazette.

Advocates enrolled in a High Court may plead in any Court other than a High Court in which they are not enrolled.

42. Every person now or hereafter enrolled as an Advocate on the Roll of any High Court shall, notwithstanding anyting hereinbefore contained, be entitled as such to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court on whose Roll he is not enrolled, subject nevertheless to the rules in force relating to the language in which the Court is to be addressed by Pleaders.

Attorney of a High Court may plead in any Court not a High Court.

43. Every person now or hereafter enrolled as an Attorney on the Roll of any High Court shall, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, be entitled as such to plead in any Court of British India other than a High Court, subject nevertheless to the rules referred to in the last preceding Section.

Sections 8 to 19 to apply to Vakeels of the High Court.

44. On and from the first day of January 1866 the provisions contained in Sections eight to nineteen, both inclusive, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all persons then and thereafter enrolled as Vakeels on the Roll of any High Court under the Letters Patent constituting such Court.

Pleaders in subordinate Courts may apply to District Judge for enrolment.

45. Any person who at the time that this Act shall come into operation in any part of British India shall be practising as a Pleader in any Court other than the High Court in such part, and who shall wish to be enrolled as a Pleader under this Act, may apply to be so enrolled to the District Judge, who shall forward the application to the High Court, and such Court shall cause the applicant to be enrolled under the provisions of this Act, and shall authorize the said Judge to grant a certificate to the applicant as provided in the eighth, ninth, and tenth Sections.

Fines subject to revision.

46. Every order for imposing a fine which shall be passed under this Act shall be subject to revision by the High Court if the order shall have been passed by a Court subordinate to the High Court, or by the Board of Revenue, if the order shall have been passed by an Officer subordinate to such Board.

Commencement and extent of Act.

47. This Act shall take effect in the Territories under the Governments of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces respectively, on the first day of January 1866, and may be extended, by order of any other Local Government, to any part of the Territories subject to such Government. Every order issued under this Section shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Repeal of inconsistent enactments in Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, &c.

48. From the date on which this Act shall take effect in the territories mentioned or referred to in the last preceding Section, so much of the Regulations, Acts, or Rules for the time being in force in such Territories as is in any way inconsistent with, or repugnant to, any of the provisions of this Act, shall cease to have effect in the Territories in which it shall so take effect.

FIRST SHEDULE.

Regulations and Acts and parts of Regulations and Acts repealed so far as they affect the Territories to which this Act extends.

Number and Date of Regulations.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Regulation XXVII, 1814.	Bengal Code.	For reducing into one Regulation, with amendments and modifications, the several rules which have been passed regarding the office of Vakeel or Native Pleader in the Courts of Civil Judicature.	So much as has not already been repealed.
Regulation VII, 1822.	Bengal Code.	For declaring the principles according to which the settlement of the land revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, including Cuttack, Puttaspore, and its dependencies, is to be hereafter made, and the powers and duties belonging to Collectors or other officers employed in making, revising, or superintending Settlements; for continuing, with certain exceptions, the existing leases within the said Provinces, for a further term of five years; for defining, settling, and recording the rights and obligations of various classes and persons possessing an interest in the land, or in the rent or produce thereof; and for vesting the Revenue Authorities with judicial cognizance in certain cases of suits and claims relating to land, the rent and produce of land.	Section XXV.
Regulation IX, 1825.	Bengal Code.	For extending the operation of Regulation VII, 1822; for authorizing the Revenue Authorities to let in farm estates under temporary leases on the default of the Malguzars, or to hold the same khas for a term of years; for modifying and adding to the rules contained in Regulation II, 1819; and for making certain other amendments in the existing Regulations.	So much of Clause 9, Section V, as provides that Section XXV of Regulation VII of 1822 shall be applicable to cases investigated by Collectors under the rules of Regulation II of 1819, or under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1825.

Number and Date of Acts.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act I of 1846.	For amending the Law regarding the appointment and remuneration of Pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company.	The whole.
Act XVIII of 1852.	To amend the Law relating to Pleaders in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	The whole.
Act XX of 1853.	To amend the Law relating to Pleaders in the Courts of the East India Company.	The whole.
Act X of 1859.	To amend the Law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	So much of Section LXXI as directs that no fee for any Agent shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any case under the said Act, and the whole of Section CXLIX.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of Pleader or Mookhtar's Certificate.

Stamp

Pursuant to "The Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865," I hereby certify that A. B. Pleader [*or* Mookhtar], whose place [*or* places] of business, is [*or* are] at , hath this day delivered and left with me a declaration in writing signed by him and containing his name and place [*or* places] of business and the Court [*or* Courts] of which he is admitted a Pleader [*or* Mookhtar] together with the year in which he was so admitted; and I hereby further certify that he is duly enrolled in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal [*or* the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, *or as the case may be*] and that he is entitled to practise as a Pleader [*or* Mookhtar] in the District Courts, subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts [*or* the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, and any subordinate Court, or the Sudder Ameens' Courts *or* the Moonsiffs' Courts, *as the case may be*] and to practise as a Revenue Agent before the Board of Revenue of the Lower Prbvinces [*or* of the North-Western Provinces, *or as the case may be*] for the period of one year from the date hereof. Given under my hand this day of 186

C. D.

Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal [*or* of the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces, *or as the case may be.*]

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Form of Revenue Agent's Certificate.

Stamp

Pursuant to "The Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865," I hereby certify that A. B. of is entitled to practise as a Revenue Agent before the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces [*or* of the Lower Provinces, *or as the case may be*] and in any office subodinate thereto in such Provinces for the period of one year from the date hereof. Given under my hand this day of 186

C. D.

Secretary to the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces [*or* the Lower Provinces, *or as the case may be.*]

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 1982.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 15th March* 1865.—The Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs is vested with the powers of a Collector in the District of Hooghly for the purpose of taking up lands under Act VI. of 1857, and the powers of a Commissioner under Rule 20 of the Rules for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

The 17th March 1865.—Mr. E. S. Moseley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Arrareah, and to exercise the powers a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) and the powers of a Deputy Collector, in Purneah. Mr. Moseley is further empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

The following transfers of District Superintendents of Police are sanctioned, *viz.*:—

Captain C. T. Hitchins, from Tipperah to Gowhatty.

Captain W. T. Fagan, from Gowhatty to Tipperah.

The 19th March 1865.—Lord H. Ulick Browne to officiate as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. C. Craster, or until further orders.

The 20th March 1865.—Mr. F. W. V. Peterson to be Deputy Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Arrah, having its Head-Quarters at the Sudder Station of the District of Shahabad.

Baboo Kallee Chunder Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, is transferred to Mymensing, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Mr. C. N. Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensing, is transferred to Jessore, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) in that District.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 16th March* 1865.—Mr. J. Cooper, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, for fourteen days, on private affairs, from the day on which he may have availed himself of the leave under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. H. Mosley, C. S., for a week, in extension of the time allowed for joining his appointment at Chumparun.

Mr. W. A. Madge, Deputy Collector of the Soondurbuns, for one month, under Section 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from date on which he may have availed himself of the leave.

The 17th March 1865.—Baboo Gunga Churn Shome, Principal Sudder Ameen of Behar, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from any date after the 25th instant on which he may avail himself

of the leave, making over charge of his office to the Judge of the District.

Mr. F. Wyer, Assistant Magistrate of Arrareah, for two months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Moulvy Ahmed, B. A, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pubna, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 20th March 1865.—Baboo Kashisher Mitter, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Moorshedabad, for fourteen days, under paragraph 19 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 28th September last.

The 22nd March 1865.—Mr. J. Anderson, Assistant Magistrate of Bettiah, for two months, under Section 6 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, in supersession of the leave granted to him on the 21st ultimo, from the date on which he may have availed himself of the new leave.

The 23rd March 1865.—Mr. M. B. Rochfort, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bogra, for ten days, under paragraph 12, clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the 15th instant, or any other day on which he may avail himself of the leave.

THE following Orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department are re-published for information :—

No. 2707.—*The 24th March* 1865.—Mr. James Duff Ward, of the Civil Service, has reported his departure from India by the *Candia*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 11th instant.

No. 2708.—The Revd C. C. Anstey, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

No. 2714.—The following Notification relative to a Horticultural Show to be held in South Kensington in December next is published for general information :—

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

INTERNATIONAL FRUIT SHOW.

From Saturday, 9th December, to Saturday, 16th December 1865, *inclusive.*

The Gold Medal of the Society will be awarded for the best collection of Fruit and Vegetables produced in the garden of a Sovereign.

2. The Gold Medal of the Society for the best collection of Fruit and Vegetables grown by any Botanic or Horticultural Society in any part of the world.

3. The Gold Medal of the Society for the best and most complete *representative* collection of Fruit and Vegetables from any of the Colonies.

4. First Banksian Gold Medal for the best and most complete *representative* collection from the Presidencies of India.

5. Certificates will be awarded for separate exhibitions of Fruits and Vegetables, either fresh or preserved, from all parts of the world.

6. The first Gold Knightian Medal of the Society to the exhibitor who shall obtain the greatest number of first class certificates.

7. The second Gold Knightian Medal to the exhibitor who shall obtain the greatest number of second class certificates.

8. The second Gold Banksian Medal to the exhibitor who shall obtain the greatest number of third-class certificates.

9. The first Gold Banksian Medal to the exhibitor who shall gain the greatest number of marks, counting first, second, and third certificates as three, two, and one marks respectively.

No. 2723.—*The 24th March* 1865.—*Notification.*—Under Section XLV., Act XIII. of 1865, the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint the first day of May 1865 as the date on which the aforesaid Act, entitled an "Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency towns," is to come into operation at Fort William in Bengal, at Madras, and at Bombay respectively.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 17th March* 1865.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to extend the operation of the provisions of Section XXXIV of Act V., 1861, (an Act for the Regulation of Police,) to the Cantonment of Chinsurah.

It is hereby notified that the provisions of Sections XXIX. to XXXI. of Act XXII. of 1864, relating to the sale of spirituous liquor, &c., shall have force within the Cantonment of Chinsurah and the tract of country round it bounded as follows :—

South.—The French Territory of Chandernagore from the River Hooghly to the Simla Railway Bridge.

West.—The Railway line from the Simla Railway Bridge to the Hooghly Railway Station.

North.—The Grand Trunk Road from the Hooghly Railway Station to the River at Ballee.

East.—A semi-circle drawn round the villages within two miles of Chinsurah on the east bank of the River Hooghly.

The 18th March 1865.—It is hereby notified that the provisions of Section XXXIV., Act V. of 1861, (for the Regulation of Police,) will be brought into operation in the Cantonment of Berhampore, in the District of Moorshedabad, from the 1st May next.

The 21st March 1865.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the operation of the provisions of Section XXXIV., Act V. of 1861, (for the Regulation of Police,) to the Cantonment of Cuttack.

The undermentioned Notifications are re-published for general information :—

The 22nd March 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, under the power vested in him by Section XXII. of Act XXXI. of 1860, to prohibit the transport of Arms, Lead, Sulphur, Saltpetre, and Gunpowder from or through any portion of the Province of Assam, and the Districts of Purneah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Tipperah, Chittagong, and Darjeeling into or towards any Country beyond the British Frontier, except under a License granted by one or other of the following Officers, *viz.*: the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore for Purneah, the Commissioner of Rajshahye for Rungpore and Dinagepore, the Commissioner of Chittagong for Chittagong and Tipperah, the Superintendent of Darjeeling for Darjeeling, and the Commissioner of Assam for Assam.

No. 400, *the 14th June* 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, under the power vested in him by Section XXII. of Act XXXI. of 1860, to prohibit the transport of Arms, Lead, Sulphur, Saltpetre, and Gunpowder from or through the Districts of Mymensing, Sylhet, and Cachar into or towards any Country beyond the British Frontier, except under a License granted by one or other of the following Officers, *viz.*:—the Commissioner of Dacca for Mymensing and Sylhet, and the Superintendent of Cachar for Cachar.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION II., ACT VI. OF 1857.

The 22nd March 1865.—Whereas land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the site of a Sub-Divisional Police Station at Montessur, in the District of Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a plot of land measuring 1 beegah 6 cottahs 4 chuttacks, more or less, situated in Village Montessur, and bounded as per margin, is required.

North.—By Soona lands of Ramtarun Roy.
West.—By Shahaapooskurnee and uncultivated lands.
South.—By Post Office and uncultivated lands.
East.—By uncultivated "danga."

This Declaration is made to all whom it may concern under the provisions of Act VI of 1857.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION II. OF ACT VI. OF 1857.

The 22nd March 1865.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the purpose of interment of Prisoners who die in the Jessore Jail, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land is required about a quarter of a mile distant from the Jail, measuring one beegah, more or less, in Pergunnah Essobpore, Kismut Sheikhutty, bounded on the North by Sreedhur Napit's land; South Bunsy Rai's land; West Perteram Rai's and others' lands; and East Luckhi Sing's land.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

DECLARATION UNDER SECTION II. OF ACT VI. OF 1857.

The 23rd March 1865.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for a Compound of the Small Cause Court Judge's Cutcherry in Mahulla Jhaoogunge, in the City of Patna, it is hereby declared that, for the purpose above stated, a strip of land, about 8½ cottahs=0*b.* 1*c* 1*ch.* standard measurement, is required.

The boundaries are as follow :—

North.—Rajah Jhaoo Lal's House.

West.—Wall belonging to Peer Mahomed.

South.—Main Road of Patna City.

East.—Government land.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section II., Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 23rd March* 1865.—Under the authority vested in him by Act IV. (B. C.) of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the transfer of Pergunnahs Bhograi, Shahabundee, and Kawurdeechore from Zillah Midnapore to Zillah Cuttack. The transfer to take effect from the 1st of May next.

Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—dated the 15th March 1865.

READ again the Proceedings of this Government relative to the suppression of the practice of Hook-swinging at the Churruck festival.

Read also the papers on the subject published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th October last, as well as a letter addressed to the British Indian Association No. 5318, dated the 31st idem, and the reply of the Association dated the 4th ultimo.

RESOLUTION.—The practice of Hook-swinging and other self-torture, such as Bânphora and the like, in public at the Churruck festival, which has been either voluntarily discontinued or authoritatively suppressed in most parts of India, still prevails in many Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

2. These practices are cruel to those who suffer hurt from them whether of their own will or otherwise, and revolting to humanity. They also present a demoralizing public spectacle, and tend to keep alive among the people a feeling of indifference to the sufferings of their fellow-creatures and to the value of human life. They have long been discountenanced and discouraged by the Government and its Officers, as well as by the more enlightened, intelligent, and respectable Hindus. An influential body of Hindu gentlemen has lately recommended that they should be suppressed; and one of the Hindu members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor has still more recently brought forward a project of law for that purpose.

3. The measures which have hitherto been taken to discourage Hook-swinging, though partially successful, have in many places failed to produce any perceptible diminution of it, and it accords therefore with the instructions given in the Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 24th February 1859, that more decided steps should be taken. In now adopting such a step the Lieutenant-Governor is supported, not only by a sense of what is due to the feelings of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, but by a decided expression of enlightened opinion on the part of the leading members of the Hindu community.

4. All Magistrates of Districts in the Lower Provinces are accordingly hereby required, under the powers vested in them by law,—whenever they shall consider that such direction is necessary to prevent annoyance to persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health, or safety,—to direct any person to abstain from the act of Hook-swinging, or other self-torture, in public, and from the abetment thereof, or to take such order with property in his possession or under his management as may serve to prevent the commission of the act. Persons who disobey any such injunction should be prosecuted and punished according to law.

5. All Commissioners of Divisions and Magistrates of Districts in which Hook-swinging prevails are further required to make known to the Public that the Government regards the practice with abhorrence; to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of influential Landholders and other members of the Native community in its prevention; and to warn all who are concerned, or are likely to be concerned in it, that if they persevere they will make themselves liable to legal punishment.

6. It is to be understood that this order is not intended to authorize or justify any interference with the religious observances of the Churruck festival, or with the popular amusements, other than Hook-swinging and its attendant cruelties, usual on that occasion.

No. 1628.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Divisional Commissioners for the information and guidance of themselves and of the Magistrates in their respective Divisions.

No. 1629.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for his information and guidance.

No. 1630.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution, and of the correspondence with the British Indian Association, be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department for information, and that it be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

LOCAL.

No. 118.

The 21st March 1865.

Notification.—It is hereby notified, under Section II. of the *Canals' Act*, (V. of 1864, B. L. C.,) that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the three following navigable Channels in the Chittagong District from the 1st June 1865 *viz.* :—

1. The line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and the Sungoo Rivers known in its various parts as Boalkhallee, Beenoud Faree, and Chandkhallee.

2. The line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghaut, and known in its various parts as the Banskhallee, Kookri Cherra, and Baloo-khallee.

3. The Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal from its junction with the Kurnafoolee to its opening into the Bay of Bengal.

Under Section VI. of the *Canals' Act* the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to fix the following rates for the levy of toll at the undermentioned places on the said Channels on and after the 1st June 1865 :—

On the Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers,—	At Kolagnon at the junction with the Kurnafoolee River.
On the Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek,—	At Banskhallee near the junction with the Sungoo River.
On the Moishkhallee Khal,—	At the junction with the Kurnafoolee River.

Description of Vessels.		Rates of Tolls.
On all boats or other vessels, whether laden or empty ...	Per 100 maunds of Tonnage	·0 2 0
Rafts of timber, bamboos, or grass not exceeding 50 feet in length and 5 feet in width	Per Raft	0 4 0

No. 119.

The following draft of Rules having reference to the undermentioned three navigable Channels in the Chittagong District, *viz.* :—

1. The line of Channel connecting the Kurnafoolee and Sungoo Rivers,—

2. The line of Channel connecting the Sungoo River with the Julkudder Creek as far as Julkudder Ghat,—

3. The Moishkhallee Nullah or Khal,—

Is published for information under the provisions of Section XI. of the *Canals' Act* (V. of 1864, B. L. C.):—

1. Every vessel on entering any of the above Navigable Channels shall be liable to measurement by the Officer in charge of the Toll Station for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll to be paid.

2. The tonnage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the *Canals' Act* and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements :—

a. The product of half the length of the vessel from stem to stern measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the vessel is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll should be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches. The measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

c. In calculating the amount of toll to be levied any fraction of 100 maunds less than 50 maunds is to be omitted; and a fraction exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 50 maunds only.

3. No raft will be admitted into any of the Channels in excess of 50 feet in length or 5 feet in breadth. No timber, bamboos, or grass will be admitted except securely and compactly packed in the form of a raft.

4. Every vessel entering any of the Channels shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket will specify the date of entry, the maundage of the vessel, and the amount of toll paid.

5. No vessels whatever, except such as are employed on works connected with the maintenance or improvement of the lines of Channels in question, shall be exempted from paying toll.

6. Every vessel or raft which has paid toll shall be allowed three days to pass through any one of the Channels, the days of entering and leaving being both included; and any vessel or raft remaining in any part of the Channels longer than the period above fixed shall for each day in excess of such period be charged demurrage equal to one-half of the toll paid. Every vessel or raft remaining in any one of the Channels more than one month without authority from the Supervisor shall be subject to be summarily removed.

7. Any person infringing any of the above Rules, or wilfully interfering in their enforcement, shall be liable, under Section XI. of the *Canals' Act*, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for any one offence.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 123.

The 22nd March 1865.

Appointment.—Mr. F. E. Archer is appointed an Assistant Engineer of the First Grade in the Local Engineer Establishment and posted to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

No. 124.

The 25th March 1865.

Notifications.—The following Order issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information:—

No. 306 of the 22nd March 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Beadle, of the Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, on leave for twenty months, Government General Order No. 130 of the 3rd February 1865 ...	*Candia*, 11th March 1865.

No. 125.

Mr. R. F. Chisholm, Executive Engineer of the Fourth Grade, assumed charge of the Cuttack* Division on the afternoon of the 18th current.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 88 of the 9th March 1865.

No. 126.

Appointment.—Baboo Mothoora Nath Chatterjee is, with the sanction of the Government of India, appointed an Overseer of the First Grade in the Upper Subordinate Establishment and posted to the Damoodah Division.

No. 127.

The 27th March 1865.

Notification.—Mr. F. Bond, Executive Engineer of the Third Grade, assumed charge of the Balasore* Division on the afternoon of the 22nd current.

* Notification by the Bengal Government, Public Works Department, No. 88 of the 9th March 1865.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

No. 128.

Declaration under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for the construction of a Lock-up at Aurungabad, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land is required, measuring 2 beegahs and 10 cottahs, situate in Mouzahs Jussiya, Kuthirwah, and Aurungabad, Pergunnah Siris, Zillah Behar, and bounded on the North by the lakheraj land belonging to Bedhya Misser, Nurkoo Misser, and others, Mouzah Aurungabad and Khalisah area of Mouzah Kuthirwah; South by 50 feet of land appertaining to the Grand Trunk Road; East by Khalisah land of Mouzahs Kuthirwah and Jussiya, and West by lakheraj land of Bedhya Misser, Nurkoo Misser, aforesaid.

2. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section II. of Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Public Works (Railway) Dept.—Bengal.

No. 10.

Fort William, the 23rd March 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant C. H. Luard, R. E., who was gazetted* to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department, *vice* Captain R. DeBourbel, R. E., temporarily attached to the Bootan Field Force, joined his appointment on the forenoon of this day.

* *Vide* Public Works Department Notification No. 87, dated 13th March 1865.

Fort William, the 24th March 1865.

Notification.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.* for Workshops, Station Houses, &c., &c., of the Nulhattee line of the Indian Branch Railway Company, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land measuring 42 beegahs 10 cottahs 6½ gundas, more or less, in Mouzahs Beershomah, Bidhuparah, Monohurpore, Kalindeepore, Bishenpore, Luckheepore, and Bhobanundobattee, in Pergunah Dhawa, in the District of Moorshedabad, is required.

This Declaration is made, under Section II., Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. S. Taylor, *Captain, R. E.,*
Joint Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D., Railway Branch.

Notification.

Notice is hereby given that in all future sales in Darjeeling under the Waste Land Rules of unassessed Waste Lands the Government will reserve a Right-of-way over the land by slips or otherwise, as may seem proper, for the carriage of timber from reserved lands. A condition will also be annexed to all such sales for the preservation of all trees within 100 feet of any stream, jhora, &c.

(Sd.) R. B. Chapman,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue;
Fort William,
The 27th February 1865.

No. 120.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth sale of Opium, the provision of 1863-64, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 7th April 1865, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 5,355 Chests, *viz.*:—

Behar Opium	...	...	2,920
Benares „	...	...	2,435
Total Chests	...		5,355

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1864 and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 12th and 22nd April respectively that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 12th April 1865, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 22nd April 1865.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1863-64 will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 10th May 1865.	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 12th June „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 10th July „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Thursday, 10th Aug. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 11th Sept. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Monday, 9th Oct. „	2,920	2,435	5,355
On or about Friday, 10th Nov. „	2,917	2,445	5,362
On or about Friday, 8th Dec. „			
Total ...	23,357	19,490	42,847

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

T. Bruce Lane,
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 28th February 1865.

Monthly Account of Salt on sales, 28th February 1865.

1. Agencies.	2. Salt in store the manufacture of years previous to 1268 or 1861-62.	3. 1268 or 1861-62.	4. 1269 or 1862-63.	5. Total Quantities in store. Pungah.	Kurkutch.	Aggregate.	6. Price per 100 Mds.
Hidgellee.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	1451 0 0	90389 0 0	30546 0 0	122386 0 0	0 0 0	122386 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kissennuggur ...	10392 0 0	219725 0 0	0 0 0	230117 0 0	0 0 0	230117 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Rammuggur ...	11743 0 0	134534 0 0	0 0 0	146277 0 0	0 0 0	146277 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur ...	9558 0 0	230556 0 0	32295 0 0	272409 0 0	0 0 0	272409 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Pooreeghatta ...	0 0 0	48634 0 0	0 0 0	48634 0 0	0 0 0	48634 0 0	
Total ...	33144 0 0	723838 0 0	62841 0 0	819823 0 0	0 0 0	819823 0 0	
Tumlook.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Narainpore ...	0 0 0	9025 0 0	35104 0 0	44129 0 0	0 0 0	44129 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	32667 0 0	36734 0 0	0 0 0	69401 0 0	0 0 0	69401 0 0	408 0 0
Total ...	32667 0 0	45759 0 0	35104 0 0	113530 0 0	0 0 0	113530 0 0	
Sulkea.							
Kurkutch Salt, Madras Permit ...	742039 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	742039 0 0	742039 0 0	396 0 0
Ditto do., Chilka ...	151607 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	151607 0 0	151607 0 0	386 0 0
Ditto do., Scinde ...	500000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500000 0 0	500000 0 0	418 0 0
Mixed Kurkutch Salt ...	2679 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2679 0 0	2679 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Cuttack ...	107186 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	
Ditto do., Balasore ...	191837 0 0	439228 0 0	0 0 0	631065 0 0	0 0 0	631065 0 0	
Ditto do., Khordah ...	169969 0 0	51088 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	0 0 0	221057 0 0	
Ditto do., Chilka ...	202882 0 0	38044 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	0 0 0	240926 0 0	
Ditto do., Rannuggur...	47190 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	421 0 0
Ditto do., Pooreeghatta..	83218 0 0	33369 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	0 0 0	116587 0 0	
Ditto do., Kissennuggur	130120 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	0 0 0	130120 0 0	
Ditto do., Narainpore ...	295696 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	0 0 0	295696 0 0	
Total ...	2624423 0 0	561729 0 0	0 0 0	1789827 0 0	1396325 0 0	3186152 0 0	
Ghoosery.							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur ...	101188 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	101188 0 0	0 0 0	101188 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russoolpore ...	48593 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	0 0 0	48593 0 0	421 0 0
Mixed Pungah Salt, Ghaut Rannuggur—1265-66-67	39848 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	39848 0 0	0 0 0	39848 0 0	
Total ..	189629 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	189629 0 0	0 0 0	189629 0 0	
Chittagong.							
Pungah Salt, Sudder Ghaut ...	0 0 0	120183 0 0	0 0 0	120183 0 0	0 0 0	120183 0 0	399 0 0
Pungah Salt, Dhaunghally ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Arracan ...	0 0 0	2185 0 0	20107 0 0	22292 0 0	0 0 0	22292 0 0	421 0 0
Kurkutch Salt, Madras ...	0 0 0	146118 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	146118 0 0	146118 0 0	371 0 0
Ditto do., Juddu ...	2689 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2689 0 0	2689 0 0	
Total ...	2689 0 0	268486 0 0	20107 0 0	142475 0 0	148807 0 0	291282 0 0	
Cuttack.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	113637 0 0	0 0 0	113637 0 0	399 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	113637 0 0	0 0 0	113637 0 0	
Poorea.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	266018 0 0	0 0 0	266018 0 0	399 0 0
Kurkutch Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1046114 0 0	1046114 0 0	356 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	266018 0 0	1046114 0 0	1312132 0 0	
Balasore.							
Pungah Salt ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Grand Total ...	2882552 0 0	1599812 0 0	118052 0 0	3434930 0 0	2591246 0 0	6026185 0 0	

N. B.—The above Salt is deliverable in quantities of fifty maunds and upwards at the Government Depots specified in Column 1, and at the Prices stated in Column 6, to all applicants producing Rowannahs, which are procurable for all descriptions of Salt at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 23rd March 1865.

T. BRUCE LANE,
Junior Secretary.

Notification.

List of Persons entitled to the "India Medal" whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

If these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State.

T. E. Goldrick ... ... *Lucknow.*

Achille Geoffroi, Volunteer ... *Defence of Lucknow.*

J. T. Wheeler,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Foreign Office,
The 18th August 1864.

Notification.

The Office of Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, has been removed from Calcutta to Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs. All communications on the Public Service should be addressed accordingly from and after this Notification.

F. J. Mouat,
Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

Fort William,
The 11th March 1865.

Education Notice

Medical College.

1. The Calcutta Medical College Session of 1865-66 will commence on the 15th June next.

2. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal of the Medical College, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4. P. M., on or before the 15th May next, when the vacant Free Presentations will be awarded.

3. The possession of the "Entrance Examination" Certificate of the Calcutta University will entitle Students to enter the Medical College without further examination.

4. The course of instruction given in the Calcutta Medical College is framed to meet the requirements of the Calcutta University for obtaining its Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

5. The Candidates who may fail in obtaining a Free Presentation may be admitted as Students on payment of an Entrance Fee of 15 Rupees, and a further sum of 5 Rupees monthly during the period of their stay at the College, provided they enter into a guarantee to follow out the College Curriculm to a close and to graduate at the Calcutta University. Candidates who do not intend to graduate in Calcutta, or who wish to attend only a few Course of Lectures, may be admitted as casual Students on payment of a Fee of 40 Rupees for each Course of Lectures, or 60 Rupees for six months' attendance upon any single branch of Hospital practice.

6. The Certificates of Lectures and Hospital attendance of the College are recognized by the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.

Norman Chevers, M. D.,
Principal, Medical College.

Calcutta;
Medical College Office,
The 10th March 1865.

Notification.

Baboo Juggorundoo Ghose has made over charge of the Chittagong Treasury to Deputy Collector Baboo Poreshnath Banerjee, who has been authorized to draw Bills on all Public Treasuries from the 9th instant.

W. Gordon Young,
Commissioner.

Chittagong;
Commissioner's Office,
The 22nd March 1865.

Notice

Notice is hereby given that certain Effects appertaining to the Estate of the late Mr. J. P. Hampton, who died at Dacca on the 2nd ultimo, are under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person duly authorized to receive them.

F. J. Cockburn,
Offg. Judge.

Dewany Adawlut;
Zillah Dacca,
The 24th March 1865.

Notice

Notice is hereby given that certain Effects appertaining to the Estate of the late Mr. H. D. Tripp, Manager of Boglah Concern, who died at Dacca on the 10th instant, are under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any person duly authorized to receive them.

F. J. Cockburn,
Offg. Judge.

Dewany Adawlut;
Zillah Dacca,
The 24th March 1865.

Wanted,

A Clerk and Accountant in the Magistrate's Office at Howrah. Salary, Rupees 50 a month. Applicants must submit, without delay, copies of Testimonials as to character, qualifications, and experience, as also a statement of the posts they have held.

H. Ulick Browne,
Offg. Magistrate.

Calcutta Municipality.

NOTICE is hereby given that by a Resolution passed by the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta at the Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 6th instant, the Square hitherto known as "TANK SQUARE" will henceforth be called by the name of

DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

No. 1, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD,
The 8th March 1865.

Notice.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Audit and Examination of the Municipal Accounts for the year 1864 will, under Section 34 of Act VI. of 1863, be made at the Office of the Justices from and after the 25th of March instant, and that a copy of the Accounts to be audited and examined will be open, during Office hours, for the inspection of all persons interested from and after the 18th instant.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE;
1, *Chowringhee Road,*
The 14th March 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division VIII. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Garden Reach.
Ramnagore.
Singarattee.
Indree.
Dowlutpore.
Jharooleah.
Sonie.
Bonchbereah.
Auddygungachur.
Kidderpore.
Bycantpore.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 8th of March next, sit daily (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNL. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
The 17th February 1865.

Municipality.

SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in accordance with the provisions of Section 84, Act III. (B. C.) of 1864, having directed the publication of the following Bye-Laws for the Suburbs of Calcutta in the *Calcutta* and *Bengallee Gazettes*, they are hereby published for general information :—

1. The external roofs and walls of any hut or any other building whatever about to be erected or renewed in or near any public highway shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or any other inflammable material.

2. The Municipal Commissioners may cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of any house, building, wall or place in any highway the name by which such highway is to be known, and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such name, or put up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners.

3. The Municipal Commissioners may fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or building, or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting any highway, and no person shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such number.

4. No person shall let loose, or cause or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn out animal into any highway, or into any place when such animal can escape into any highway.

5. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within two hours after its death, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Municipal Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which such premises may be situated; and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may determine; and in cases where the said person is not the owner of the animal and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

6. No person, after warning from the Municipal Commissioners, shall allow any pigs to be at large, or keep them otherwise than in closed pens.

7. No person shall suffer any offensive matter from any manufactory or place of business to flow into any river, nullah, canal, tank, or surface drain.

8. All dust, dirt, and rubbish of every kind the removal of which is undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners shall be deposited on the side of the road, and not more than ten yards from the entrance of the premises from which it has come, every morning between the hours of 4 A. M. and 8 A. M.

9. No refuse resulting from any business, trade, or profession shall be removed by the Municipal Commissioners except on payment for removal at such rate as the Commissioners may determine, and any expense incurred on this account shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. No such refuse shall be deposited on any highway without permission from the Commissioners.

10. All dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewerage, soil, dung, and filth collected from the highways, houses, privies, sewers, and cesspools by the Municipal Commissioners shall be the property of the Commissioners, who shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale, thereof shall be applied to the purposes of the District Municipal Improvement Act.

11. No person shall in any way obstruct, or allow to be obstructed, any of the lanes, walks bye-ways, or other thoroughfares in any bazar by exposing for sale or accumulating, or allowing to be exposed for sale or to be accumulated, on any such lane, walk, bye-way, or thoroughfare any package or any other materials whatever.

12. Every owner, occupier, or farmer of any bazar shall, within fourteen days after he shall have notice from the Municipal Commissioners so to do, provide such latrines and urinals as in the opinion of the Commissioners may be necessary for the cleanliness and health of such bazar.

13. No owner, occupier, or farmer of any bazar, or shop shall sell or expose for sale, or permit to be sold or exposed for sale, or admit into, or permit to remain in any such bazar or shop any offensive meat, or fish, or decomposed vegetable matter, and every such owner, occupier, or farmer shall, without any delay, cause any such meat, fish, or vegetable matter to be at once removed to a place to be notified to him by the Municipal Commissioners. No such owner, occupier, or farmer shall obstruct any person appointed by the Commissioners for that purpose from entering and inspecting any such premises at any time between sunrise and sunset.

14. No person suffering from any contagious disease shall bathe in any bathing place set apart for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners.

15. No person shall throw, or cause to be thrown, any corpse or carcass, or any part of a corpse or carcass, upon any ground, or into any river, nullah, canal, drain, or tank.

16. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in any burial ground in a grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the coffin shall be at a less depth than four feet from the surface ground.

17. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, in any burial ground any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than six feet deep.

18. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in any burial ground at a less distance than four feet from any other existing grave.

19. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any burial place in any other line than that marked out by the Municipal Commissioners.

20. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another body without the permission of the Municipal Commissioners.

21. No person when burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse or part of a corpse in any burning ground, shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or shall permit the clothes or other articles connected with the burning of such corpse to remain at or near such burning ground unless the same be completely reduced to ashes.

22. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse or part thereof to any burning ground, shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within four hours after its arrival at the said burning ground.

23. Every corpse, or part of a corpse, that has been kept or used for purposes of dissection must be removed in a closed vehicle in such manner as may prevent any offensive odour or any indecency.

24. Every person who shall commit an infringement of any of the foregoing Bye-Laws by doing any act prohibited by any such Bye-Law, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by any such Bye-Law, shall be liable to fine according to the scale laid down in the subjoined Table:—

TABLE OF FINES.

Bye-Laws.		Fines. Rs.	As.	P.
1	For making roofs and external walls of houses with combustible materials ...	10	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues ...	3	0	0
2	Defacing or injuring names of streets ...	5	0	0
3	" " numbers of houses .	5	0	0
4	Letting loose diseased animals ...	20	0	0
5	Not removing dead animals within two hours after death ...	10	0	0
6	Allowing pigs to be at large ...	5	0	0
7	" offensive matter from any manufactory into any river or nullah ...	20	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues ...	5	0	0
8	Depositing filth of any kind contrary to rules	10	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues ...	3	0	0
9	Depositing refuse without permission ...	20	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues ...	5	0	0
10	Obstructing the lanes of a bazar ...	10	0	0
11	Not providing urinals and latrines in bazars as directed by the Municipal Commissioners	20	0	0
	And for each day the offence continues ...	5	0	0
12	Exposing or allowing unwholesome food for sale ...	20	0	0
13	Diseased persons bathing in public tanks ...	20	0	0
14	Throwing corpse or carcasses into any river, &c. ...	10	0	0
15	For burying a corpse in a grave constructed of masonry of less depth than four feet ...	10	0	0
16	For burying a corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry of less than six feet deep ..	10	0	0
17	For making graves at less than four feet apart ..	20	0	0
18	For making graves in other than regular lines ...	20	0	0
19	For opening a grave for the burial of a second body ...	20	0	0
20	For allowing corpses to remain without being completely reduced to ashes ...	20	0	0
21	For not burning a corpse within four hours after its arrival in any burning ghat ...	20	0	0
22	For not removing in closed vehicles corpse used for dissection ...	20	0	0

H. A. COCKERELL,

Magistrate and Chairman to the Municipal Commrs. for the Suburbs of Calcutta.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA; *Alipore, The 9th February* 1865.

Suburban Municipality.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION XXX. OF ACT III. (B. C.) OF 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation and measurement of Grand Division VII. of the Suburbs of Calcutta noted in margin have been completed, and the Books containing the said valuation and the rates assessed can be inspected on any day (Sunday excepted) at the Office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. free of charge.

Jeeraut.
Ramchundrapoor.
Ekbalpoor.
Mominpoor.
Duckhinsherpoor.
Rajarampoor.
Bullorampoor.
Sonadangah.
Alipore.
Majoorhaut.
Chetlah.
Doorgapoor.
Moyerpoor.
Shurherpoor.
Gopalpoor.
Radhanuggore.
Jail Alipore.

The Commissioners will, from and after the 10th of April next, sit daily (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to hear all appeals connected therewith under Section XXX. But no such appeal will be received after the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of this Notice.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Magistrate and Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MUNL. COMMRS. FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA,
The 15th March 1865.

Dawks to Darjeeling.

THE Magistrate of Purneah is authorized to lay Dawks for travellers from Caragolah to Punkahbaree (at the foot of the hills) at the following rates:—

For a Dawk of eight bearers per stage, one banghy, and one musalchi.

	Miles.	Cost. Rs.	As.	P.
From Cargolah to Purneah ...	28	15	15	0
,, to Kishengunj ..	68	40	5	6
,, to Titalyah ...	108	63	6	6
,, to Punkahbaree	138	87	0	9

Applicants for Dawks should be addressed to Baboo Presono Coomar Rai Chodry, Head Clerk Magistrate's Office, Purneah.

All applications must be accompanied by a remittance and must be sent not less than two days beforehand.

JOHN BEAMES,
Offg. Magistrate.

PURNEAH;
Magistrate's Office,
The 9th March 1865.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the Week ending Saturday, 25th March 1865.

Month.	Date.	Reduced Reading of Barometer at 10 A. M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Daily Range of the Temperature.	Mean Temperature for the day.	Wet Mean Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of humidity for the day.	Prevailing Direction of Wind during the day.	Rain.	Max. Pressure of Wind.
		Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖			Inches.	lbs.
March ...	19	Sunday ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	20	30·032	93·2	73·6	19·6	83·3	70·0	60·7	·48	W. & S. & N. W.	...	...
	21	·089	91·2	75·2	16·0	82·9	70·5	61·8	·51	S. W. & N. W. & S.	...	...
	22	29·963	94·8	76·8	18·0	83·7	72·4	64·5	·54	S. W. & N. W. & S.	...	...
	23	·948	94·4	71·8	22·6	82·6	72·4	65·3	·57	S.	...	...
	24	·905	94·7	74·6	20·1	83·6	72·7	65·1	·55	W. & S. W.	...	...
	25	·923	96·3	74·0	22·3	84·3	73·7	66·3	·56	S. W. & W.	...	...

The mean Temperature and the mean Wet Bulb are derived from the twenty-four hourly Observations made during the day. The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity

		⊖
The extreme variation of Temperature during the past week	...	24·5
The Max. Temperature during the past week	...	96·3
The Max. Temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92·3
The mean humidity during the past week	...	0·54
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·64
		Inches.
The total fall of rain during the past week	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain between the 1st January and the 25th current	...	4·30
The total fall of rain during the corresponding period of the past year	...	2·24

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 27th March 1865.

NOTICE.

List of unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1865, Jan. 4th ...	5 Cases, B S ...	Burdwan.
„ 14th ...	25 Casks, S. J. L. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 12th ...	1 Bale, Captain R. F. W. Cumberland, Sergeant's Mess ...	Renown.
„ 19th ...	1 Case, A B R H A ...	Middlesex.
„ 21st ...	1 Case, [S P]:Y G ...	Renown.
„ 23rd ...	1 Package, Messrs. Cumning, Beaver and Co. ...	Str. Reiver.
„ 25th ...	1 Box, Master G. Debnaw, Doveton College ...	„ Busheer.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 28th March 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned unclaimed Packages if not cleared on or before the 20th April 1865, will be sold for the realization of Duty, Wharfage, &c., under Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1864, Dec. 28th ...	4 Cases, G. P. and Co. ...	Renown.
1865, Jan. 6th ...	4 Cases, L. and Co. ...	Ditto.
1864, Nov. 14th ...	1 Parcel, James Brown ...	Str. Candia.
„ 14th ...	1 Case, F. W. B. and Co. ...	Ditto.
„ 30th ...	1 Case, A. Hume, Esq. ...	Str. Mooltan.
Dec. 14th ...	1 Trunk, G. Johnstone ...	Str. Nubia.

Calcutta Custom House,
The 28th March 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

The following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section LII. of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the 30th March 1865 they will be sold:—

Ship Nile.
N. C. and Co., 1 Bundle Iron.
Shannon.
R. M. B., 1 Cask.

Calcutta Custom House.
The 28th March 1865.

J. P. Grant,
Deputy Collector of Customs.

Required for the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Darjeeling.

A Head Clerk and Record-keeper.
Also a Writer on Rupees 60 a month.
A ditto for the Deputy Registrar's Office on Rupees 50 a month.

Applications to be forwarded, with copies of Testimonials, to the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 14th to 21st March 1865.

Names of Rivers.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
	Ft. In.	
Matabangah.		
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	7 9	
On the Entrance Shoal ...	0 6	
Thence to Hât Boulcah, 44 miles ...	0 9	
Hât Boulcah to Alickdeah ...	Closed.	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 58 miles ...	1 6	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles ...	4 0	
Bhaugiruttee.		
Entrance Bar ...	7 0	
Below the Entrance	3 9	
Thence to Jeagunge ...	2 9	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles ...	2 9	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	2 9	
Jellinghee.		
Entrance ... Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles ...	Closed.	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles ...	2 9	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles ...	3 6	

W. R. Tucker, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

Berhampore,
The 24th March 1865.

For Sale.

The extensive Buildings lately used as a Lunatic Asylum at Moidapore, about three miles distant from Cantonment of Berhampore, (Moorshedabad). A Plan of the Buildings may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.

W. R. Tucker, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Exe. Engr., Berhampore Division.

Notice

Is hereby given that all the Khas Forests in Cachar containing Cautchouc trees, bounded on the East by Moneepoor; West by Sylhet; North by Assam, and South by Independent Tipperah, will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder for a period of one year, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866, on the 31st March 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

J. F. Sherer,
Asst. Commissioner, in charge.

Cachar;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 6th December 1864.

No. 6.

Commissariat Notice.

The Deputy Assistant Commissary General invites Tenders for the supply, in 1865-66, of the following Articles:—

Bedding.
Hospital Clothing.
Hospital Miscellanies.

Sealed Tenders will be received at Barrackpore up to 4 P. M. of the 13th April 1865, and opened there at noon on the day following in the presence of attending parties.

Full particulars as to the quantities, places of delivery, and security deposit were published in the *Exchange Gazette* of the 23rd January 1865.

W. Briggs, *Major,*
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Barrackpore;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 24th March 1865.

No. 15.

Commissariat Notice.

The Assistant Commissary General invites Tenders for the supply, in 1865-66, of the following Articles:—

Gram, picked and cleaned.
Gram, unpicked.
Hospital Clothing and Bedding.
Tinning Cooking Utensils.
Earthen Water Vessels.
Milk.

Sealed Tenders will be received at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 3rd April 1865, and opened there at noon the day following in the presence of attending parties.

Full particulars as to the quantities, places of delivery, and security deposit were published in the *Exchange Gazette* of the 27th January 1865.

G. S. Macbean, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General.

Calcutta;
Commissariat Office,
The 23rd March 1865.

No. 13.
Commissariat Notice.

I. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officers at Dinapore and Hazareebaugh up to 4 P. M. of the 3rd April 1865, and opened by them at their Offices at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

II. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.

III. Tenders are to be superscribed with—"Tenders for Bedding and Hospital Clothing."

IV. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.

V. Parties tendering for any assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each and every Article embraced within that assortment.

VI. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by *Treasury Receipt or Government Promissary Note.*

VII. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

VIII. Separate Tenders must be furnished for the Articles under each Class and for each Station.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	Names of Articles.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.		Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.		Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
			Dinapore.	Hazareebagh.			Dinapore.	Hazareebaugh.			
1	BARRACK BEDDING.	9 Months. From 1st May 1865 to 31st January 1866.			Dinapore and Hazareebagh. To Commanding Officers.	Annually on the 1st October and subsequently as per requirements.	(300) three hundred Rupees.	(200) two hundred Rupees.	(25) twenty-five per cent.	Equal in every respect to the new sealed Muster.	
	Quilts		1,135	840							
	Sheets		1,135	840							
	Blankets		1,000	...							
	Suttrunjees		155	140							
2	HOSPITAL CLOTHING.										
	Banians, Flannel... ...		550	275							
	Bedside Suttrunjees ...		24	24							
	Blankets lined with Chints ...		24	24							
	Cloth, Kharoowah ...		42 yds.	21 yds.							
	Gowns, Linen, double ...		125	63							
	„ single ...		250	125							
	Mattrasses		124	62							
	Pillows, large		124	62							
	„ small ...		200	100							
	Pillowcases, large ...		350	175							
	„ small ...		500	250							
	Sheets, Linen		600	300							
	Shirts „		600	300							
	Slippers, pairs		424	212							
	Socks, Linen, pairs ...		450	225							
	„ Worsted, pairs ...		450	225							
	Caps, Linen		Not known.		Dinapore and Hazareebagh. To Medical Officers.	Occasionally as per indents of Medical Officers.	(150) one hundred and fifty Rupees.	(150) one hundred and fifty Rupees.			
	„ Flannel ...										
	Quilts, Chints ...										
	„ Cotton ...										
	Towels, Hand		100	100							
	Trowsers, Linen		300	150							
	„ Flannel ...		300	150							
	Thread for sewing ...		15 lbs.	8 lbs.							

DINAPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 20th March 1865.

G. S. KEIR, *Lieutenant,*
Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.

No. 17.
Commissariat Advertisement.

THE Assistant Commissary General invites sealed Tenders for the supply of Port and Sherry to the Presidency Division of the Commissariat for one year from the 1st day of May next.

Tenders will be received up to 2 P. M. of the 12th April and opened at noon on the day following.

Estimated requirements:—

Port 1,500 dozens. Sherry 100 dozens; more or less.

Form of Tenders to be had at this Office.

CALCUTTA;
Commissariat Office,
No. 6, Park Street,
The 28th March 1865.

C. O'DONEL, *Lieutenant,*
Offg. Sub.-Assistant Commissary General.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, estimated to consist of about (2,000) two thousand Acres, more or less, situated in Doar Choygong, Zillah Kamroop, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees and eight annas per Acre, on the 2nd day of June 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of Kamroop should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the Conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

BOUNDARIES.

North—By Government Road.
South—By Mr. Sterne's Plantation and Morra Koolsee River.
East—By Kookooreah Jan.
West—By Sawelmaree Jan, Salbaree Hills, and low lands.

E. P. LLOYD,
Dépy. Commr. of Revenue.

GOWAHATTY,
The 14th February 1865.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lot of Waste Land, estimated to consist of about 200 Acres, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Shoonapoor and Mouzah Badreepar, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two Rupees eight annas per acre, on the 2nd day of July 1865, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH CACHAR;
Deputy Commr.'s Office,
The 14th February 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOT No. 4.

East—Settled lands of Merashdars.
West—Badree Nuddee and settled lands of Merashdars.
North—Badree Nuddee.
South—Settled lands of Merashdars.

R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

Notice.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lots of Waste Lands, consisting of about 3,600 Acres, situated in Thannah Bhuttearee, Zillah Chittagong, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, have been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," all claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lots will will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rupees two and annas eight an Acre, on the second day of May 1865, at the Office of the Collector of Chittagong. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the Rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

C. A. KELLY,
Offg. Collector.

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE,
The 11th March 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF LOTS.

LOT No. 65.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 1,000 Acres.
North—By the Burra Koomeria Serra.
South—By the Ghorah Marah and Andermanic Serra.
West—By the assessed lands at the Village Burra Koomeria.
East—By the ridge of the highest or Nizampore Range.
LOT No. 66.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 2,000 Acres.
North—By the Suker Kota Dallah.
South—By the Burriallia Serra.
West—By the assessed lands at Kessubpore.
East—By a line drawn at an angle of 21° west of north from a point 3½ miles up the Barriala Serra.
LOT No. 69.—In Thannah Bhuttearee, area about 600 Acres.
North—By the Barrallia Stream.
South—By the Muddun-ke Dallah.
West—By the assessed lands of the Villages of Setulpore and Kessubpore.
East—By a line drawn at 27° west of north from a point 1¼ miles up the Muddun-ke Dallah.

C. A. KELLY,
Offg. Collector.

Notice.

Mr. W. C. STEWART having obtained an order of the Court for the withdrawal of his petition of Insolvency, I have no further claim against his Estate.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Official Assignee.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "LIMITED."

Authorized Capital—ONE HUNDRED LACS OF RUPEES.

(One Million Sterling.)

Subscribed Capital—RUPEES 50,00,000 (£500,000.)

HEAD OFFICE ... *Calcutta.*
BRANCHES ... ... *London and Bombay.*

AGENTS.

MADRAS ... ... *Bank of Madras.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ., *of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart and Co.*

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.*

CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, ESQ., *of Messrs. William Moran and Co.*

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co.*

BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, *of Messrs. Prawnkissen Law and Co.*

BABOO HERALAUL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

BABOO POTIT PAUBUN SEIN, *Merchant and Exchange Broker.*

M. RUSTOMJEE, ESQ., *Merchant.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., *(late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B., *(late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)*

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., *(late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)*

AGENT IN LONDON.

A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.

OFFICES IN LONDON... *No.* 12, *Fenchurch Street.*

Rules of Business observed at Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London and Bombay at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 200 and upwards. Special arrangements may be made respecting Balances of large amounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal	... 5	per cent. at present.*
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	... 4	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal	... 5	ditto.
On Deposits subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	... 6	ditto.

* On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows interest at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent., or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

Parties who have Current Deposit Accounts with the Bank can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to a Fixed Deposit.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government Bills, also Private Bills and Notes and Hoondees, and will grant Loans on Government Paper, Goods, Bullion, Bank Stock, Shares, and other good and approved Security.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock, or other Joint Stock Shares ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized.

The Bank also receives Government Paper and other Securities for safe custody, and the Interest and Dividends thereon will be realized for constituents and credited to their accounts free of charge. On giving Securities out of safe custody a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The amount of *Interest and Dividends* can also be remitted to England, or elsewhere, as they may direct.

AGENCY.

The Agency of Country Banks undertaken on favorable terms, and all other ordinary Banking business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to "The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited," on application to whom any further information respecting the Rules of Business may be obtained.

By Order of the Directors,

R. O. SAWERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA;
Calcutta,
The 30th November 1864.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 21st March 1865.

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,00,00,000 0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...	...	31,87,210 12 0
Subscriptions for New Stock	...	...	0 0 0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,40,46,080 12 6
Reserve Fund	...	...	17,61,176 6 6	Accounts of Credit on ditto	ditto	...	16,15,551 4 4
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 20,97,120 9 11	1,13,56,102 8 0	Mercantile Bills discounted at	ditto	...	1,02,42,891 5 8
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	,, 92,58,981 14 1		Land Stock	ditto	...	3,96,250 15 6
				Stamps	ditto	...	10,564 8 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,12,72,840 15 7	Balances with other Banks	...	...	5,69,528 12 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	4,53,549 0 11	Sundries	...	...	7,62,213 2 6
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	...	3,80,390 0 0				3,19,66,171 8 4
Sundries	...	...	8,06,233 6 5	Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	...	...	Rs. Nil.
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	...	,, 1,45,87,001 4 6
				Ditto ditto, including Treasury Balance, at Branches	...	...	,, 1,15,57,109 13 7
		Rupees ...	5,80,80,262 4 7			Rupees ...	5,80,80,262 4 7

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. GORDON,
Offg. Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in the matter of the Estate of Charles Smith, deceased, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and in certain cause wherein Henry Lionel Charles Bernard and Maria Charlotte Davidson, his wife, are Plaintiffs, and the Official Trustee of Bengal is Defendant, the Creditors of the said Charles Smith, deceased, who died in the month of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, are, on or before the 22nd day of April next, to come in and prove the debts before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Morgan, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at the Court House, in the Town Hall, or before such other of the Judges of the said Court as may be then sitting on references, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Saturday, the 29th day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Court House, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 22nd day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

C. T. DAVIS,
Chief Clerk.

WATKINS AND STOKOE,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

HIGH COURT,
Registrar's Office

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, bearing date the 23rd May 1864, in cause Joynarain Mullick *vs.* Kisto Mohun Haldar and others, the Creditors of Comullochun Bysack, deceased, late of Brindabun Bysack's Street, in the Town of Calcutta, who died on or about the 28th day of July 1860, are, on or before 22nd day of April next, to come in and prove their claims before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macpherson, one of the Justices of this Court, at the Town Hall, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Saturday, the 29th day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Town Hall, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

(Sd.) C. T. DAVIS,
Chief Clerk.

SWINHOE, LAW AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

HIGH COURT,
Registrar's Office.

South Cachar Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at No. 33, Jackson's Ghât Street, on Tuesday, the 18th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration a Contract entered into by the Directors under the Article of Association No. 39A., and to confirm, reject, or modify the same.—Dated the 25th day of March 1865.

By Order of the Directors,
MACKAY & Co.,
Secretaries.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of the petition of Ramsebuck Misser, Rogoonundun Misser, and Jodoonundun Misser, all, respectively, of Gazeepore, in the Town of Behar, but at present residing at Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on trade and business in co-partnership together at Calcutta as Shroffs and Commission Agents under the name, style, and firm of Ramsebuck Misser and Jodoonundun Misser; at Benares, under the name, style, and firm of Sewdyal Misser and Ramsebuck Misser; at Mirzapore, under the name, style, and firm of Ramsebuck Misser and Rogonundun Misser; at Gazeepore, under the name, style, and firm of Kissensebuck Misser and Ramsebuck Misser; at Patna, under the name, style, and firm of Kissensebuck Misser and Rogoonundun Misser, the said Ramsebuck Misser and Jodoonundun Misser, on the seventh day of September, and the said Rogoonundun Misser, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act of the eleventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty entitled an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.

Victoria by the grace of God of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

Upon reading a petition of John Cochrane, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed Insolvent filed this day, and upon the application of Mr. Paliologus Attorney for the said Assignee, it is ordered that Mokoond Lall, who carries on business under the name and style of Shaik Lall Mahomed Ulleemeah, Roy Manick Chund, Hingun Lall, Gocool Chund, Luckmee Lall, Banee Lall, and Sew Churn, Sewsahoy Lall, severally named as Creditors of the said Insolvent in his Schedule and therein numbered respectively 9, 221, 223, 224, 225, and 229, being respectively served with this order, do personally or by their duly constituted agents or attorneys attend before this Court on Saturday, the first day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and in like manner from day to day until the further order of this Court and prove their respective claims against the Estate of the said Insolvents, and in default thereof shew cause why their names should not be expunged from the said Schedule as Creditors on the Estate of the abovenamed Insolvent.

Witness Sir Barnes Peacock, Knight, Chief Justice at Fort William in Bengal, the twenty first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(Sd.) C. T. Davis,

Chief Clerk.

Paliologus, *Attorney.*

In the matter of the petition of Ramseebuck Misser, Ruggoonundun Misser and Juddoonun-Misser, all respectively of Ghazeepore, in the Province of Behar, but at present residing at Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on trade and business in co-partnership together at Calcutta as Shroffs and Commission Agents under the name, style, and firm of Ramseebuck Misser and Juddoonundun Misser; at Benares, under the name, style, and firm of Sewdyal Misser and Ramseebuck Misser; at Mirzapore, under the name, style, and firm of Ramseebuck Misser and Ruggoonundun Misser; at Gazeepore, under the name, style, and firm of Kissensebuck Misser and Ramseebuck Misser; at Patna, under the name, style, and firm of Kissensebuck Misser and Ruggoonundun Misser, the said Ramseebuck Misser and Juddoonundun Misser, on the seventh day of September, and the said Ruggoonundun Misser on the fifth day of October one thousand eight hundred and fifty, were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the provisions of the Act of the eleventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India."

Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:

Upon reading a petition of John Cochrane, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed Insolvents filed this day, and upon the application of Mr. Paliologus, Attorney for the said Assignee, it was ordered that Jumnah Dass Sewpersaud, named as a Creditor of the said Insolvents in their Schedule and numbered 181, being served with this order, do personally, or by his duly constituted agents or attorney, attend before this Court on Saturday, the first day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and in like manner from day to day until the further order of this Court, to prove his claim against the estate of the said Insolvent, and in default thereof to shew cause why his name should not be expunged from the said Schedule as a Creditor on the estate of the above named Insolvents.

(L. S.)

Witness Sir Barnes Peacock, Knight, Chief Justice at Fort William in Bengal, the thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

C. T. Davis,

Chief Clerk.

N Paliologus, *Attorney.*

Borneo Company, "Limited."

Notice.

During my absence Mr. William Alexander is authorized to sign for the Borneo Company, "Limited."

H. Knowles.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of John Robert Macdonald, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the first Court day in March 1866 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Robertson and Payne, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 14th March 1865.

In the matter of Ange Hadengue, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 11th day of March instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 1st day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Carruthers, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Goberdhone Doss, lately carrying on business as a Cloth Merchant at Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, and at present residing at Seekdar Bagan, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 17th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21st March 1865.

In the matter of Ulick Alexander Lawlor, of No. 11, Cossitollah, in Calcutta, Broker, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 3rd day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and and place aforesaid."*

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Ulick Alexander Lawlor, of No. 11, Cossitollah, in Calcutta, Broker, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 28th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Ulick Alexander Lawlor, of No. 11, Cossitollah, in Calcutta, Broker, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 28th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Khos Bhuckt Roy, formerly of Lucknow, but at present of Amratollah Lane, in Calcutta, Inhabitant, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 24th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Gillanders, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Khos Bhuckt Roy, formerly of Lucknow, but at present of Amratollah Lane, in Calcutta, Inhabitant, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 24th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Gillanders, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Khas Bhuckt Roy, formerly of Luckow, but at present of Amratollah Lane, in Calcutta, Inhabitant, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 3rd day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."*

Gillanders, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Rungololl Sett, of No. 7, Gourmohun Mookerjee's Street, in Simlah, in Calcutta, carrying on trade and business as Dealers in Mule Twist in Cross Street, in Burra Bazar, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 27th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Leslie, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 28th March 1865.

Tirhoot Indigo Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the Third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, at noon, on Friday, the 31st instant, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts for the year ending 31st December last, altering the Articles of Association by empowering the Directors to do all necessary acts for disposing of a certain portion of the Company's property to be specified at the said Meeting, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to 31st instant, both days inclusive

By Order of the Directors,

William Moran & Co.,
Agents.

Calcutta,
The 16th March 1865.

Bengal Tea Company, "Limited."

The Ninth Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 14, Strand, on Friday, the 31st instant, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1864, to declare a Dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought before it.

The Meeting will also be made Special to take into consideration certain alterations in the Deed, *viz*—In respect to the application of Regulations Nos. 70 and 71, in Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857, to this Company, and to provide that the extent of Tea cultivation be limited to 2,000 acres.

A. H. Blechynden,
Secretary.

The 20th March 1865.

Albert Life Assurance Company.

Indian Branch.

During my absence from Calcutta, or until further notice, Mr. C. H. Osbourne will officiate as Manager of the Indian Branch.

By Authority of the Directors,

W. B. Walls,
Acting Manager.

Calcutta,
The 20th March 1865.

South Cachar Company, "Limited."

An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the South Cachar Company, "Limited," will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 33, Jackson's Ghât Street, on Tuesday, the 11th April next, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of passing the Accounts for the Half-year ending the 28th February last and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

Mackey & Co.,
Secretaries.

Notice.

Mr. William Alexander was admitted Partner in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

George Henderson & Co.

Gola Ghat Assam Tea Company, "Limited."

Notice.

The Fourth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Strand, on Friday, the 31st instant, at noon, to receive the Directors' Report and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

R. Gentle,
Secretary.

The British Indian Tea Company, "Limited."

An Ad-interim Dividend at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, Free of Income Tax, or Rupees four, four annas per Share for the Six months ending 31st December 1864, has been declared by the London Board on the Capital called up, *viz.* Rupees 140 per Share, and is now payable at the Calcutta Office of the Company.

Gordon, Stuart & Co.,
Agents of the British Indian Tea Company, "Limited."

6, Church Lane,
The 22nd March 1865.

Notice.

The undersigned having arranged with his Creditors has, with the permission of the Court, withdrawn his petition of insolvency.

W. C. Stewart.

Calcutta,
The 14th March 1865.

Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that the Second Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company (postponed from the 28th ultimo) will be held at the Company's Office, at noon of Thursday, the 30th instant, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts for the past year, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 30th instant inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

William Moran and Co.,
Agents.

No 3, Church Lane,
The 1st March 1865.

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

The Third Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders called for the 30th instant is unavoidably postponed.

Due intimation will be given of the date when the Meeting will be held.

Turner, Morrison and Co.,
Secretaries.

The 27th March 1865.

Notice.

SIMLA CLUB AND NORTH-WEST WINE COMPANY, "LIMITED."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 29th day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon precisely, for the purpose of expunging Clauses Nos. 75 and 77 of the Articles of Association of the Company and substituting the following in lieu thereof:—

75. The Directors shall lay before the Company, at the General Meeting to be held in the month of January in each year, a Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the preceding year made up to the 31st day of October then last past, together with a Statement of any matters in litigation in which the Company may be concerned.

77. A Balance Sheet shall be made out every year and laid before the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company held in the month of January in each year, and such Balance Sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company on the 31st day of October then last past arranged under the heads appearing in the form prescribed by the Act, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

By Order,
B. SMYTH & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

North-West Indigo Association "Limited."

NOTICE.

THE Third Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Association, No. 2, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at noon, to receive the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the past year, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

S. G. BALMER,
Secretary

Lost by Post from Nowgong to Calcutta,

THE Halves of twelve Government of India Bank Notes for Rupees 10 each, numbering from 09147 to 09153 and from 09162 to 09166. Any person having found the same will oblige the undersigned by forwarding them to his address.

E. K. JONES, *Capt., 97th Regt.,*
Nowgong,
Bundlecund.

Lost or Stolen,

THE Right-hand halves of Government Notes,—

No. A/13 33336,	for Rupees	100.
„ A/17 12041,	„	100.
„ A/17 12074,	„	100.
„ A/14 01534,	„	100.
	„	400.

Lost or Stolen,

THE First-halves of the following Currency Notes, of 20 Rupees each, dispatched by Dâk from Darjeeling to Caragolah Ghât, Purneah:—

Nos. A/10 27559 and 26677, and 33507.

Lost,

THE following Halves of Government Currency Notes:—

Second-half, No. A/8 78973; First-halves, Nos. A/8 89635, 95254, for Rupees 10 each; First-halves, Nos. A/18 00333, A/10 04046, A/8 15859, A/10 23246, 29722, A/8 41564, for Rupees 20 each, and No. A/11 40481, for Rupees 50.

Lost,

AT Chandernagore during the late Cyclone, the Left-half of a Government of India Currency Note, for Rupees (100) one hundred, No. A/17 25310, dated 16th July 1865. Any one having found the same will please communicate with the Secretary, Bank of Bengal.

Lost,

SECOND-HALF of a Government Currency Note, No. A/11 22623, for Rupees 50. Payment stopped at the Bank.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 922.

The 20th March 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, and Madras, for transmission per Steamer *Moulmein*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 31st instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 923.

The 20th March 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Gheduba*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 31st instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *viâ* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 926.

The 21st March 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *John Bright*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 6 P. M., instead of the 21st, as previously notified.

No. 927

The 23rd March 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Chittagong and Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 5th April, at 6 P. M.

No. 929.

The 24th March 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang Singapore, and Malacca, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at this Office on Thursday, the 6th April, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *viâ* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 930.

The 25th March 1865.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Golconda* will be closed on Saturday, the 8th April, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.			Viâ Marseilles.			Viâ Southampton.			
Postage.	Under	½	Ounce	Rs.	0	6	8	Rs.	0	4	0
	„	1	„	„	0	13	4	„	0	8	0
	„	2	„	„	1	10	8	„	1	0	0

There will be no After-Packet.

No. 931.

The 25th March 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for the United Kingdom *viâ* Marseilles only, and Countries *viâ* the United Kingdom, France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 2nd April, at 6 P. M.

Postage to the United Kingdom.	Weight	½	Ounce	...	Rs.	0	6	8
	„	1	„	...	„	0	13	4
	„	2	„	...	„	1	10	8

No. 932.

The 25th March 1865.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for the United Kingdom *viâ* Marseilles only, Countries *viâ* the United Kingdom, France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports and China, except Madras and Pondicherry, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 4th April, at 6 P. M.

Postage to the United Kingdom.	Weight	½	Ounce	...	Rs.	0	6	8
	„	1	„	...	„	0	13	4
	„	2	„	...	„	1	10	8

Printed and Published for the Government by THOMAS JONES, *at the Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.*

APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sale of the Proprietary right of Government to the Estates enumerated in the following Advertisements of Sale will be made subject to these

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1*st.*—The Estates to be sold, subject to the Government Revenue against each, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2*nd.*—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Schedule of Assessment made by the Revenue Authorities.

3*rd.*—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4*th.*—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rupees 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding Office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

5*th.*—In addition to the ordinary Government Revenue fixed on the Estates the Purchasers shall be bound to pay for the construction of roads and improvement of communications one per cent. on the Government Revenue assessed from the date of entry upon the purchase. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned Estate situated in the District of Bhullooah, will be put up to sale, in the Bhullooah Collectorate, on Wednesday, the 5th April 1865 *A. D.*, corresponding with the 24th Choitro 1271 *B. S.*

The Purchasers of this Estate will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix, with the addition of the following Condition, *viz.* :—

1. That the purchase will have effect from 1271 *B. S.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			6.	7.
Number of Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
39	1420	Chur Siddhee, Pergunnah Sundeep..	22,881 0 12	8,742	87	8,829	17,484	Chur Siddhee is the joint undivided property of Government and private individual, *viz.* 5*a.* 7*g.* 3*c.* 2*k.* belongs to Bhawanee Churn Zemindar and rest to Government. The Area and Revenue shewn in columns 4 and 5 represent the Government share only.

BHULLOOAH;
Collector's Office,
The 22nd November 1864.

G. A. PEPPER,
Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned surplus Railway land, situate in the District of Patna, will be put up to sale, in the Patna Collectorate, on Tuesday, the 25th April 1865, corresponding with 14th Bysack 1272 Fusly.

The Purchaser of this land will be subject to the Conditions of Sale notified under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue at the head of this Appendix :—

Number of State of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue.			Upset Price.	Remarks.
				Revenue assessed.	Road Cess.	Total.		
			A. R. P.				Rs. As. P.	
		Nugloh Saver Chuck and Bhurutpore Simlee, Pergh. Azeemabad ...	2 1 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 8th March 1865.

J. MONRO,
Offg. Collector.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

SECOND APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1865.

LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI. of Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in Zillah Sylhet, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Wednesday, the 29th March 1865, corresponding with 17th Choit 1271 *B. S.*, for arrears of Revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of Revenue due on the 18th January 1865 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 16236.—Talook Moonaree Chunder Doss, Pergunnah Barapara; recorded Proprietor self (neej); Sudder Jumma Rupees 796-6.

No. 17332.—Talook Roy Gourhurry Sing, Pergunnah Choytunnuggur; recorded Proprietor Roy Radhagovind Singh; Sudder Jumma Rupees 976-11-3.

The share of Kistomohun Sirmah and Soorjomonee Sirmah, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 301-7-9, with whom a separate account has been opened under Section XI. of Act XI. of 1859, is excluded. The Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 675-3-6.

No. 27502.—Talook Koorban Rezza Zemindar, Pergunnah Jooar Baneachung; recorded Proprietor Jadubram Sirmah; Sudder Jumma Rupees 645-15-7.

No. 27504.—Talook Asuddooruzza Zemindar, Pergunnah Jooar Baneachung; recorded Proprietor Kisto Churn Doss; Sudder Jumma Rupees 742-3.

The shares of Mahomed Hassim, Shoroop Chunder Sirmah, Shurbo Mungola Debea, Bishunoth Nundy, and Tarinee Debea, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 167-14-2, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section XI. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 574-4-10.

No. 36556.—Talook Mahomed Akber, Pergunnah Urrungpore; recorded Proprietor Mahomed Hashim and Radhacanto Deb; Sudder Jumma Rupees 606-8 } 612-10.
On account of Road Fund, Rupees ... 6-2 }

No. 47031.—Talook Roy Gourhurry Sing, Pergunnah Bhanoocatch; recorded Proprietor Roy Radhagovind Sing; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,693-0-3.

The shares of Doorga Pershad Dhur, Kishore Doss, Boysnub Churn Doss, Brojo Soonder Doss, Pran Kisto Dutt, Hurkishore Sein, Taruck Chunder Ker, Bishunoth Dutt, Ruttoumonee Doss, Radhacanto Sirmah, Syud Abdool Zulleel, Ram Doss Coondo, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 302-8-11, with whom separate accounts have been made under Section XI. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 1,390-7-4.

No. 51783.—Talook Sheik Golam Ally, Pergunnah Satgao; recorded Proprietor self and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,527-0-8.

The shares of Bhoyrub Chunder Ker, Pran Bullub Dutt, Raj Chunder Dutt, Chunder Nath Dutt, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 190-14, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section X. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 1,336-2-8.

No. 52270.—Talook Roy Gourhurry Sing, Pergunnah Choytunnuggur; recorded Proprietor Shuruth Chunder Sirmah; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,548-11-1.

No. 54721.—Talook Syud Mahomed Nazir, Hissa Syud Mahomed Batir, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Nobo Kisto Mozoomdar and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 3,164-5-4.

The shares of Oochubram Pal, Doorga Churn Oom Chowdry, Tarinee Churn Oom Chowdry, Ram Coomar Oom Chowdry, and Obhoya Churn Ker, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 1,466-12-8, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section X. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 1,697-8-8.

No. 54726.—Talook Syud Ahmed Ally, Hissa Syud Ahmed Rezza, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Poorooshram and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,509.

No. 54727.—Talook Syud Ahmed Ally, Hissa Syud Muddon Rezza, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Ram Bullub Deb and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 2,784-3-2.

No. 54729.—Talook Syud Ahmed Ally, Hissa Syud Kaim Rezza, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Joy Govind Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 1,966-14-11.

The shares of Mussamut Hamida Bebee, Mahomed Rohees, Mahomed Idris, Mussamut Emon Chand Bebee, Mahomed Wasil, Mahomed Abdoo Summud, and Mahomed Abdool Kadir, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 32-6-5, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section XI. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 1,934-8-6.

No. 54730.—Talook Syud Ahmed Ally, Hissa Syud Hamid Rezza, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Shah Kurreemool Hassun and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 710-5-4.

The shares of Hafeez Julker, Abid Julker, Moorea Julker, Beldar Julker, Basir Julker, and Kotye Julker, bearing a Jumma of Rupees 33-1-1, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section XI. of Act XI. of 1859, are excluded. Sudder Jumma advertized for sale Rupees 677-4-3.

No. 54732.—Talook Syud Ahmed Ally, Hissa Syud Kulim Rezza, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Joy Govind Roy and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 718-12-10.

No. 54737.—Talook Syud Hubeeboollah, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Furzund Ally and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 617-12-10.

No. 54937.—Talook Shah Rezwanooddy, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor Sham Ram and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 722-3-2.

No. 54938.—Talook Shah Jeeboolabdee, Pergunnah Turuf; recorded Proprietor self and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 579-1-1.

No. 56506.—Talook Syud Abool Hashun, Hissa Syud Usgur Hashun, Pergunnah Goda Hassunnuggur; recorded Proprietor Mahomed Arif and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 658.

No. 56509.—Talook Syud Bodurdy Hashun, Pergunnah Goda Hassunnuggur; recorded Proprietor Babrool Hashun and others; Sudder Jumma Rupees 733-3-2.

SYLHET COLLECTORSHIP,
The 1st March 1865.

W. KEMBLE,
Deputy Collector, in charge.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

THIRD APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1865.

Register of Sales of Waste Lands prescribed by Rule 8 of the Rules for the Sale of unassessed Waste Lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Consecutive number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of entry in Register No. 70 of Waste Lands under which the lands are included.	Number of the Application in Register A. and name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearances, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold and at what rate per acre.
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
137	4	33 J. A. N. Martin, Esq.	Mehal Chardwar, Thannah Tezpore.	Monzah Holeshure.	413 Acres. North—Marked by Post. South—Line parallel to Northern Boundary and demarcated by Bonoo Trees. East—Government Road going to Baleeparah. West—Oohooneeparah cultivation.	2nd February 1865.	J. A. N. Martin, Esq., Tezpore.	222 8 0	1,032 8 0, at 2 Rs. 8 annas per acre.
138	10	35 J. A. N. Martin, Esq.	Ditto ...	Monzah Bashbaree.	619 Acres. North—Nahuranee Beel. South—Oohoonee Pookhoree. East—Ghogra Tea Cultivation and Rungajan. West—Line parallel to Eastern boundary, which is defined by marked Kudum Trees.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	330 8 0	1,547 8 0, at 2 Rs. 8 annas per acre.
139	5	37 Bishnath Tea Company.	Mehal Nowdoar, Thannah Tezpore.	Monzah Soitah..	500 Acres. North—Dufflah Gurh. South—Land of Roga Dhonee and boundary of the forest in that direction. East—The Bishnath Tea Company's fee simple land. West—Diplonga Tea Cultivation.	Ditto ..	Bishnath Tea Co.	231 2 0	1,250 0 0, at 2 Rs. 8 annas per acre.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11
Consecutive Number of Sales in the order in which they are made.	Number of entry in Register No. 70 of Waste Lands under which the lands are included.	Number of the Application in Register A. and Name of Applicant.	Pergunnah, Thannah, or other Sub-Division in which situated.	Village or Township.	Area and Boundaries of the Plot as ascertained by survey.	Date of Sale.	Name and Residence of Purchaser.	Amount paid for Survey, Clearances, and Advertisement.	Price for which sold and at what rate per acre.
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
140	3	38 R. Lyell, Esq.	Mehal Nowdoar, Thannah Tezpore.	Mouzah Shakomatha.	500 Acres. North—The Village Road leading from Shakomatha Bohotea to Soitah. South—The high bank bounding the pottah lands for a distance of 420 tars or 1,680 yards from the Sadaru stream. East—The Sadaru stream and low marshy flat inundated by that stream. West—A line drawn through the jungle parallel to the Eastern boundary commencing at the end of the 1,680 yards measured along the bank forming the South boundary and terminating on its junction with the Village Road, which is the Northern boundary.	2nd February 1865.	R. Lyell, Esq.	231 2 0	1,500 0 0, at 3 Rs. per acre.
141	6	39 C. A. Bruce, Esq.	Mehal Chardwar, Thannah Tezpore.	Mouzah Modopee.	125 Acres. North—A line through the jungle from an Uriam Tree marked parallel to the Southern boundary and 150 tars from it. South—Boundary of land applied for by Mr. C. A. Bruce. East—A line through the jungle parallel to the Western boundary and 280 tars from it. West—Deputa River.	Ditto ...	C. A. Bruce, Esq., Tezpore.	78 8 0	500 0 0, at 4 Rs. per acre.
142	6	40 C. A. Bruce, Esq.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	125 Acres. North—A line through the jungle parallel to the Southern boundary and 150 tars from it. South—The boundary of land applied for by Mr. C. A. Bruce. East—A line through the jungle parallel to the Western boundary and 280 tars from it. West—Deputa Rivers.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	78 8 0	507 13 0, at 4 Rs. 1 anna per acre.
143	6	36 Williamson, Lyell Co.	Mehal Nowdoar, Thannah Tezpore.	Mouzah Nagsunker.	2,000 Acres. North—A line drawn from the Dekrai stream eastwards to the Hoddai Khowa Jan at a distance of 4,800 yards in a straight line from the Southern boundary. South and West—The Dekrai stream, which is here very shallow and quite unnavigable. East—The Hoddai Khowa Jan forming the Western boundary of the Bishnath Company's purchased land.	Ditto ...	Williamson, Lyell and Co.	580 0 0	5,000 0 0, at 2 Rs. 8 annas per acre.

ZILLAH DURRUNG;
Collector's Office,
The 2nd February 1864.

THOS. LAMB,
Deputy Commissioner.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

No. 11.] [157]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Papers relating to the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 620, dated the 4th February 1865.)

IN your letter No. 206, dated the 5th December 1862, it was stated that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would be moved to request the General Officer Commanding the Benares Division to make an annual inspection of the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps and to report on its progress and efficiency. It is not known to the Lieutenant-Governor whether any such report has been submitted or any such inspection made.

On the Lieutenant-Governor's recent visit to Mozufferpore he had an opportunity of seeing the Corps, which now consists of 120 gentlemen, admirably mounted and equipped, well trained in the use of their fire-arms, proud of their status and organization, and animated by a spirit of mutual confidence as well as of loyalty and of good will towards the Government.

The Corps comprises in its ranks many of the Civil Officers of the Government of all grades; but it consists chiefly of gentlemen engaged in Indigo planting and other private occupations whose residences are scattered over a tract of country upwards of 200 miles in length and 100 in breadth, and whose zeal and perseverance in the discharge of a self-imposed duty, now tested by the lapse of nearly three years since the first formation of the Corps, cannot be too highly commended. The recent Meeting at Mozufferpore has no doubt had the effect of increasing the popularity of the Corps, and its strength will in all probability be increased to 150 sabres by the formation of additional Troops in Sarun and the Districts south of the Ganges.

The Lieutenant-Governor availed himself of the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Robarts, Commanding the 17th Bengal Cavalry, to have the Corps paraded and inspected by that Officer, whose report as to its efficiency as an auxiliary Military Force is hereto appended. His Honor is quite convinced that the Government may rely upon the Corps to maintain order under all circumstances throughout the Province of Behar, especially in the Districts north of the Ganges, and to check hostile invasions until supported by regular Troops.

The credit of raising the Corps to its present state of efficiency is due chiefly to the Commandant, Mr. James Forlong, to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, the late, and Captain J. C. C. Daunt, the present (acting) Second in Command, and to Mr. Collingridge, Cornet and Acting Adjutant. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to bring the services of these Officers to the favorable notice of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and to request that His Excellency will give such encouragement to this fine and useful body of Volunteers as may be deemed suitable.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES ROBARTS, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to COLONEL H. C. JAMES, Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor,—(dated the 21st January 1865.)

IN accordance with the request of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor I venture to make a few remarks on the general state of the Behar Mounted Rifles, although I feel much diffidence in so doing.

To pass encomium or otherwise upon the merits of a body of English gentlemen who, in the exercise of a sense of honor, have united together in support of legitimate authority, and to command success when called upon have also, under circumstances of great difficulty, trained themselves to a

Schedule A.—Laws repealed.

" B.—Form of assessment list in respect of tax on persons.

" C.—Form of assessment list in respect of tax on holdings

" D.—Enumeration of carriages and animals for which tax must be paid.

" E.—Enumeration of professions, trades, and callings for which license must be taken.

" F.—Form A. Notice of demand.

" B. Table of fees payable upon distress.

" C. Warrant of distress.

" D. Form of inventory and notice.

" E. Returns of sales.

" G.—Registration of births.

" H.—Registration of deaths.

" I.—Form of distress warrant in third class Municipalities.